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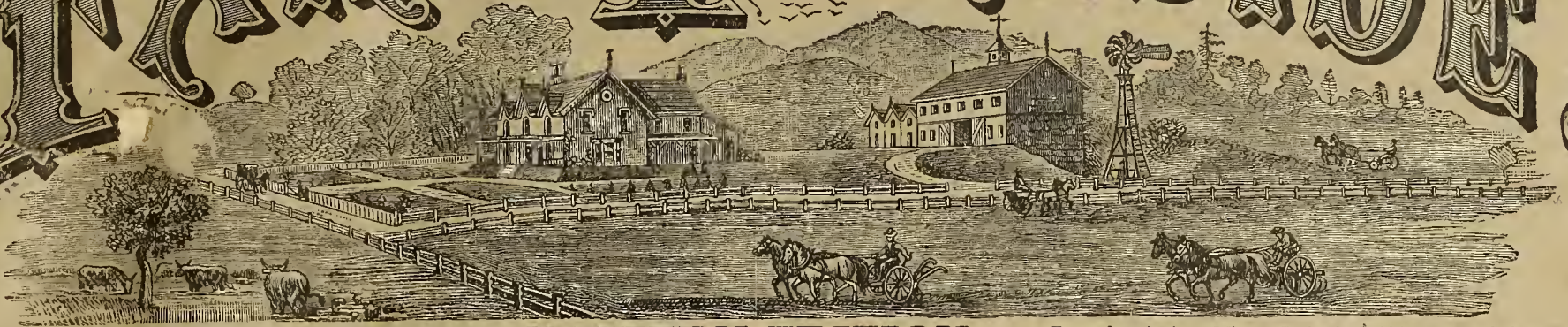








# FARM & FIRESIDE



EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 1.

OCTOBER 1, 1894.

TERMS (50 CENTS A YEAR.  
24 NUMBERS.)

## INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

The average circulation per issue of the  
Farm and Fireside for the year  
ending September 15, 1894,  
has been

**283,696 COPIES**

This issue will be

**250,000 COPIES.**

Estimating at the usual average of five  
readers to each copy, Farm and  
Fireside has

**One and a Half Million Readers**

Farm and Fireside has More Actual  
Subscribers than any other Agri-  
cultural Journal in the World.

## To of the Time.

IN this country it takes annually over a thousand million gallons to supply the little rills that trickle down the throats of the drinkers of intoxicating beverages. In return, there flow back over the bars from the pockets of the drinkers little streams of money that join and form great accumulations. In these days, jealousy of wealth prevails. Many schemes are advanced for the distribution of wealth, from confiscation by taxation down to seizure by force. But what would any of them avail in the long run? The problem is not to distribute wealth, but to keep it distributed. At a moderate estimate, five hundred millions of the hard earnings of labor are spent annually for drink. No matter by what means distributed, wealth cannot possibly stay distributed while the big leaks over the bar remain uncorked.

ALFRED PARSONS, in *Harper's*, gives an interesting account as to the Japanese idea of the origin of tea.

"It is difficult nowadays to imagine how the Japanese managed to live without tea. Everybody drinks it at all hours of the day, and the poorest people rarely get a chance of drinking anything stronger, and yet it is, as things went in old Japan, a comparatively recent introduction. — Daruma, an Indian saint of the sixth century, often represented in Japanese art either crossing the ocean on a reed, or sitting on a monument of patience with his hands in his sleeves, was the father of the tea-plant. After years of sleepless watching and prayer he suddenly got drowsy, and at last his eyelids closed and he peacefully slept. When he awoke he was so ashamed of this pardonable weakness that he cut off the offending eyelids and threw them on the ground, where they instantly took root and sprouted into the shrub, which has ever since had the power to keep the world awake."

THESE are times of discontent. Is this discontent due to a diseased body politic, is it the tendency of the times, or is it a sort of a world movement?

A few facts may suggest some thoughts: Out of every 100 increase in our population during the last ten years, only an average of fourteen have made their homes in the country. The other eighty-six chose to live in villages or cities. This city movement, as we shall call it, is not confined to our country alone. It is a world movement. Japan has had a similar experience. Thirty-four years ago there were as many Germans in New York City as in Berlin. To-day Berlin claims a population of over one and a half millions, and is increasing at the rate of over fifty thousand a year. London is growing at the rate of over seventy-five thousand a year. One out of every seven of England's population is a resident of London alone, saying nothing about the innumerable cities and villages of the country.

Chicago within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has grown from a village to a city of over two millions.

IF our young men and young women knew the fate in store for them in great cities they would not leave the farm. The farmer alone is practically independent. He may have hard times, and may be compelled to sell his products at low figures, but he never has to go hungry, nor suffer from cold. Countless thousands in our great cities endure almost to the death, pangs of hunger, and many are seldom warm in midwinter. Civilization will be advanced, misery and want of every description will be lessened if more of the boys and girls will remain on the farm.

IN an article on "Industrial Problems in the Light of History," in the September *Forum*, Edward Atkinson says:

"Our present difficulties are not to be attributed to organization of labor, but rather to lack of organization of labor. If I am rightly informed, the total number registered in all the trades-unions is but a few hundred thousand. The organization known as the Knights of Labor in its palmy days reached a considerable number, but it has almost faded out. There are now at least eighteen to twenty million men and two to three million women belonging to the ranks of labor, by far the greater part of whom are working on in isolation. What is most needed is that the representatives of each of the different arts shall be organized, in order that through organization each union may come to comprehend the terms of its own existence and the terms under which its own work must be done."

"I even welcome the Farmers' Alliance, the Grangers, and all that; anything better than stagnation or inertia. The farmers are learning the true lesson. The cheap-jacks who first misled them are being thrown out of the ranks. The strong men, who for a long time were deluded themselves as to what they could do, are learning how to lead. Step by step the organization of labor will proceed. The terms of admission to the trades-unions will become, as they were in the guilds, the possession of skill, aptitude, character and merit. True unions will cease to attempt to reduce all their members to the dead level of mediocrity, or else all men above mediocrity will leave them and form new organizations by which the inferior ones will be beaten out of existence."

"If we explore the deeper currents now actuating great bodies of men, we may see that these forces of intelligence are surely working either to the destruction of the labor organizations that are trying to work against the nature of things; or else by development they are bringing the labor organizations to a true perception of what the rights of labor really are. On the other hand, I think there is a rapidly-growing perception on the part of the possessors of property as to what the duties of capital are."

A FEW years ago," writes Casper W. Whitney, in *Harper's* for September, on the expense of hunting in England, "the usual estimate for maintaining a thoroughly first-class pack (of hounds) was \$2,500 for every day hunted; then it went up to \$3,000, and now it will average very close to \$3,500, making an entire cost of \$10,500 for one week's chase of the little red animal, while in the 'shires' it will fall but very little short of \$15,000, if, indeed, it will not in some instances run higher."

"And all this is a tribute to fashion! It is not very difficult to see where \$10,000 to \$15,000 per week goes when it is remembered that the basis of all this sport and fashion is the kennels and stables, with their fifty to sixty couple of hounds, and thirty to forty heads of horses, that must be fed and receive the very best care from the most capable and trustworthy attendants."

"And all this is a tribute to fashion!" Ten thousand five hundred dollars for a week's chase, and the poor and needy in London dying for the necessities of life! It is said that one million of the inhabitants of London have an income of only five dollars a week or less. Published statements like these make us think. We cannot say we are not our brother's keeper, lest their blood crieth from the ground. While we do not advocate giving money away, we do advocate giving every man an opportunity to earn a subsistence."

SEVEN autumns ago, during the palmyest days of the "boom," while the writer was walking along the streets of Los Angeles, his attention was arrested by a small placard with this device, "A Reminder of Home." Beneath it, on a stand laden with the far-famed fruits of California, in the midst of giant clusters of Muscats, Black Hamburgs and flaming Tokays, were modest-looking bunches of black grapes—Concords. The placard spoke truly to the tourist, no matter from what part of the Union beyond the Rockies he had come. The Concord is the most extensively-grown grape in America.

The Concord grape was originated by Mr. E. W. Bull, of Concord, Massachusetts. The millions of his countrymen who have enjoyed the fruit of the vine owe an unbounded debt of gratitude to this man who, by the creation of this new fruit, did more for viticulture in America than all our other grape growers together. America is really indebted to him not only for the Concord, but also for the fine varieties produced from the Concord by others. The children of the Concord are legion. A few of them are: Niagara, Pocklington, Worden, Eaton, Cambridge, Challenge, Black Hawk, Martha, Lady Washington, Jefferson, El Dorado; the Victoria, produced by the late T. B. Miner, of New York; the Woodruff Red, by Mr.

Woodruff, of Michigan; Moore's Early, by the late John B. Moore; the beautiful Triumph, given to the South by Mr. G. W. Campbell, of Ohio, also his new Campbell's Early; the Brighton and Diamond, by Mr. Jacob Moore, of New York; and last and among the best, out of many seedlings by Mr. Bull himself, his new vines, the Esther and the Rockwood.

Mr. Bull earned more than the gratitude received; he earned a fortune, not received. Glory he has; gold, none. It is a shameful fact that this benefactor of the public must now, in his old age, be supported by contributions from the charitably disposed because there was no law compelling nurserymen who disseminated his production to pay him out of the vast sums they received from its sale even some such royalty as would have partly compensated him for his work. Nor is he the only originator of valuable new fruits who has been defrauded of a well-earned reward for his work. Among nurserymen are men as honorable as in any other business; but also among them are rascals who have robbed the producers and swindled the planters of new fruits. They have palmed off worthless novelties on the public, sold old varieties under new names at high prices, stolen valuable new varieties from the originators, and reaped the rewards for their labors.

How can these evils in the horticultural world be remedied? Mr. Jacob Moore says they can be by a law making a trial of all new varieties at the experiment stations compulsory before allowing them to be introduced, in order to determine if they are really new and have merit. Further, by law providing that in case plants or cuttings of the variety are stolen from the originator or the experiment station, the stock shall be confiscated wherever found. And finally, by giving to the originator the exclusive right to disseminate his production under the name. This, he says, would give him the opportunity to remunerate himself, which is now lacking, and he in turn would protect the people in its purchase in order to protect himself in its sale.

TO HIRAM MAXIM belongs the honor of inventing the first flying-machine ever made that was able to lift itself from the earth and start on a trip through the air. That is what was actually done by his invention at a preliminary test trial made recently. The Maxim flying-machine is not a little toy, but a great, strong steel structure, fully equipped with boiler, engines and propelling and steering machinery, weighing, with fuel, water, stores and crew of three men on board, about eight thousand pounds. The twentieth century may see made real the vision of Tennyson:

"For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,  
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be."

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,  
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew  
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;

Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,  
With the standards of the people plunging thro' the thunder-storm."



# FARM AND FIRESIDE.

ISSUED 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH BY  
MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - (24 Numbers), - 50 Cents.  
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The above rates include the payment of postage by us. Subscriptions can commence any time during the year. See premiums offered for obtaining new subscribers.

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**Payment**, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. WHEN NEITHER OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. DO NOT SEND CHECKS ON BANKS IN SMALL TOWNS.

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**Postage-stamps** will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar, if for every 25 cents in stamps you add one-cent stamp extra, because we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

**The date** on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid.

**When money** is received the date will be changed, which will answer for a receipt.

**When renewing** your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on label, to your letter of renewal. Always name your post-office.

FARM AND FIRESIDE,  
Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

**Broom Corn.** The advance in price of broom-corn will attract attention to this crop, and induce some to make their first trial of it next year.

**"Ammonia Alkali."** Waste no money buying the so-called "ammonia alkali" for fertilizer. The ulterior purpose behind the "booming" is not yet well known, but the false claim that soda can take the place of potash in plant growth is enough to arouse suspicion.

**"Free Wool"** Finds a good, stiff market," boasts the Boston Herald. "Yes," remarks the American Sheep Breeder, "the Herald is correct. The wool market, with a little intermission, for the past fifteen months has been as 'stiff' as a dead Tennessee negro, and since the passage of the Wilson bill as somber and solemn as a graveyard."

**Express Horses.** Among the best sellers on the market are express-horses. These strong, compact, blocky-built horses, weighing from thirteen to fourteen hundred pounds, have the quality and action that are in good demand for special purposes in the cities. The finer specimens of them make stylish carriage-horses. Raise more of them instead of common grades. They will always sell well.

**Forest Fires.** On the loss by forest fires, Prof. Fernow, of the Department of Agriculture, says: "You must remember that the loss by fire, great as it is, is insignificant in comparison to the damage done to the soil. To create a mold one foot deep requires from three to five centuries. In a few hours it is burned up, and the land rendered unavailable for agriculture. It is roughly reckoned that every year in the United States fifteen million acres of forest are swept by flames, involving an immediate loss of \$35,000,000. By these disasters the economic development of entire regions is retarded and jeopardized. Respecting the influence of fire on subsequent forest growth, I will refer you to an eminent authority on the subject, Prof. Sargent. If a forest is destroyed by fire, all the trees, old and young, giants ready for the ax and germinating seedlings—the embryo forests of succeeding centuries—are swept away. The undergrowth, needed to pro-

tect the very young trees, the roots of perennial herbage, and the seeds of all plants are consumed. The ability of the burned soil to reproduce again a crop of trees similar to the ones destroyed is lost, and the subsequent recovery of burned land with the species of the original forest is accomplished, if accomplished at all, through the restoration of the fertility following the slow growth and decay of many generations of less valuable plants."

**Wool Prices.** A contributor of the American Sheep Breeder congratulates wool growers upon the rise in the prices of wool since the passage of the free wool bill. Appended to his letter are the following remarks by the editor: "Brother Kull has evidently been getting his wool market reports from the Boston Herald and Louisville Courier-Journal editorials and from administration stump orators. All reliable reports from the leading wool centers of the country not only disclose a light market, but a positive decline in all grades of fine wool where sales are made at all. Only certain grades of medium wool, of which there is a scarcity the world over, come anywhere near holding up to the prices of six weeks ago."

**Russian Thistle.** Ohio farmers who have been complacently reading about the spread of the Russian thistle in the northwestern states, under the impression that trouble from this noxious weed was far off, will be rudely surprised to learn that it has made its appearance in Ohio. As the first plants noticed were found along the line of an east and west railroad, it is safe to say it has been brought to Ohio from the Northwest on freight-cars.

Vigilance in destroying the first plants that make their appearance will save much trouble and prevent much loss in the future. Full information concerning this dangerous weed and the best means for its destruction can be obtained from bulletins, furnished free on request by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and by Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

**Alfalfa.** About a dozen years ago the writer sowed a patch of alfalfa. The soil was gravelly clay, with a stiff clay subsoil underlaid with gravel. As the stand was poor, on account of unsuitable soil, the patch was plowed up the second year. A few plants near the fence, which escaped the plow, have made a vigorous growth every year since, showing that alfalfa is hardy enough to withstand the severest winters of central Ohio.

On suitable soil—sandy loam or clay loam over a deep, porous subsoil—alfalfa is well worth experimenting with. It is one of the most valuable forage plants grown, especially for soiling purposes. Its growth during summer droughts is remarkable. It is perennial, and when a good stand is once secured, the farmer has an everlasting meadow that will produce an abundance of green forage in the driest of seasons.

It can be sown alone at the rate of fifteen or twenty pounds of good, clean seed per acre, just before corn-planting time. Some Ohio farmers have reported success sowing it with oats, where the oats were seeded thinly.

**Sweet Milk.** To keep milk sweet and wholesome, the thing of first importance, after sound food and pure water for the cows, is cleanliness. But the standard must be high—absolute cleanliness. Bacteria breed in dirt, but there does not need to be very much dirt. Some of the kinds of bacteria which spoil milk thrive and multiply when scrupulous cleanliness is apparently practiced in the handling of the milk. A thorough cleansing of the dairy utensils with boiling water and a little sal-soda will keep them in proper condition. This, with low temperature secured by ice or cold water, will answer for the ordinary home dairy. But when milk or cream is to be kept longer than a short time, or to be shipped, it should be Pasteurized. The Pasteurizing process consists in heating the milk, without scorching any portion of it, to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and cooling it immediately afterward. The fine flavor and long-keeping qualities of butter made from Pasteurized milk are strong points in favor of the process. Ice-cream and whipped cream from Pasteurized are of the finest quality.

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

**The Cost of Crops.** Farm writers often taunt farmers with the undeniable fact that they do not keep account of the cost of their productions, therefore are unable to tell what crops pay and what ones do not, and often continue to grow unprofitable crops year after year, simply because they are not aware of their unprofitableness. Possibly these writers are fully posted as to the cost of their own crops (if they raise any), but I greatly doubt it. Nobody will accuse me of being unprogressive, or to "farm it" hit or miss. Yet I have to plead guilty to the same charge of ignorance as to the actual exact cost of my crops. If I want to tell anybody how much it costs me to raise a bushel of onions, or a bushel of potatoes, or a dozen bunches of celery, or a dozen heads of winter lettuce, etc., I will have to make estimates in a rather rough way, and then perhaps come wide of the truth.

It is easy enough for a storekeeper or manufacturer to keep an account of everything, and to figure out cost and profit. But when you come to set down every item to the credit and debit side, especially the latter, of any one crop, you will come to the conclusion that the task would puzzle an expert accountant. Farmers are seldom very handy with pen and account-books; but even if they were, they would find it next to impossible to decide in many instances what to charge up to any certain crop, and what not. Take the item of manure and fertilizers, for instance. Who can tell what a load of home-made manure costs him, or what is its real value? Then who can tell what exact part of the manure applied is taken up by the crop, and should be charged against it? And who can always tell, or even correctly estimate, how much labor entered into the production of every crop on the farm?

If you want to be able to do that, where many crops, especially in a garden where many different crops, on a moderate scale, are grown, and the help is constantly changing from one to another, you would have to stand by all the time, watch and note-book in hand, and keep time and account. Besides this, it would be very inconvenient to have to weigh and measure the feed, and estimate the cost of every single animal or kind of stock on the place, etc. No, friends, it is easy enough to talk about keeping strict account, and about being able to tell what every crop costs us, but it is almost impossible to perform the task, unless a crop is grown on a large scale as a specialty. Even then it will puzzle a lawyer to decide correctly about some of the items. In many cases, I think, we will have to be satisfied with rough estimates and general impressions, aided as far as may be by some figures.

**The Hard Times.** A reader in Sidney, Ohio, writes me, protesting against the following statement made by me in an earlier issue: "The chief trouble, it seems to me, lies in the fact that American farmers and American manufacturers can produce in nine months more than the American people can consume in a year." I will give a portion of his letter. He says:

Is it not plain that if the American farmers and manufacturers could produce in one week as much as could be consumed in one year, and each one could own and use what be produced, that good and prosperous times would be the result? The trouble lies in the fact that those who do not produce get, through interest, rents, profits, etc., far too large a share of what the producer produces. If in one week we could produce all we need for a year, in two weeks we could produce comforts and luxuries, and have the balance of the year for enjoyment. Could it cause hard times? Of course, if we can produce in six years what we can consume in eight, and the farmers and laborers are allowed to retain only enough to keep life in their bodies for the six years, when the factories stop for two years to permit consumption to catch up with production, there will be hard times, because the factory laborers will have no money to spend with the farmers, and the farmers cannot raise the money to pay the money-lender. If Pullman, Carnegie and such could at once double their incomes, the chances are they would not buy one dollar's worth more of flour, vegetables or fruit in a year; but if the laborers could receive twice what they have, a very large per cent would be expended for the products of the farmer and horticulturist. The rich manufacturer would only want more, and would wish to invest his gains so as to draw from producers as largely as possible.

The people of America could, if they could get it, consume twice what they now do. No, overproduction could never cause hard times if the producer could retain the product. And why should he not?

My Ohio friend and myself are not far apart in our views. I accept the correction; indeed, I should have said that the chief trouble is over-speculation (not over-production) and the general greed and the concentration of all our industrial enterprises in the hands of a few powerful corporations, who take all they can get, and give as little as they dare. The small producer is frozen out. He is given no chance to compete with the large producer, and that is the reason why he cannot retain his products. The one thousand farmers who might grow ten acres of wheat each, cannot compete with the one who by the help of steam-plows, etc., grows ten thousand acres.

So it is in other industries. It is a development which I do not like. But what are you going to do about it? A graphic illustration of the fearful power of these corporations, and of the unscrupulous use they make of it, has just recently been given by the proceedings in the United States Senate. It seems to me that the careful study of these proceedings would cure any one of partisanship. They show very plainly that both parties are under the thumb of these corporations.

Surely the conditions of labor is a pressing problem, which the future will have to solve in some way. It cannot be denied that there is a general feeling of unrest and discontent among the masses. The Pullmans insist upon their pound of flesh (8 per cent dividends), whether the laboring man gets full wages or is put on half rates. Strikes and elections, which down one party and then another, act as safety-valves, but do not bring an improvement in labor conditions. Usually, when there is trouble between two parties, the wrong is not all on one side, and the right not all on the other. Moderation would be a good thing for both sides. What will you do if one side utterly refuses to be moderate? Oppression and discontent continue. Who can give a way out of these difficulties?

This country is wealthy enough, and manufacturers usually make money enough to be able (although not always willing) to pay living wages. And if all people who are willing to work were employed at living wages, there would be a steady demand for all the ordinary crops, especially of the gardens and fruit patches now produced, and the farmers would make money and be happy. How can this result be brought about?

**Forage Plant for Florida.** A. J. A., a reader of Orlando, Fla., writes to FARM AND FIRESIDE about a new forage crop that has lately been tried there, under the local name of "beggar-weed" or "beggar-lice." He says: "We sow it in May, about four or five pounds per acre. The fore part of August it begins to bloom, and we can then cut it for fodder, and horses will leave everything else for it. We do not cut it very close to the ground. It sends up a heavy growth again, and that we let go to seed, and plow it under in winter or spring, and no more seeding is needed. If it will do well at the North, it will please you. Care must be taken in cutting and curing, or the leaves will fall off. Cut it just as it begins to bloom."

This is one of the leguminous plants, like the clovers, vetches, peas, etc. In bulletin ninety-eight of the North Carolina experiment station, I find the following note about it:

"Soft Tickseed, or Beggar-weed—*Desmodium molle*.—Beggar-weed is an annual, tall-growing, bushy legumine of the tickseed tribe. Flowers purple; pods many-jointed, the joints being prickly, and hence are hard to get rid of when they get into the wool of sheep. This plant grows spontaneously in the piney woods, and in Florida is highly esteemed. It becomes woody even before it flowers, and as a forage plant has scarcely more value than willow or poplar sprouts. Not worth cultivating."

On the whole, I think I shall not make even a single trial with it.

T. GREINER.



## Our Farm.

## AMERICAN RATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS.

**D**URING recent years much attention has been paid to the question of fodder rations, and especially for dairy cows. This subject had been studied and tables of balanced rations had been compiled, which were accessible to and made use of by Americans.

While these tables served as important aids to American dairymen, they were not in all cases fully adapted to the conditions of this country. It was for this reason that the study of feeding has been entered upon with vigor by many of the agricultural experiment stations of the country, resulting in the determination of many important facts.

During the year 1892 the station of Wisconsin entered upon an investigation of the system of feeding dairy cows as practiced by successful farmers of that state, the results of which were given in a bulletin of the station, and during the year 1893 the field of investigation was enlarged and covered a considerable portion of the United States, by sending letters of inquiry to dairy farmers and breeders of dairy stock, regarding the definite quantities of the feed stuffs fed daily to cows, and out of the four hundred or more letters sent, answers were received sufficient for the use of rations from one hundred different herds, embracing 2,921 cows in milk, and representing nearly all the different breeds found in this country, with Jerseys predominating.

These returns were from twenty-four of the United States, and Canada, and therefore may well be accepted as approved and economical rations employed in actual practice in this country, and the results obtained from the different modes of feeding form an interesting and profitable study.

From the tables compiled it is found that in the one hundred rations employed in the investigations carried on, there are included three succulent feeds, eighteen dry, coarse fodders, twenty-seven concentrated feed stuffs, six kinds of roots and tubers, and in a single instance, skim-milk. About two thirds of all the rations were made up of some combination of the following feed stuffs: Corn silage, corn fodder, corn stalks, mixed hay, timothy hay, clover hay, alfalfa, oat straw (presumed to mean oats cut especially for fodder), pea-vines, wheat bran, wheat shorts, wheat middlings, corn-meal, corn and cob meal, oats, barley, rye, cotton-seed meal, linseed-meal, gluten-meal, pea-meal and mangolds; the extent to which twenty of the more important feed stuffs occur in the one hundred rations is as follows:

Wheat bran.....	73 times
Corn silage.....	64 "
Corn-meal.....	42 "
Mixed hay.....	42 "
Clover hay.....	40 "
Linseed-meal.....	37 "
Corn fodder and stalks.....	35 "
Oats.....	35 "
Cotton-seed meal.....	35 "
Timothy hay.....	21 "
Oat straw.....	16 "
Corn and cob meal.....	14 "
Barley.....	13 "
Wheat shorts.....	13 "
Roots.....	13 "
Wheat middlings.....	11 "
Gluten-meal.....	8 "
Pea-meal.....	6 "
Malt sprouts.....	3 "
Wheat.....	3 "

The combinations of the various feeders is an interesting study, but the giving of these would occupy far too much space, therefore only an occasional one can be given.

E. S. Henry, of Connecticut, a breeder of fine Jerseys, and dairymen, from whose herd was selected a representative of the Jersey breed at the competitive trial at the Columbian exposition, and who had thirty-two cows of an average weight of 900 pounds, giving an average annual yield of 375 pounds of butter per cow, employs as a ration 35 pounds of corn silage, 10 pounds of hay, 3 pounds of bran, 3 pounds of corn and cob meal, 2 pounds of cotton-seed meal and 2 pounds of Chicago gluten-meal. The average annual yield per cow of Mr. Henry's herd was in 1888, 325½ pounds; in 1889, 365 pounds; in 1890, 351½ pounds; in 1891, 355½ pounds, and in 1892, 375 pounds.

A. Bourquin, of Illinois, who is engaged in general-purpose farming, having a herd of twelve cows of the Brown Swiss breed, secures an annual average of 415 pounds of butter per cow, and has this ration: 7½

pounds of clover hay, 7½ pounds of timothy hay, 12 pounds of corn and cob meal, 8 pounds of bran, 1¼ pounds of linseed-meal, 1¼ pounds of cotton-seed meal.

John M. Sterr, of Iowa, a general-purpose farmer having ten cows, gets an annual average of only 155 pounds of butter, feeds 20 to 25 pounds of clover hay, 12.7 pounds of corn, 4.9 pounds of oats.

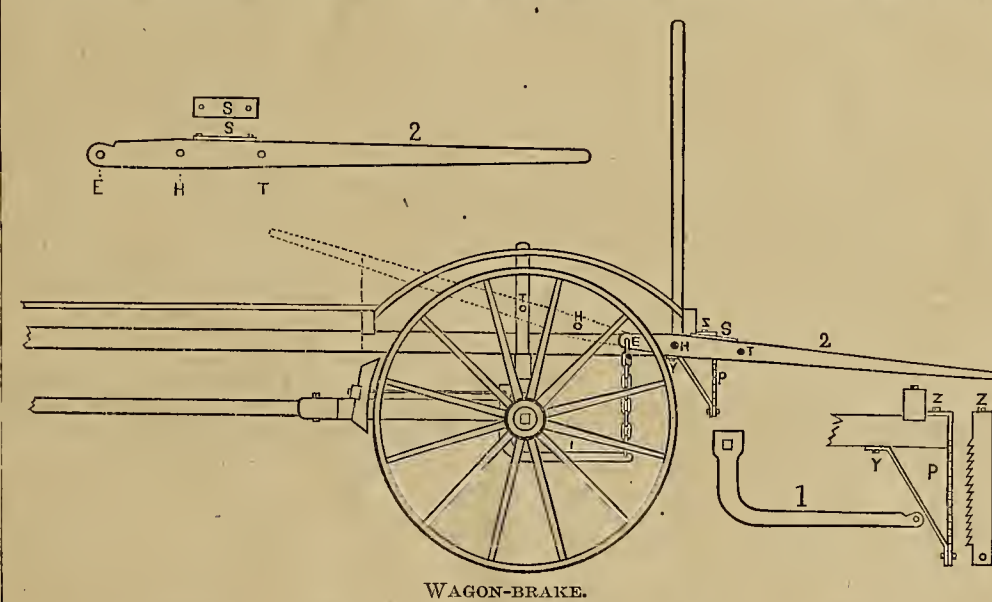
In the above-mentioned cases the nutritive rates of Mr. Henry's ration was 1:6.0; that of Mr. Bourquin 1:5.8, and that of Mr. Sterr 1:7.8. The narrowest ration employed by the feeder was 1:4.1, and the widest 1:12.8.

Taking the average by states and the ration varied from 1:4.4 to 1:10.2. In grouping the states as New England, middle, central, north central, southern, Rocky mountain and Pacific states, with the exception of the two latter divisions, which were represented by two and one states respectively, the variation in nutritive ratio did not vary very greatly, as will be seen by the following table:

NUTRITIVE RATIO	
New England states.....	1:7.1
Middle states.....	1:6.8
Central states.....	1:7.3
North central states.....	1:7.3
Southern states.....	1:7.2
Rocky mountain states.....	1:5.5
Pacific states.....	1:4.4
In Canada the ratio is.....	1:7.4

The ration of the western states are heavier and narrower than other sections, owing to the extensive use of alfalfa.

It will be remembered that the standard German value for dairy cows has a nutritive ratio of 1:5.4, but by a combination of rations in actual practice from which the best results have been obtained, from 128



herds in the states and Canada, the nutritive ratio is found to be 1:6.9, and so while there may be limited areas where a narrower ration might be desirable, it is believed that as a result of American feeding, it is found that the ratio above is to be preferred to that of the German investigators. While purely scientific teachings may guide in the matter to some extent, the question of the proper kinds and classes of food stuffs for dairy purposes is one of practical economics rather than of physiological chemistry. WM. H. YEOMANS.

Connecticut.

## WAGON-BRAKE.

I have made a brake like the one illustrated, and it is such a good thing that I think it my duty to show it to others. The iron pieces can be made by any blacksmith. The wooden lever (2) should be made of some tough wood, about three inches at the thickest part, shaped down as shown, to one and one fourth inches thick. The ratchet can be put on by means of bolts, one at Z and one at Y, which holds the rack pieces together. The chain should be ten or fifteen inches long, with an open link to shorten with if necessary. If you have not a chain suitable, you can use a piece of wood by boring several holes so as to bring it to the right place. The hole (H) in the wooden lever should be about ten or twelve inches from the end (E). Use a half-inch bolt to put it on with. Put a one-half-inch hard-wood washer behind the lever and one in front of it. Put the chain on the wooden lever as marked; put on the iron lever (1), fasten the other end of the chain on it, and raise it up until the check blocks are just off the wheels, then hook up your chain by the open link until it is tight. Screw the little piece of iron (S) on the wooden lever with three-fourth-inch screws; bolts would be better. The iron lever goes on the rod across the hounds, as usual, except it is put upside down, and underneath the axle. When going with empty rack, the wooden

lever can be taken off and bolted onto the wagon standard, as shown by dotted lines.

It can also be used for wagon with bed off or on, as with empty rack.

Virginia.

W. S. KLINE.

## SWEET POTATO SAVING.

The successful saving of sweet potatoes, or keeping them over winter, depends entirely upon a system of "negatives" and close attention to details.

Never dig until the tubers are thoroughly matured. To test their maturity, break a few of the tubers. If the fracture turns black, the potatoes are not ripe. They are immature, and if dug at this stage the chances are that they will rot, and that right speedily. But if the fracture heals over quickly, and is of a clear yellowish or brownish-yellow tint, they are ripe, and it will be safe to dig them. With proper care they will keep as well as corn.

Never allow the crown of the potatoes (the part that reaches or projects beyond the surface) to become frosted, or the potatoes to be cold-bitten at any time, nor in any manner. It is always safest and best to dig before frost, and (when practicable) in a dry time.

Never bank them in a moist place, or where moisture can rise from below. They should also have a tight roof over them.

Never use baskets in handling them, but always use boxes.

Never allow potatoes that are cut, broken, bruised or abraded to be banked with the sound ones, but always cull them out for immediate use.

Never bank over fifty bushels in one place. If raising for the market, it is best to sack or barrel them up as fast as dug.

matter to give a few hogs or sheep the run of the orchard; but where this cannot be adopted the fallen fruit should be gathered and fed to the hogs. In this way they may be made to serve a useful purpose, for the porkers enjoy a meal of fruit as well as we do. But so soon as the apples begin to ripen it is better to gather and evaporate such as are fitted for that purpose, and the remainder worked up for cider, and then into apple-butter or vinegar, both of which products will command good prices during another year at least.

For this purpose a small hand-press is quite valuable, as the hydraulic presses are not likely to run, and besides saving a trip of some miles to reach such a press, the apples may be worked up more frequently and thus a large per cent utilized. These hand-presses do not cost much, and will last a lifetime if cared for properly. I have one that has been in use thirty years, and is almost as good as new, having always been under roof. Its cost was thirty-five dollars, but the same kind could probably be purchased to-day for twenty or twenty-five dollars. About one hundred bushels may be worked up on it in a day, and my neighbors appreciate it about as much as we do, and bring their apples, grinding and pressing, leaving us the pomace, which are thrown to the hogs, and usually a gallon or two of cider.

## STRAW.

Another item at this season is to save everything that can be converted into feed or manure. In traveling over the country one sees too many half-rotted straw-stacks, too many manure-heaps undrawn, and various kinds of food going to waste. It is still the custom, regretted though the fact may be, to burn the straw in some localities. Though the straw itself does not contain a great deal of fertility, yet if used for bedding in the stables and feeding-yards, where it acts not only as an absorbent, but as the foundation for the accumulating animal manures, it becomes a valuable product of the farm. In addition to its manurial value when thus used, so long as it is bright and clean animals relish a small portion in their daily rations, if obtainable, and the oats straw should always be placed in barns, or in the bottom of the racks, to be utilized in this way. Then, too, the mulching value of straw must not be underestimated, and should be used to a far greater extent than has yet been done.

## CORN FODDER.

Corn fodder is another product too little valued, and in many places after the corn is shucked the stalks are broken down, raked together and burned. I have frequently seen shock fodder burned in the field. It is true the ash is of value to the soil, but its feeding value and some of the elements are lost. As a feed for milk cows, corn fodder is greatly underestimated. I would rather have nice, bright corn fodder than the choicest clover hay. And horses do well on fodder alone when not at work. It is objectionable when fed in stables because of the inconvenience of handling the manure, but if cut up in a cutting-box this objection is removed.

These and many more leaks are noticeable on many farms. It is our duty to study them out and avail ourselves of all that we possess. It is only by such means that success is won.

JOHN L. SHAWVER.

## ABSORBENTS.

Land-plaster, kainite and charcoal are good absorbents for use in the stable, poultry-house, or elsewhere, to save the ammonia that would otherwise be lost by evaporation. When ammonia-soaked, they are all quick-acting fertilizers.

## Whole Family Helped



been given appetite, weight and strength by the medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of Erysipelas, which I have had for 15 years and which is now entirely driven out of my system.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
Since taking Hood's I am better in every way.  
MRS. H. K. JOHNSON, Lyme Centre, N. H.

**Hood's Pills** are a mild cathartic. 25c.

If we stop to give a moment's consideration to the manner of conducting the average farm, we at once detect numerous small leaks from which, in poor season, or under low prices of farm products, the profits are sure to go. It is the duty of the farmer who would hold his own under adverse circumstances to take especial pains to search out these leaks, and if possible, stop the loss of profits, and by this means secure a balance on the right side of his account-books. Throughout the year, but especially during the summer months, there are many side products, which, if properly managed, may be made to serve a useful purpose instead of becoming, as they frequently do, a source of irritation.

## FALLEN FRUIT.

Among the small leaks may be mentioned the falling fruit in the orchards. This fruit ought to be disposed of in some way, if for no other purpose than to get rid of some of the insects which prey upon our orchards. It is frequently an easy



## Our Farm.

### NOTES FROM FIELD AND GARDEN.

**T**WO VALUABLE FERTILIZERS.—L. W. G., a reader in Polk City, Iowa, asks the following questions: "Are hard-wood ashes good for fertilizing an onion-patch? When and how should they be used? When and how should chicken manure be used? How much salt should be applied per acre?" These are questions that I have often answered, and that are continually asked over and over again. I can say this, that my appreciation of ashes and poultry manure as fertilizers for garden and other crops has constantly been growing. I would not lay much stress on the fact that the ashes are made from hard wood. Soft wood gives a smaller number of pounds of ashes than does hard wood, it is true, but the one kind of ashes is usually just as good as the other, weight for weight. Even leached ashes are not without considerable value. In fact, almost any kind of ashes will come acceptable as an onion manure; and when the land has long been manured with stable manure, and is well filled with humus, I think we might well rely on a good dressing of ashes for a year without much of anything else. If I can get wood ashes at an acceptable rate this fall or early next spring (say at \$12 per ton for unleached ashes or \$3 per ton for leached ashes, delivered), I think I shall give my next season's Prizetaker patch a good coat of it, and depend on it entirely for making a big crop, with one exception, however. I have seen such excellent effects (on the onion crop) of a top-dressing of poultry manure, that I am saving every bit I can get and scrape together, for next year's onion-patch. It will pay well to take some extra pains with this source of plant-food. I have the poultry-houses cleaned up occasionally, and some new, dry loam or muck or coal ashes put under the perches and sprinkled all over the floors. The stuff scraped together is then put in a heap under shelter and saved until spring, when it is put on the land after plowing, and just harrowed in. I can hardly say how much I put on per acre. I have never had more than to go over barely an eighth of an acre, and yet I usually keep forty or more laying hens, thirty to fifty capons, and raise more than one hundred each of chickens and ducks. The stuff is taken out and spread directly from the wagon with a shovel, just thickly enough that we can easily distinguish between the bare ground and the spot that has received this dressing. It would not do for me to say that I use so many bushels or so many wagon-loads per acre; simply because "poultry manure" is a very uncertain thing, or rather, of uncertain value, varying according to the amount of absorbents that have been used, and the manner of feeding. I am a good provider, and my fowls are fed heavily, for profit, mostly whole wheat, but also other grains; and in winter, meat and bones (cut up). Of course, the droppings are richer in plant-foods than those from fowls that eat little except grass or hay and coarse, rough stuff generally. I use just absorbents enough to preserve all the plant-foods in the droppings, and I do not allow them to get soaked. But you should see the effect of such manuring. My Prizetaker onions show by size and perfect form exactly where the poultry manure was put.

I do not have a high opinion of salt as a dressing for the land. If I were to add any chemical manure to poultry droppings, it would be kainite in small doses; say an occasional sprinkling under the perches of a quart or two. It may help to preserve the ammonia.

**POTATO SEED-BALLS.**—*Farmers' Review* puts a good deal of nonsense in an article on "potato-plums," which appeared recently. I quote the following ideas:

"We have not seen a single potato-plum in this country, yet have each year grown and inspected considerable areas in potatoes. After all, the appearance of plums is not, perhaps, a good sign, nor one to be desired; and one thing certain is that few are required for the purposes of the potato grower, for one plum will often furnish sufficient new varieties (mostly trash) to employ and annoy the raiser for years. The potato soon runs out, and the appearance of plums is, in our opinion, nature's signal of distress, so to speak. The wild plant produced plums abundantly, and our idea is that as the cultivated plant degenerates, its artificial propensity for

tuber production merges into its natural propensity for plum production, so the appearance of a great show of blossom on a potato-field is not proof positive of a correspondingly abundant crop of tubers, but rather the reverse; indeed, we have seen magnificent crops of potatoes dug from fields that showed a remarkable absence of blossoms. The old-fashioned bunch of plums on every vine will fail to appear in these modern times."

How differently different people will look upon one and the same occurrence. I have for years bewailed the loss of free-blooming and free-seeding propensities of our potato varieties, simply because I considered this loss a sign of degeneration and loss of the original vigor and ruggedness of the potato-plant. I always like to see plenty of perfect bloom, and am sorry when I see the bloom fall off without setting fruit (seed-balls). In selecting seedlings, I pick for the varieties that bloom freely, and show at least a tendency to produce seed-balls. The man who wrote the article in *Farmers' Review* must be a young man, or cannot have lived long in this country if he has never seen a single potato "plum" in this country. Up to twenty or twenty-five years ago the potato-fields were full of these "plums." The Garnet Chili, the Peachblow, the Peerless, even the Early Rose, produced seed-balls in greatest abundance. At that time we knew nothing about the Colorado potato-beetles. The plants grew strong and remained green until their time of maturity. Blights did not kill the tops year after year, as they do now. And what fine crops we did raise at that time, even with our inferior methods of culture! But surely there was no need for nature to hang out that "sign of distress," bloom and seed-balls, for this was no distress. Look at our potato-fields now—eaten up by hugs, spotted and defoliated by the macrosporium disease (early blight or spot disease). The yields have not been doubled and trebled, as they should have done with our greatly improved ways of cultivation. There is no real distress now, but the alleged "sign of distress" has disappeared. Seed-balls are not produced any more, except in western localities, where the potato-plant yet shows its original health and vigor. I believe it is high time for a new departure in potato propagation and in the origination of new varieties. The old varieties are "running out." No doubt about that. But why shall we continue forever to grow seedlings from degenerate stock? We must once more go back to the original stock—nature's stock, which has not yet been weakened by centuries of close cutting, and by the accumulated diseases of years. We must start again with the original potato which blooms and produces seed-balls freely, and by good culture and selection try to improve its tuber-bearing qualities.

JOSEPH.

### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

**FROM LOUISIANA.**—A few years ago I advocated southwest Louisiana for immigration, and now in part of that area the country may be said to be almost packed with people from the West, all satisfied, happy and prosperous. It is the most pronounced distinctively Anglo-Saxon migration this country has ever known. Millions of acres have been occupied, and towns have sprung into existence like Aladdin's palace. Lands that the United States used to give away for the price of homestead papers, or sell for \$1.25 per acre, are selling for from \$20 to \$100 per acre, near the new towns. I have observed, with surprise, the tenacity and persistence with which immigration flocks, and the artificiality of values it imparts to land. I could mention a number of places where lands, on account of intensive immigration, are selling at four or five times the prices of land elsewhere, not even thirty miles off. And often these lands are every whit as good, and even better than the high-priced lands. But it is only a matter of time for this folly to be corrected, and these ridiculous inequalities are adjusting themselves. I recall the history of prices at two towns and in the surrounding country. The older town had the start in settlement with western men. No other place was known to them. Soon such crowds came that prices of land rose so high as to drive away more or less people who came to buy. They had no thought of going anywhere but in the radius of that single nucleus of settlers from the West. Although as good, often far better, land was near by, and for sale at \$1.25 (even less) per acre or homesteadable, they went back often, while others paid big prices near the town. At last, some parties who were amenable to common sense went elsewhere, and now prices for land

around some of these later towns are more than double those around the pioneer town. Nevertheless, it is too true that southern immigration is too patchy. It needs dissemination and dispersion. Instead of these knots of immigrations, who congest settlements and "kite" values of lands, there should be a diffusion of new-comers. There is, however, slowly growing up a valuable corrective of this unhealthy solidarity of immigration. This movement is one invaluable to the South as a whole. It consists in newspapers selecting each some locality that is entirely new (or comparatively so), and pushing its claims upon its readers. I have observed of late some emphatic recommendations of North Carolina by New England newspapers. I know of a town built in Mississippi by a journal in the West. I know of a journal in Ohio planting a colony in Georgia, and so it goes. Among the many areas that offer great inducements to immigrants just now, I would like to say a word for northwestern Louisiana. It combines as many inducements as any part of the South. Leaving out of account sub-tropical products, there are few products of the temperate zone that do not succeed there. It is one of the most beautifully-watered areas on the continent, abounding in clear, unfailing brooks and streams. Its rainfall is bountiful, and well distributed throughout the year. Its climate is superb, and it is one of the most healthful areas to be found. It has abundant schools, churches and railroad facilities. It has an orderly, hospitable people. It is within twelve hours of New Orleans, and twenty-four of St. Louis. I know no place superior to it, in uniting the advantages of an old and settled country (schools, churches, railroads, etc.), and of a new, cheap and fertile soil. It offers to colonies some incomparable chances. Large plantations, from 1,000 to 3,000 acres each, can be bought in the lump for \$3 to \$5 per acre. These can be subdivided in tracts from 40 to 160 acres, to suit parties. Thus a home can be secured for a mere song, and neighbors in the old home can become neighbors in the new. In many instances, the price asked for some of these plantations would not pay for the value of the improvements. From personal inspection I can recommend that country. M. B. H.

New Orleans, La.

**FROM CALIFORNIA.**—Sacramento county never has been boomed. People who come through California seldom remain in Sacramento more than three or four hours, and in that time they see the capitol, Sutter's Fort, a suburb named Oak Park, and the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, containing 700 pictures, besides a part of the state mineral cabinet. Eastern people do not know that Sacramento county can produce any and everything that is grown in any other part of California. Tourists think of nothing but oranges, lemons and grapes. Then for oranges they go to Los Angeles, when, in fact, oranges ripen here from four to six weeks earlier than in Los Angeles county. And frost never destroys twenty-five per cent of the crop. If people who come here would only work two thirds of the time that they have done East, they would soon be in a way of independence. Here the farmers never catch up in their work. The waste is awful on most farms. I mean small farmers; the large ranchers must have a system, or they would go under in a little time. Settlers coming here without money are worse off than in New York. But a man with a little capital and muscle can always do well. G. H. F.

Sacramento, Cal.

### RURAL REAL ESTATE MOVEMENT.

On the subject, "What is the outlook for real estate?" Col. Thomas T. Wright, of Tennessee, says:

"Never in the history of America were prospects more favorable for a great legitimate movement in real estate than at present. When we consider the vast sums of money withdrawn from manufacturing, mercantile and stock enterprises within the past twelve months, hoarded in banks, timid and cautious, fearing to leave the strong boxes where it has sought refuge, to enter again into enterprises of questionable promise, we must realize that capital thus hoarded cannot much longer remain unemployed. Now is the time for real estate dealers to act. They have it in their power to find a safe, profitable market for much of this idle money, but in new directions, and heretofore neglected fields. The day has passed for real estate wild-cat booming and its promoters. The day has come for legitimate business in new lines.

"We are living in stirring times. Industrial civilization is undergoing an evolution that will create changes in business and occupations of many thousands of city residents, vast numbers of whom can no longer find employment to yield a support in trade centers.

"The real estate dealers of America can do much to adjust present industrial conditions by turning men back to the land, where

"The soil lies fallow, the woods grow rank,  
Yet idle the poor man stands,  
Oh, millions of hands want acres,  
And millions of acres want hands!"

"The future prosperity and safety of modern cities depends on relieving them of vast numbers of the honest industrial class, who for lack of employment become Ishmaelites and criminals, a heavy tax to municipalities, a serious menace to their existence. This is a subject that should be considered, yet how

little attention does it receive! Aside from feelings of sentiment and humanity, I would impress on the real estate dealers of America the importance of giving thought, energy and time to rural real estate development as a source of profit where surplus city population and waiting capital will go, when practical plans are formulated for placing same. I have recently referred to the happy content of the peasant farmer land-owners of France, who earn a competent support on three to five acres of ground. These peasant farmers of France are the most independent and happy mortals I have yet found on earth. They live in attractive cottage homes, with plenty to eat and wear, little disturbed by panics of stock exchanges or changes of government. They are never without ready money. It was the peasant farmers of France who furnished President Thiers with the millions with which to pay the German indemnity, and De Lesseps the colossal sums he sank in his impracticable Panama scheme. Let the real estate dealers study the rural conditions of France with a view of introducing their most desirable features to this country. Rural France is an object lesson for America. Why should not the creative genius of Americans even improve on these admirable existing conditions in France?

"Present rapid transit city lines could be extended fifty miles if necessary, through avenues of small farms, furnishing accessible markets for their products and business for trade centers, at the same time deprive country life of isolation and supply social features lacking in far-off sections.

"There is business and work in this country for all if we will but intelligently seek it. The life and perpetuation of this republic depends on its rural development. As a source of wealth and a nursery of men, a vigorous, robust manhood is developed only 'away from the madding crowd,' where the air is pure and uncontaminated by living herds of city population."

### ARTICHOKES.

I have been growing and feeding artichokes three years, and find them a very profitable crop for stock feeding. Last summer, when everything was damaged by the drought, my artichokes continued bright and green until frost fell. I grow them chiefly for my hogs, which I turn in to root up the tubers after the frost has killed the stalks. One acre will fatten forty head of hogs, with only a little corn to finish. And during the winter the brood sows and fall pigs can work on them. In the spring enough tubers are left in the ground to produce the next year's crop without any more plauting or cultivating. I always leave one lot in the ground just as they grew, as freezing does not injure them, to turn my hogs in for spring market. I have not had a sick hog since I fed this way. They will yield from eight hundred to one thousand bushels per acre. Cattle, spring calves and colts eat them with a relish during the winter. They are planted and cultivated like potatoes the first year.

ELI HEATON.

Indiana.

### TAKE STEPS

in time, if you are a sufferer from that scourge of humanity known as consumption, and you can be cured. There is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its early stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write to those who have been cured and profit by their experience.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.





## Our Farm.

### SOUTH ATLANTIC FARM NOTES.

The time has now come when we must familiarize ourselves with the best methods of growing three or four or even more crops on each acre, each season. The motto should be, "A greater yield on a diminished area." The truck-patch and the little farm must be made to yield to their utmost capacity.

In the South Atlantic states

### TOO MANY ACRES

Of land are being worked each year which do not yield enough to pay even low wages to the farmer. The tillage of lands of this character should cease, and only such lands as will yield a paying return should be cultivated.

Two thirds of the daily diet of the inhabitants of the cotton-growing states ought to be

### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Nearly all the animal food necessary in the genial climate of the uplands of the South can best be supplied in the form of milk, butter, cheese and eggs; to this diet add the whole-wheat flour, the ripe fruits and fresh vegetables, and "good-by" can be said to calomel and quinine, for a new era of perfect health and happiness would be ushered in.

### FALL WORK IN THE GARDEN.

It is none too early in the present issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE to call attention to the great importance of putting a heavy coating of well-rotted barn-yard manure on the stiff, clay soil of the garden. This, where underdrainage has not been provided, should be back-furrowed up into lands of not more than four paces. With as deep plowing as possible, this will so intermix the manure with the soil that very early, profitable and easily-worked crops can be grown. Would you have early vegetables, or flower-beds that will produce flowers that your neighbors may well envy, then adopt the above plan.

### EXPERIMENTING

Adds much to the pleasure of a usually too monotonous farm life. More reading, more experimenting would awaken in farmers' boys that enthusiasm which is so essential to progress. The farmer who takes no interest in his work, and who does not read live, progressive agricultural papers and strive to improve on the methods, is almost invariably a poor one. Read more, experiment more, and endeavor to hit upon the best methods of disposing of crops, and farming will then prove to be one of the most ennobling occupations of mankind.

### A DEEP, RICH SOIL

Is what we want and must have to make the farm pay. In the preparation of such a soil, it is best to leave the richest soil on the surface and use the subsoil plow to loosen the compact clay or hard soil below the bottom of the ordinary furrow, so that the roots of the growing plants can penetrate it. On all heavy clay lands this should be done in the fall, but rarely, if ever, in the spring of the year south of the fortieth parallel of latitude. If a dry spell follows subsoiling in the spring of the year, half a crop will be the result, instead of a full crop of corn. As the subsoiling craze is now on, a word of caution may prove to be of service.

The temptation to raise one crop, be it wheat, corn, cotton or tobacco, is in this section almost an irresistible one. It is hard to get the wheels of the car of progress out of the old, time-worn ruts. Why not strive to institute a

### BETTER SYSTEM OF TILLAGE?

Why not keep an accurate account of the expense of each crop, which shall include one's own labor as well as that of the team and the resulting wear and tear of the tools used in seeding, cultivating, harvesting and marketing the crops? The farmer or planter who will not read or think, will "get there all the same," but it will not be the place he started for.

The best plan for having a

### GOOD GARDEN

Next season is to make preparations for it this fall. On the thin lands too common in the oldest settled states, the compost heap should be begun at once. Leaf-mold and decaying vegetable matter of all kinds, including sods where a rank growth of grass was produced this season, are what is needed. This season's experience has taught me that the best results to be obtained from commercial fertilizers come

from using them in the compost heap a month or two in advance of applying them to the soil of the garden. For early crops, a sunny, sheltered place for the compost should be selected. The heap should be chopped down and as thoroughly mixed as a bed of mortar at least four or five times. Where the fertilizers are applied in this way to the soil that is made deeper and finer at each successive plowing, there will be no waste by washing of the expensive fertilizing materials, but the annual increase of the humus in the soil will, with surface culture after each rain, enable the successful cultivator to bid defiance to any ordinary drought.

The demand for

### CRIMSON CLOVER

In the Virginias and Maryland is unprecedented. In the small villages, where it is difficult to obtain manure, from one quarter to one third of almost every garden has during August been seeded with it. The great advantages of early fall seeding with this annual clover are that it forms a good covering to the land during the winter, prevents the washing away of the surface soil and holds the soluble nitrates that are leached from it, other plant-foods are rendered more available for next spring's crops, and the large amount of vegetable matter in the tops and roots gives to the soil the desired mechanical condition so essential to the growth of early potato and other crops.

J. W., Jr.

### Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

### INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Book on Fruit Wanted.**—J. T. H., Morning Sun, Iowa, writes: "Where can I obtain a good, instructive fruit-book, that will tell when to set fruit out and how to tend it—small fruit especially?"

**REPLY:**—I suggest that you subscribe for the *Minnesota Horticultural Report*, which costs one dollar per year. It contains the most useful information on this subject of any work adapted to the Northwest. It is issued monthly by the secretary, A. W. Latham, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**Green Lice on Fruit-trees.**—H. S. G., Paradise Valley, Nev. If it is true that they are at work on your fruit-trees, they may be safely destroyed by spraying the foliage with kerosene emulsion. It is made as follows: Soft soap, one quart, or hard soap, one fourth pound, two quarts of hot water, one pint of kerosene. Stir or churn until the kerosene unites with the soap and forms an even emulsion. Use soft water, if possible, in the emulsion. Tobacco-water, made the color of strong tea, will also be effective as a spray for leaf-lice. You will probably learn to experiment a little with different strengths of the emulsion, but by using a little good judgment you will get excellent results from its use; I use it every year.

**Cherry-trees not Bearing.**—E. S. H., Edgecomb, Me. It is possible that the trees need pollen. If there are no other cherry-trees near by that are in flower at the same time, I should plant other kinds. Next spring when they are in flower, if you cut a branch from some other cherry and put it in the tree or near enough so the trees will work on it, you should have some fruit on the trees, providing the reason of their not bearing fruit is lack of suitable pollen. Sometimes a tree will make such a strong growth of wood that it will starve the fruit. In such a case the removal of a ring of bark one inch wide around the butt of the tree or its branches often has a good effect and does no harm. This girdling should be done as soon as the bark will peel in the spring.

**Blackberry—Marianna Plum Cuttings—Pear and Plum Propagation.**—D. D. W., Portland, Ohio, writes: "What is the best all-around blackberry—freedom from disease being of first importance?—What are the essential conditions necessary to successfully start Marianna plum cuttings?—Are pear and plum trees propagated by budding more valuable than if propagated by grafting?"

**REPLY:**—I think Ancient Briton or possibly the Snyder. They do not grow as readily at the North as at the South, but if made up in autumn and then buried in the ground, they will generally grow if planted in warm, moist ground in spring. They are more certain, however, if in the spring they are buried with the butts up and covered with three inches of soil and then a foot of heating manure. Allow them to remain thus until a callous starts on the butts. If well calloused before planting they are sure to grow, if they have reasonable care.—Not a bit more valuable, but just as good, providing the stock is as hardy as the graft.

**Hardy Grapes—Winter Protection of Grapes—Chestnut-trees.**—A. C. Wakefield, Neb., writes: "Please tell me whether there are any white and red grapes that will stand the cold weather in northeast Nebraska, as good as the Concord.—I want to know how I can protect them in winter. They tell me to lay them down and cover them up. I want to know how I am going to lay them down when they are an inch in diameter.—I want to know whether chestnut-trees will do here or not; there are none in the country. Some say they won't stand our winters."

**REPLY:**—Martha, Green Mountain and Moore's Diamond for white, Woodruff Red and Agawam for red grapes will probably do quite as well with you as the Concord.—Grapes should be laid down on the ground in winter in Nebraska. It is customary to train the main part of the vine near the ground when it is intended to cover it in winter, but almost any size of vine may be laid down safely if care and good judgment are used. If the vines are very large and have not been laid down before, it is sometimes practiced to cover the top and so much of the main cane as can be got on to the ground with earth, and then cover the larger part of the main cane with coarse manures or broken straw. Be sure and prune the vine before covering for winter. In your section, besides covering the vines with earth, they should have a covering several inches thick of mulch, or they are liable to injury in dry winters.—The chestnut will hardly



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stand with you. I know of a few trees in southeastern Minnesota, but they are not productive. It would not cost you much to try them. The common American is probably the hardiest. It is a tree that suffers in dry winters for lack of moisture. On this account considerable care should be exercised in the matter of selecting a location for them.

**Fall Planting.**—C. C., Missoula, Montana, writes: "Would you plant trees in the autumn? Last fall I planted two thousand poplars and they all lived. Of five hundred apple-trees planted at the same time, all died."

**REPLY:**—Apple-trees require very careful planting if set out in the fall in cold climates. I think, however, if the soil is moist and the work carefully done, and then the trees are bent to the ground and covered with earth, that the work will be successful. In your section, apple-trees should always be set with the top sloping to the southwest, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, in order to avoid sun-scald, and being at this angle they are easily bent to the ground. But even when planted in a perpendicular position they are easily bent to the ground by taking a little soil out from one side near the base of the tree. Do not plant any kind of tree or shrub in the fall unless the ground is reasonably moist, or they will be sure to dry out and die in the winter. Neither should fall planting be done just before the ground freezes up, as in such cases there is not time for the soil to become properly formed about the roots, which is a necessary condition for plants to winter well. As a rule, only the hardiest kinds should be planted in autumn. At the North peaches had much better be planted in the spring. In sections especially adapted to the apple it can be safely planted in the autumn, while in the more severe sections of the West it would not be safe to do so. Red raspberries and blackberries can generally be planted to best advantage in the fall, providing the work is well done. The soil should be carefully firmed over and around the roots, and it is a safe plan to throw a forkful of straw manure or mulch of some kind over each hill set out, as it prevents the heaving of the land by frost. Recently one of the largest nurserymen in the northern Mississippi valley said that he was getting his best results from fall planting of many trees and shrubs which he had heretofore regarded as being only fit to be transplanted in spring. The plan by which he has gotten his good results is by bending the whole tree or shrub to the ground on the approach of winter, and covering it with soil. Such treatment would take some extra labor, but if it will enable us to help our spring work along by giving a greater range for fall planting, it is well worth trying. Plants thus protected in winter should be uncovered in the spring as soon as the land can be worked.

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## Our Farm.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

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## BEGIN MODERATELY.

**W**HEN a beginner decides to go into the poultry business he is liable to overestimate the receipts and place the expenses too low. The large majority of inexperienced persons who go into the raising of poultry as a business have no conception of the drawbacks and difficulties to be encountered. They are willing to devote a certain amount of capital to the enterprise, and expect returns correspondingly. They make no allowance for sickness, loss from enemies and depredators, or possible mismanagement. There are hundreds of cases recorded where large sums have been lost in the poultry business simply because money was plentiful, but experience and knowledge were lacking.

There is but one safe road for all to follow, and that is to start at the bottom. Those who begin at the top, with large numbers, in nearly all cases get down to the bottom; but beginning with only a few hens, and gradually increasing each year, as the poultry characteristics are better understood, will lead to success. There are so many little things to know, and so many details to observe, that they cannot be mentioned. Nor can one learn entirely by reading. It is true that reading will attract attention to much that will be valuable, but it is only by the daily observation and constant work that knowledge is gained. The management of poultry cannot be returned over entirely to an employee. Should he happen to not fully understand the business of managing large numbers (which but few can boast of), the capital of the employer will be swept away so quickly as to cause surprise.

It will not pay one with limited means to risk his all in poultry if he knows nothing about it, and the poultry business, though looked upon as a resort by those who desire to forsake other occupations, is really very unsafe, except when capital and experience are joined. Even with the most experienced persons, the climate, location, cost of food, soil and markets may not be favorable to success. But little risk is incurred when the beginner starts with a small flock, and with patience his flocks in a few years may pay well. There is no business that a person can at once take up and make it successful in a year, especially if no experience can be used as an aid, and the raising of poultry is no exception. There is profit in poultry, but it must be secured with the assistance of the usual knowledge and experience necessary for success at any occupation.

## GREEN BONE AND EGGS.

Green bones (those from the butcher) cannot be ground, as they are too tough, and contain a large share of water or blood. They must therefore be cut with a bone-cutter. When bones become very hard and dry, they can be ground, but will then have lost a large proportion of their nutritious matter. Green bones are rich in nitrogen, and therefore serve as food. When a bone contains a large share of adhering meat it is all the more valuable.

Bones serve several purposes when used for poultry. Being phosphate of lime, they are capable of being digested, which is not the case with oyster-shells and grit, and they supply the birds with elements that may be lacking in the food. They also assist in grinding the food, taking the place of grit, and are readily accepted by all classes of poultry. In fact, it is safe to claim that there is nothing that can be used as egg-producing food, which serves the purpose so well as green bone, its combination of qualities—nitrogen, lime for egg-shells, grit, cost and adaptation to all fowls and of all ages—give it a place even higher than meat, which contains nitrogen, but no lime or other mineral matter.

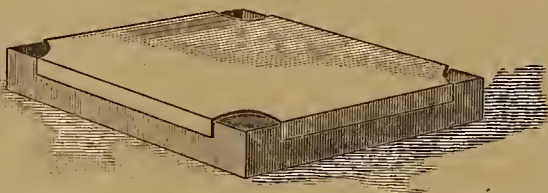
When grain is the principal food, the hens are sometimes unable to produce eggs, because while the materials for forming the yolk are plentiful, the elements required to produce albumen and the bony parts of the chicks, as well as the shells of eggs, are lacking. Bones supply these deficiencies, and thus increase the production of eggs. One pound of green bone is sufficient per day for sixteen hens, and

when the cost of this amount of bone is considered, and compared with the increase of eggs resulting from the feeding of bone, and the greater variety of food, its cheapness is at once apparent.

As stated, the reducing of bones to sizes suitable for the fowls is difficult, unless one has the appliance for so doing. The bone-cutter (not bone-mill) should be a regulation implement with all poultrymen. Its cost may be an item at first, but the great service it performs, by enabling one to use a material that could not otherwise be made serviceable, makes it really costless, as it soon repays for the outlay. A bone is too hard, when dry, and too tough, when green, to be pounded. Labor is too valuable to be wasted at such work. If hens are intended to lay, they are but themselves machines for converting raw materials into something more salable, and the additional machine—the bone-cutter—will give them better opportunities for producing a profit.

## AN EXCELLENT DRINKING-TANK.

The illustration of a drinking-tank is from Mr. M. K. Barnum, Nebraska. It is simple, cheap and easily cleaned. It is a tin box, about two inches deep and a foot square, having a detachable cover, with the corners of the cover cut away, to permit the chicks to drink. The portions cut out may be small, so as to prevent chicks from getting in the water, but with such a shallow tank they cannot drown at all events. The cover also keeps dirt out, and



DRINKING-TANK.

prevents evaporation of the water. Mr. Barnum states that there is no patent on it, and he sends it as a gift to our readers. A larger and deeper tank, on the same design, may be used for fowls. The plan may also be adapted to a tight wooden box if desired.

## UNIFORMITY IN EGGS.

It will be worth an experiment to assort eggs before selling them, by separating the dark-colored eggs from those that are light, and also having the different sizes together. Appearance is worth a great deal in the selling of all articles, and eggs will sell quicker than anything else if sent to market in an attractive manner, which adds at least one fourth more to the prices.

## GREEN FOOD IN THE FALL.

Keep the hens supplied with green and bulky food as late as it can be done, by turning them out to secure any such food that may be within reach. When the supply begins to fail, put a cabbage in the poultry-yard, or cut some rye if it is growing, no matter how short. It may be mentioned that poultry will eat ensilage that is prepared for cattle, and the leaves of clover, or sweepings of the hay-loft are highly relished. Bulky food is a necessity with poultry.

## GOOD LAYERS.

Every flock will have a few good layers with those that are not profitable, and the whole flock may be condemned, though some of the hens may be the best to be obtained. It would be an advantage to separate the layers and non-layers, allowing the latter only one half as much food as the layers, for the reason that the laying hens require the more food, while the others may be too fat. Sometimes it will pay to sell all the hens but those that have been excellent producers at all seasons.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

**Mating Ducks.**—S. L., Birmingham, Ala., writes: "How many ducks should be mated with one drake?"

**REPLY:**—One drake and five (or six) females are considered the correct proportions.

**Kerosene Emulsion.**—J. R. B., Sunbury, Pa., writes: "Will the kerosene emulsion destroy lice as surely as will undiluted kerosene?"

**REPLY:**—The emulsion answers all the purposes of kerosene, is much cheaper, and may be used more freely.

**Sex of Geese.**—"Subscriber," Rolfe, Iowa, writes: "How can I distinguish the male from the female in large, gray geese?"

**REPLY:**—The male has a more masculine appearance, the neck being thicker. The voice, however, is a sure indicator. The voice of the female is loud and coarse. That of the male is sharp and fine, not loud.

**Indigestion.**—Mrs. M. L. W., Lawrence, Kas., writes: "My chickens have been dying. First, they begin to drop off the roost dead. Their hearts seem to be covered with little lumps. They are sick but a short while."

**REPLY:**—The cause is indigestion and fatty degeneration from excess of grain in summer. Feed nothing if they are on a range. Add a

teaspoonful of tincture of nux vomica to each quart of drinking-water for a week.

**Canker.**—W. A. B., Riverside, R. I., writes: "I had a hen die, and in her throat were yellow blotches. I cleaned out all the drinking-vessels and whitewashed the poultry-house. What was the cause?"

**REPLY:**—It was probably canker sore throat. Your precautions were correct. The usual remedy is to sprinkle a pinch of chlorate of potash down the throat once a day, and to add a teaspoonful to each quart of the drinking-water.

**Overhead Draft.**—Miss G. B., Hampshire, Tenn., writes: "I have had several chickens to go blind in one eye, which is much swollen and inflamed. They finally droop and die."

**REPLY:**—There is a draft of air over them at night next to the eye that is blind, probably a top ventilator. Remove the roost, keep them on straw at night, close the draft opening, and anoint face, eyes and head with a few drops of a mixture of equal parts spirits of turpentine, kerosene and sweet-oil, or with any simple liniment.

**Limber-neck.**—M. F. P., Villanow, Ga., writes: "My fowls have been dying every year with what is here called limber-neck. They go to roost well, and in the morning their heads hang down, seeming to be asleep. Then they flop down and seem to be choked. Some have died."

**REPLY:**—We believe the difficulty is lice, especially the large lice on the heads, for which anoint head, neck and face with melted lard or sweet-oil. Also clean up the poultry-house. It may be possible, however, that they eat of some plant that causes the trouble.

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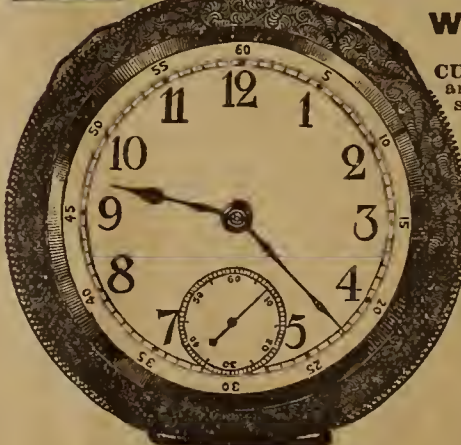
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## Our Fireside.

### WHO COULD BLAME HER?

Petite and fair, with golden hair  
Of nature's honest dye—  
She looked divine while in the brine,  
To her lover standing by.  
But suddenly she gave a scream,  
And he a mighty grab,  
He dragged her to the shining sands,  
Upon her foot a crab!  
The green crustacean sidled off  
And vanished in the sea.  
"I cannot harm it, dear," he said,  
"Because it seems like me."  
You charmed it as you're charming me—  
Oh, please to understand.  
It sought possession of your foot—  
I ask you for your hand!"  
Then with a wealth of tenderness  
She raised her eyes and whispered, "Yes!"  
—New York Recorder.

## Will-o'-the-wisps' Story

A TALE BY MARIE PETERSEN,  
Authoress of "The Princess Ilse."

TRANSLATED BY MARY CHAPMAN.

IGNES FATUI.

**T**HE maiden said she was afraid of fire—destruction and desolation were its sad work," so spoke the yellow light, and told how eloquently the young man praised fire. Some portion of fire is in all things great and beautiful; in the bright human spirit, in the brave, heroic soul, in wine, in jewels, in great passions. Oh, glorious, glorious is the life of

flames! So clear and hot, blazing, dazzling! What matter that it is short, and when it has faded, only the ashes remain?

"A dark cloud passed over the park; we trembled in the trees; a blast rushed through their summits," the violet flame spoke thus.

"It was just then," cried the ruby-colored, "that the blonde maiden with the soft hair came. She asked teasingly, 'Must I seek another partner, Clement? Our dance has already begun.' And amid jest and laughter he was led away, and she who wore the cornflowers walked slowly among the shrubbery." "And suddenly stood before the solitary dreamer," broke in another flame.

"Ulrich!" she cried out, "there you are at last!" The tall, grave man asked doubtfully if she had been looking for him, and she denied it, laughing, and asked absently if he was not going to dance. "You know, Hannah, that I never dance," said he gently, and she remembered his clerical calling, and yet thought it a pity he could not dance this time, if at no other."

"Oh, yes! I know what she said," cried the red flame. "She leaned on his arm. 'Oh, Ulrich,' said she, 'you do not know how delicious it is to float about here under the noble green trees—to float on the waves of music, amid the linden fragrance! Do you feel the breath of the linden flowers, Ulrich? Did you see the cloud before it grew so dark—the little fleecy evening cloud—floating in the sky, so red with joy, as though it rejoiced to see so many happy people here below?'"

"Poor, poor, happy child!" sighed the violet flame.

The green flame said:

"She looked into his face with a sunny smile. He looked down on her, held both her hands, pressed them warmly and said nothing. 'Ah, dear, dear Ulrich! Did you ever see such a lovely festival? No summer was ever so green and fragrant as this! Oh, speak to me, Ulrich! Be happy with me!'"

The violet light breathed softly:

"How pale he was! He repressed the deep sighs that struggled to rise from his heart, and asked: 'You are really very glad and happy, dear Hannah?'"

"Very glad and happy!" she said, with a long breath," said the red flame, "and a wonderful light shone in her eyes."

"Tears also fell under the linden-tree. I heard a sob," murmured the violet flame.

"Yes," said the green will-o'-the-wisp, "suddenly she grew pale. 'Ulrich, Ulrich!' she cried anxiously, 'you look so grave—you think, do you not, it is not right to be so happy, when but a few weeks since I still was mourning for my dear mother?' 'No, Hannah! God knows I do not think that!' he said, and tenderly took her in his arms. She leaned her head on his shoulder and broke into bitter weeping. She said, if she could only look once more in her mother's dear, dear eyes; she had never felt her orphanage so deeply as now, amid all this happiness. He comforted her with tender, brotherly words, and she—"

"Oh, she was willing to be comforted," said the ruby light. "She dried her tears and smiled again; she had so much to say, and did not always need an answer. How sweetly she could coax when she wanted a favor! She wished so much to learn to ride horseback like Ellen and Marie. Clement would give her lessons; he would begin to-morrow if her conscience-keeper, her Ulrich—the chief permit of all good and innocent things, she called him—if he thought she might do it, and would speak to her father about it."

"She begged sweetly, did you say?" said the bat. "I always thought it seemed hard work for people to entreat."

"I do not know whether the lovely maiden also found it hard, or whether something else troubled her; but I hung low down on the linden-tree. I heard her heart beat, and saw how often she stopped to take breath. The pale man read her entreaty in her eyes, saw her glowing and trembling—how sweet she was!—but he was unmoved; he was silent a long time, and at last said earnestly: 'Do you know, Hannah, what your mother thought of ladies riding?' She knew well her dear mother thought it very dangerous, but her father had such safe horses—the brown Alcydor was gentle as a lamb. The brown Alcydor, he said, was there when he returned two years ago, and wanted so much to take her on short horseback excursions into the mountains. 'Yes, it was so then, Ulrich,' said she, 'but think of Clement! My mother would surely not have refused permission to Clement!' 'Are you sure of that, Hannah?' he asked gravely."

"The thunder growled low among the mountains," said the violet-colored flame; "did you hear it? Did you hear it, and did you see? As the maiden raised her down-cast eyes, they were full of tears. 'Ulrich, Ulrich!' said she, 'I see our delightful plan cannot be carried out. Oh, do not look so sadly at me! You cannot believe that I would disregard my mother's wishes when you have reminded me of them.' Tears again rolled down her cheeks. She took his hand entreatingly and said softly: 'Will not you tell your brother that we cannot ride? Pray, dear Ulrich, tell him for me! I cannot do it.' He sighed deeply and howled ascent. She heard steps approaching, and went away to conceal her tears."

"Ah, my gay comrade, the dear Clement!" cried the ruby light. "It was he again! Oh, how much good it did me to look into his bright eyes! He asked his brother where Hannah was, and hardly heard the answer, for he was scolding Ulrich in an affectionate way for never having told him what an exquisitely lovely creature he had for a sister. 'Hannah is not my sister,' said the other. No, of course, he knew that, but the name of sister is sweet—he envied him that, and her sweet familiarity toward him. 'If you stay here some time, Clement, you will hardly think that I am to be envied,' was the answer."

"His brother did not see how pale he was," said the violet flame. "He did not see the struggle in his face."

The red flame said:

"Do you know it? The gay Clement confessed, laughing, that he would not care to exchange with his grave brother. His dear Ulrich seemed to him a noble, lofty model, but unattainable. Eloquent words streamed quickly from his lips as he praised his brother, and yet, with all the weight of Ulrich's nobility and virtues, with all the mass of his learning, if with them he must take Ulrich's coldness and lack of susceptibility, he had rather remain the light-winged, easily-moved and easily-wounded fellow he was already. If wounds pained, yet there was balsam for such pains."

"Enough! Enough!" interrupted the golden flame. "In a word, he called his brother cold and unsuspicious because he could live for years under the same roof with such a fairy-like creature as Hannah, and never think of winning her young heart. Then the other asked: 'Who has told my light-winged, light-minded brother that I never thought of it?' 'Oh, Ulrich always accomplished whatever he undertook, and as I see that you have not won Hannah, I know that you have never attempted to touch her heart.'"

"What do you see? What do you know?" asked the pale man. "Oh, Hannah is unconstrained as a child," laughed the gay brother. "Her whole manner shows clearly how she feels toward you. She treats you like a dear, highly-respected old uncle.'"

"The lightning flashed vividly! Was that what made the man so motionless, so ghastly pale?" said the violet flame. "He walked to and fro in the deep shadow of the trees. Ah, in his eyes, in the heavy shadow on his brow was written the anguish of his soul, the hot, desperate struggle in his heart! A groan went through the woods."

"Yes, the trees began to rustle," said the green light. "We were gently rocked, and thought the wind had come only to play with us. Oh, the lovely Hannah, who was also rocked in happiness, came along the main avenue with light and joyful step! How Clement flew to meet her! She sent him to the house on an errand. In her hand was a basket full of flowers, and she approached the pale Ulrich under the lindens."

"He stood there," said the green flame, "and looked kindly at her; but no warm breath of life chased the marble pallor from his brow. He must help her make bouquets for the last dance, and quickly; if made earlier they would have faded already—so he quick! As in a dream he took the flowers from the maiden's hand, and said—said—he talked of the flowers—oh, a long time! I do not know what he said; I neither understood nor remembered it."

"I did not listen to it at all," cried the red flame, but the violet light said:

"He spoke so slowly, so solemnly. I heard every word, and remember it all. He said: 'Flowers, flowers, Hannah? If you will seek

flowers, let not the blossom of earthly happiness be one of them. Pluck it if it grows by thy path, and may God grant that it may blossom freely and with sweet fragrance for thee. But place it not in thy garden with thine own hand; do not reckon on it; do not count each leaf, each shoot on the tender plant, nor rejoice when thou seest the bud as though sure of the full blossom. For when thou dost think, 'To-morrow it will unfold, and the splendid blossom will stand before me,' a frost will come in the night, or another's hand will tear it up, root and branch, and that hurts cruelly! That flower, Hannah, God alone can develop, and he does it in secret places—when and for whom he will—but we must not strive to produce it by our skill.' That was what he said. The maiden looked at him with wide-open eyes. She did not understand him; she said: 'What is the matter with you to-day? You are so strangely solemn, not at all like my dear old Ulrich.'"

"Hurrah, the storm-wind!" cried the yellow light. "He rushed through the dark tree-tops and shook them furiously. There was no more rocking. He blew out the bright lives of many of us, and those whom the storm-wind spared were drowned and slain by the great drops of rain. What, though the great pine torches fought desperately for their lives, snapping and crackling! How silent was the music, how noiselessly it vanished! The tempest drove all the dancers away. Ho, what a turmoil there was! How the servants ran about! And now the wild rain-elves danced on the deserted lawn, rustled through the leaves of the trees, and assembled in the broad gravel walks."

The green flame asked:

"Did the light red evening cloud long so much for a dance when it looked down on the gay festival? Did it invite all the dark clouds? Clothed in dark streams of rain it may itself have mingled among the dancers, but who could recognize it as the one seen already in the evening sky?"

"It was not longing for the dance that inspired the storm," said the violet flame. "It came for earnest, serious work. Only he who sends the tempest can know why the rejoicings were silenced, and the festal-lights might not burn to the end. At intervals gleamed other pale lights, and other voices grew fearfully loud. The rocks and the earth trembled—everything bent and bowed and trembled—everything but human happiness. Behind the glass windows another sea of light was kindled, soon the resounding kettle-drums and the crashing trumpets called to us again through the night and storm with gay tones. I heard all this. The thick trunk of the linden protected me from the storm-wind, the leaves above sheltered me from the rain."

"Beyond the lawn where they had danced, and beyond the rose-bushes, through the damp, floating veils of the rain-elves, I saw a part of the mansion, the gloomy corner tower, the old terrace with the stone gallery. Through the bright windows came the music, softened by distance. I heard a wood-horn lament; it was ill at ease in the brilliant hall; it longed for the fresh night air and the rustling of the trees. At last the storm subsided, the rain fell monotonously, and monotonously sounded a heavy tread on the damp path. I knew the pale forehead, the bowed head. He did not notice the rain which fell upon him through the leafy roof. Sometimes he brushed his wet locks away from his face. Then he stood still with folded arms. I saw him raise his dark eyes to the sky of night. The heavens were covered with dark clouds, no star shone there. And yet as I looked longer in his eyes it seemed to me that he had seen a star—the signs of conflict vanished from his features—he drew a long breath, and walked slowly toward the house. I saw him disappear through the dark side door. I was the only flame that still lived in the dark, deserted park. From the linden leaves above me drops began to trickle. I saw a heavy one hanging above my head, and then I saw no more."

"That was a long story," sighed the young owl, yawning and fanning herself with her wings. "It made me very warm."

"Oh, it was lovely!" said the water-lily. "I did not quite understand everything, but still it was lovely."

"To understand stories perfectly, my child, one needs experience of life," explained the owl.

Professor Uhu had sat still a long time, with his claws pressed thoughtfully against his crooked beak; now he shook his thick head and said, "The flower of earthly happiness was entirely unknown to him. He had never seen it on his journeys in foreign lands, nor found it in books or herbariums—even Linnaeus mentioned no *Fortuna terrestris*."

"Why do you call it by a Latin title?" said the glow-worm. "I and all my comrades know it very well by its German names, only no two call it by the same; to some it is 'an inheritance,' to others 'a rich wife,' or 'good fortune,' 'avancement,' 'carriere,' and so on."

"Avancement and carriere are German names, to be sure," remarked the young owl superciliously.

But the second glow-worm, who had a loftier soul, said:

"Earthly happiness is no flower, but a fresh, green tree; laurel and myrtle are its true names."

But all were silent as they looked again at the meadow. Where the brightly-flickering

lights had just glowed and spoken, everything was silent and dark; but close by the water a clear, tall flame was burning on a wet stone. No one knew how it came there, and no one could believe that it had danced over the pond like the other will-o'-the-wisps. It stood up straight and solemnly, burning steadily and casting a pure light. As all looked at it with expectancy and everyone hesitated in awe about addressing it, it broke the silence itself, and in a full and musical voice said slowly:

"I was a light in the church."

"A light in the church?" interrupted Professor Uhu, snarling. "Then it remains to be shown what sort of people regarded you as a light in the church after your death. In what century did you live, my worthy ignis fatuus?"

"In the nineteenth century, professor; but you misunderstand me; in my lifetime I was an altar-candle."

"Oh, I beg your pardon; I really did not expect that," snuffled the owl. "It would be very piquant if dead fathers of the church were to hop around swamps at night in the guise of will-o'-the-wisps."

The flame looked gravely at him and was silent. After a pause it spoke thus:

"On a hill in the heart of a wide-blooming valley stands the old church. The wooded mountains with their rocky crown form a half circle around it, and have looked for many centuries down on the gray child of the valley, the monument of pious, ancient times. The blue vault of heaven stretched over it, and soft summer airs breathed about it, while the hot rays of the July sun played in the lindens by the church door. Within the consecrated walls all was cool and silent and mysterious. Neither the mountains nor the trees could gaze into the sanctuary; only the clear eyes of the dear sun penetrated the lofty, richly-colored windows. The little panes glowed with a dark fire and cast a wonderful mist of color on the stones, gray with age. On both sides the lofty, slender pillars stood in rows from the altar to the entrance; they sprang up tall and airy, supporting the vault. They did not bear it like a heavy, oppressive load; they lifted it up in their strong arms as lightly as a gift which love offers, and would gladly raise higher, near to the heart for which it yearns. Oh, there is a holy grandeur in the house of God. Even the silent walls breathe out peace, and sacred awe guards the household!"

"The altar was decorated with fresh roses: the crucifix, from which the Savior's gracious face looked down, stood on a carpet of roses. By its side stood a rare festal ornament—two tall stems of lilies, snowy white and fragrant. Even the worn flagstones in the middle aisle were strewn with flowers. The young garden blossoms, broken off in the silence of the early morning, and two lighted candles on the altar were all the living things within the silent old walls. Where were now the hands that carved those pillars? How many candles had already burned and been extinguished here? How many benedictions had been pronounced? The lips which uttered them, the heads which bowed devoutly to re-



**BUDS, Society buds, young women just entering the doors of society or womanhood, require the wisest care. To be beautiful and charming they must have perfect health, with all it implies—a clear skin, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and good spirits. At this period the young woman is especially sensitive, and many nervous troubles, which continue through life, have their origin at this time. If there be**

pain, headache, backache, and nervous disturbances, or the general health not good, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best restorative tonic and nerve at this time. The best bodily condition results from its use. It's a remedy specially indicated for those delicate weaknesses and derangements that afflict womenkind at one period or another. You'll find that the woman who has faithfully used the "Prescription" is the picture of health, she looks well and she feels well.

In catarrhal inflammation, in chronic displacements common to women, where there are symptoms of backache, dizziness or fainting, bearing down sensations, disordered stomach, moodiness, fatigue, etc., the trouble is surely dispelled and the sufferer brought back to health and good spirits.

### "WOMAN'S ILLS."

MRS. W. R. BATES, of  
Dilworth, Trumbull Co.,  
Ohio, writes:

"A few years ago I took Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman, who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."



MRS. BATES.



ceive the blessing of the church, the hearts that prayed here, how many of these still lived? The empty seats were silent and desolate. And without, framed in the pointed arch of the open church door, I saw among the green trees many old, storm-worn crosses by ancient graves, where grasses waved, and many newly-raised mounds on which the flowers were not yet withered. How many lie there who once sat in these places? And those who are to pray here to-day. There is still much empty space in the God's-acre without. So an altar-candle dreams, burning silently, when the solemn tones of the bell resound from the tower above, and the good people of the valley in their holiday attire cross the fields on their way to the church," thus spoke the flame.

The water-lily said:  
"Ab, that was good, that people came, and you did not stay all alone in the silent church!"

The flame continued:  
"Many dear faces I saw waiting outside by the church door; there were deeply-tanned, bearded cheeks under the straw hats, and many good women with clear, honest eyes, leading children by the hand, and there were many curious maidens with long, braided locks; all were watching the old walls of the park, which joined the churchyard. The gate stood wide open, and through the shaded avenues of the park a train approaches in slow, solemn procession. The bells grow silent, the organ opens its holy mouth, and the full tones of an old, pious hymn stream out from the house of God. They pour through the silent air; they rise up and echo back from the vaulted roof. A little door has opened silently. I hear steps in the side aisle, and see the young clergyman approach the altar. What harm have the flowers done him? He grew pale when he saw them, and a silent grief convulsed his mouth. With a deep sigh he drives it away, he ascends the steps, raises his folded hands to his breast, and prays silently. I heard in the church many footfalls, the rustle of garments, whispers, a buzz. I saw movement, bright flashes, but only in a mist, like a dream; my eye of flame looked only on him who prayed in silence, and saw but him. I saw how his breast rose and expanded; the light of victory shone on his forehead, and in his uplifted eyes was the ray of sacred peace. It seemed to me as though the silent breath of his prayer inspired the pillars with a soul, the gray stone expanded, shot higher, and the vault above grew wider and clearer, and uplifted by the prayer and tones of the organ, became transparent—opened. A glory entered in, then the organ ceased. I heard the clergyman's voice sound full and clear through the church. He has turned, he stands straight and tall before them, looking with earnestness and gentleness upon a young pair on the steps of the altar."

"A bridal pair?" cried the young owl. "Was there really a wedding?"

"Unk, unk, unk," rose from the pond below, and the boy under the maple-tree felt a cold shudder pass over him.

"The young clergyman was to solemnize a marriage," said the flame; "two young hearts beat fondly and joyfully, and the blessing of God, from the lips of the pastor, was to seal their happiness for eternity, to give their sweet dream duration through a long earthly life and beyond the grave. I read such blessed hopes in the blue, child-like eyes of the fair bride, as she raised them shyly, but full of loving trust, to the young clergyman's face. She trembled slightly at the dignity and solemn earnestness that she read there. The solemn importance of this hour when she stood before the eye of God, she must have felt as never before, and pale and trembling, she leaned on the arm of her bridegroom."

"The tall young man looked excited and happy; he took her hand confidently, as though he needed only to hold this delicate hand in his own to impart strength and security to her, also."

"Hold fast the strong hand which protected you so well," softly whispered a forget-me-not on the bank, and asked entreatingly: "Oh, tell me, did you see a scar on his hand?"

"I saw a scar," said the flame, "but not on his hand. The scar was on the hand of the clergyman."

"Oh, poor, poor hand!" sighed the water-lily, and the ivy said:

"Where there are scars, there pain has gnawed and grown quiet. His voice was clear and full, did you not say?"

"Yes, clearly and firmly," said the flame, "he uttered the words on which he based his sermon. He called them the words of the prophet:

"Those who wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength. They shall mount up as eagles. They shall run and not be weary. They shall walk and not faint."

"He said those words to the young pair who stood before him with high hopes, in the fullness of youth and happiness?" asked the owl. "The pale man should have preached them to himself."

"He stood firm upon a rock," said the flame. "A glorious light of victory shone about him. But happiness and rosy cheeks, they need a firm support lest they fall, lest they grow pale. Therefore he earnestly exhorted them to seek the support which would sustain them throughout eternity. Then the rings were exchanged, and he pronounced the benediction upon them."

"When the rings were exchanged," said the ivy, "and when the bride saw the scar on the clergyman's hand, what happened then?"

"When the rings were exchanged, the bride saw nothing but the rings, or if she saw a hand, it was the dear hand which would now wear her ring; that hand was smooth and delicate and had no scar."

"The organ sounded again, a jubilant hymn of thanksgiving rushed in mighty waves through the old walls. Then it was over, the song ceased, the organ let the melody die away more and more softly. The bride, weeping a little, lay in her father's embrace. I saw greetings, heard good wishes. The crowd pressed toward the entrance—the sexton approached the altar—all was over."

"Still that scar, that scar on the hand!" murmured the listener under the maple-tree. "I know a hand with such a scar!"

"Was that a wedding?" cried a stalk of thyme. "I always fancied a wedding was gayer than that."

A light bright as lightning was seen on the moor. Two flames, tall, slender and dazzling, stood not far from the shore; one leaped up and down, flickering restlessly, the other danced gracefully about it and cried cheerfully:

"Come here, come here, all of you who want to hear anything from us! Quick! We shall not wait long."

It glided close to the water's edge, leaned lightly against the root of a tree, and said:

"I was at a ball. I will tell you about that." One of the glow-worms said:

"It is easy to see that you have been at a ball, you dance beautifully."

"Oh, sweet freedom!" cried the light, as it shot up with new brilliance. "Sweet freedom on the broad, damp moor! To be free from all wicks and candlesticks. To be free to dance and leap at will over the green meadow. To dive and swim in the swamp. Do you suppose I was able to dance at the ball? I had to sit still and straight all the time—held fast by a tiresome wick. To clamber down the wick, and yet be unable to reach the ground, to flicker in longing, to devour one's self with longing—that is the life of a candle!"

"Where was the ball? Who gave it?" asked the other glow-worm.

"Who gave it?" said the flame, and looked at its comrade, which shone brightly just back of it. "Who did give it? It must have been the nymph of the fountain who gave everything among those beautiful mountains. The people who danced at it were all her guests, and came from far away to draw the health-giving water from her spring. I did not see the nymph at the hall. The hall was very large, and the crowd was great and brilliant. I do not know whether she gave the ball. We were both there, I and my sister. My place was in the dancing-hall, by one of the broad windows. We three young glowing flames sat on a brouse candelabrum on the wall, flickering with gaiety, with longing for the dance, and bound fast to the wall. Just ask young girls if it is pleasant to sit by the wall when sweet, enticing tones call to the dance. Near me was an open window; the fragrance of orange blossoms and the cool night air streamed into the hot hall. The fragrance of orange blossoms is as intoxicating as dance music. Young flames rejoice to hear that it loves them, and as it whispered, as it floated caressingly about them, the two other candles soon forgot the dance and the people. But I did not. I looked over them to the broad doorway. I saw long lines of guests approach."

"Name the guests, describe them all—all!" cried the grasses and flowers in one breath.

"I will tell you of one pair, the ornament of the festival," said the will-o'-the-wisp. "The hall is a shimmering sea of light, the rustle of silken garments, the soft murmur of many voices, sweet tones, and a cool stream of fragrance mingle together, and below tosses the bright sea of the guests. I look from my height on all the splendor, and a thousand sister candles, grouped upon the walls, hanging on the great chandelier from the ceiling, look down on it, also. It is very bright below. The wide doors open, they have entered; leaning on the arm of a tall, dark man is a slender, delicate lady of wondrous grace. All eyes follow her, and all my sisters burn more brightly and look down radiantly upon her. Is it that that makes her so bright? The light was reflected from the shining folds of her white silken dress, it glittered in golden sparks on her brown braids. She was pure as a dewdrop, as a diamond, bathed in light and casting out light. Softly shone her blue, child-like eyes, as she looked around her, simple and unconfused, not knowing that the eyes of all rested upon her."

"Did she wear corn-flowers on her brown braids?" asked one of the little grasses.

"No, she wore white roses on her bosom. Her lovely head had no ornament but the rich braids. Their dark burden was almost too great for such a delicate creature. Her neck was bent a little, as though they weighed it down."

"A youthful head that bears no burden but that of braids does not droop low," said the ivy.

"Did I tell you that she bore no other burden?" said the will-o'-the-wisp. "Ah, as she came nearer I saw on her brow a shadow, and about her sweet mouth lines that told of sorrow! The tall, slender man at her side was like a dark setting for the fair jewel. I saw he valued her, his dear wife, he was proud of her;

a little smile of triumph played about his lips as he led her through the crowd. Oh, he looked grand and noble, his black eyes flashed commandingly, his handsome features were clearly, finely cut!"

The other flame interrupted wildly:  
"Trust him not! Trust him not!" she cried. "A smile gives death—the fiery glance of his black eyes—ab, how it pains!"  
But the first said reprovingly:

[To be continued.]

#### UNCLE SAM'S BARGAIN COUNTER.

Scarcely a week passes that some Grand Army post does not apply through a member of Congress, or direct to the War Department, for two or four condemned cannon, to be used in decorating the base of a soldier's monument or adorning some corner in a cemetery. All these requests have to be refused, because there is no authority in law for the disposal of old ordnance, and even when special acts are passed the department is unable to comply with their terms, for the reason that there are no old cannon to be donated. The soldiers' monuments in Gettysburg, and other national military parks and cemeteries, exhausted the supply of old cannon long ago, and the artillery arm of the military service is not active enough nowadays to increase the supply of condemned ordnance.

But while the War Department is "short" on ordnance of the heavy variety, it is "long" on stores of the smaller variety. Sometimes a post of the Grand Army of the Republic concludes to decorate their headquarters with bayonets and other reminders of the old days. Then when the applications for such supplies are sent to the department, the senders are supplied with a list of "ordnance stores for sale at New York arsenal, Governor's island." The list embraces carbines, rifles, muskets, sabers, swords, pistols, revolvers, bayonet scabbards and numerous other articles of like character. The list gives the condition of the goods of which the government is willing to dispose, together with a list of prices.

If any one in the United States desires to fit out an army with old-time rifles and sabers, he can be supplied at a very low cost. Or if he wants to give his library a military aspect, he can accomplish his desire for a song. The highest price asked for any article in the list is \$7.75 for a Spencer breech-loading rifle, with Stabler attachment. One of Merrill's breech-loaders, in second-class condition, can be had for 75 cents. There are about 40,000 rifles, carbines and muskets offered for sale at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$7.75, and in all conditions from "first-class" to "unserviceable." Thirty thousand sabers and swords are to be had at prices varying from 25 cents to \$1. Nine different kinds of pistols and revolvers are to be had at "bargain prices." Two dollars will buy the best in the lot, while a "Starr navy self-cocking" may be secured for 50 cents.

This is the government's bargain sale. Purchasers can have as many or as few as they desire. The prices are strictly cash, no discount for quantities and no favors shown. If you want an arsenal, now is your time.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

#### SUING A STATE.

The general rule is that a state of the Union is not liable to suit in its own courts, or those of another state or the United States; nor can a suit be maintained indirectly against a state by suing its officers. It is considered inconsistent with the right of sovereignty inherent in a state to allow it to be sued by an individual citizen, yet the state may waive its prerogative and consent to being sued, in which case it may prescribe the terms and the manner in which suit shall be conducted, all of which must be strictly followed. The relief of a party having a valid claim against the state lies in an appeal to the legislature. In many states boards of claim or audit are established, and the citizen can present his claim before this tribunal. The following language is from the opinion of Mr. Justice Matthews, in the case of Autoni versus Greenhow, decided in the United States supreme court in 1883 (107 United States Reports, page 769): "But for a breach of its contract by a state no remedy is provided by the constitution of the United States against the state itself; and a suit to compel the officers of the state to do the act which constitutes a performance of its contract by the state is a suit against the state itself. If the state furnishes a remedy by process against itself or officers, that process may be pursued because it has consented to submit itself to that extent to the jurisdiction of the courts; but if it chooses to withdraw its consent by a repeal of all remedies, it is restored to the immunity from suit which belongs to it as a political community, responsible in that particular to no superior."

#### IN FAVOR OF LAUGHTER.

I actually believe that your laughing doctor does more good than his medicine in a multitude of instances, writes Uncle Tim, in the *Milford Journal*. A sad-faced, dyspeptic-looking physician, whose presence in the sick-room conjures up visions of funeral wreaths and crape on the door, has missed his calling, no matter how crammed with "book learning" he may be.

The clergyman who goes about on his mission in a starched-up way, with a "worm-in-the-bud" look on his face, lips glued together, and a sort of a far-away, I-am-preparing-for-death stare in his eye, is better fitted for a her-

mitage than for a pulpit. The laughing clergyman will work his way into the hearts of his people, and stay there, while the somber-faced chap is arranging the crape on his arm after the latest fashion.

It isn't necessary to be continually reminding those with whom you come in contact that there is sin and wickedness in the world, and that they are fated to die. They know that already; they have also found out that this world is not floating about in milk and honey, but at the same time do not believe that everything is baptized in vinegar.

Don't carry a coffin around with you; but if you do, just make up your mind that people in general will wish you were in it. I knew a man once who was always sick—taking his word for it. I really believe he regarded it an unkindness for anybody to accost him with, "You are looking well to-day." His laugh was as sickly as the sprouts of a potato in a dark cellar.

Unnecessary complainers and groaners—what an innumerable host they are, rivaling the historical lice of Egypt in numbers and oppressiveness. Go where you may, the chronic "kickers" are there before you. They kick at about everybody and everything but themselves, and pretty nearly everybody has an itching and laudable ambition to kick them.

#### THE TRUE CAUSE OF STAGNATION IN BUSINESS.

And all this stagnation in business can be traced directly to this atrociously destructive and insidious drink traffic. It can be seen in the fact that it robs the people by exhausting their financial resources to the enormous extent of one thousand millions of dollars annually, with another thousand millions required to take care of its awful consequences, making altogether a drain on the resources of the labor of the country of two thousand millions annually—a tax of eight times the income from the tariff, and amounting to five times the cost of running the whole government, being an average yearly tax of over one hundred and sixty dollars, or three dollars per week on every family in the United States! The enormous tax on six of the largest governments of Europe, required to support their armies, amounts altogether to five hundred million dollars, and is truly a tremendous burden on the resources of the people; yet this stupendous tax on the industries of six governments of Europe is only one fourth of the amount spent for the liquor traffic in the United States! This terrible waste can also be seen in the fact that the annual consumption of beer alone in this country has increased from two million barrels to thirty-five million barrels within a few years, while the population has only doubled. Public vice and criminal arrests have also increased nearly fivefold, and all this loss of hard-earned capital, which is worse than wasted, amounts annually to more than the complete destruction of several large cities, overrun and entirely swept away by fire and pestilence.—*Demorest's.*

#### BILLIONS OF GALLONS OF BEER.

Some idea of the magnitude of the mission work yet to be done by temperance workers in the various beer-producing countries of the world may be obtained from the statistics published by the *Wine and Spirit Gazette*. Judging by the figures alone, it will be a task of immense proportions to enlighten and win over to abstinence the world's great army of beer-drinkers.

Germany leads all countries in the amount of beer brewed, more than three billion gallons a year. The United Kingdom stands second, with nearly one billion gallons, and the United States produces the third largest amount, more than eight hundred million gallons.

After these countries the production drops off rapidly, for Austria, which comes next, produces less than half as much as the United States. But when we consider the population of the Scandinavian countries, and remember that they export little or none of their beer, the output of their breweries seems enormous.

Outside of Europe and the United States the amount of beer made is comparatively small; but almost every country provides itself with some drink which produces the effect of beer. The temperance reformer will not be condemned to idleness by lack of habits to be reformed, in any part of the world.

#### TO AVERT A CRISIS.

For some time past London clubs have not been as prosperous as usual, owing to the fact that many of the members have ceased to dine at the club restaurants. The natural inference was that the members had taken to dining at home. An investigation was undertaken. It proves, however, that it is the hotels and restaurants that have been the successful rivals of the club. As the club was cheaper, and the cooking as good, the question was scarcely solved. When carried further, it proved that men preferred the hotels and restaurants because they could there dine with ladies. This the delinquents frankly confessed. The custom of Englishmen and Englishwomen dining in public has largely increased during the past few years. The way out of the difficulty was obvious. Admit women to the club dining-rooms, and bring back prosperity. This four clubs have done, and already with growing exchequers.



## IN THE MIDST OF LIFE.

The day you died October was ablaze  
With burnished beauty and a mellow haze;  
Veiled in clear mystery, the ruddy sun,  
That passed beyond a radiant sea, o'erspun  
With wavelets trembling in a glittering maze.

And on the autumn air a sigh of praise  
Stirred softly as, aslant, the glowing rays  
Their will of earth, and sky and ocean won.  
The day you died.

All should be radiance when the strong soul frays.  
A road to rest throughout the golden ways  
Of light and love undimmed; shade there was none  
Upon your passing, but in shadow one  
Tired life to share your slumber ever prays.  
The day you died.

—London World.

## STRIVE FOR THE BEST.

"It is a good thing to be easily satisfied," and "a contented mind is a continual feast," are two old sayings that have been often repeated to us. And yet we do not have much faith in them. The man who is satisfied and contented with one ton of hay where he should grow four; with cows that give eight quarts of milk a day that will make four pounds of butter a week; whose orchards, if he has any, bear only cider-apples, and whose hens don't lay eggs excepting when the price is so low that it does not pay to carry them to market, unless it is absolutely necessary to exchange them for groceries, may have a feast in his contented mind, but that is likely to be the only feast he will likely enjoy, and there will not be enough of that to furnish three meals a day to his wife and children.

Dissatisfaction and discontent are very desirable when they are accompanied by energy enough to lead to a striving for better things. The continual grumbler, who makes no effort to change that with which he finds fault, may be a very disagreeable person, but the man who says, "This condition does not suit me, and I mean to make it better," and has the grit to carry out his intentions, is in the path of progress, and is likely to get well along it if he lives. He will be apt to benefit himself, his family and the world, though he may find the way difficult to travel at times.

## TREES IN A COAL VEIN.

A short time ago, it is stated in an English exchange, pieces of resin and wood were found in the coal vein at Newcastle, 2,000 feet underground, and now the miners are at work getting out a tree, for there is a perfectly-formed fir log lying embedded in rock and coal over one third of a mile under the surface of the earth. The bark is probably six or seven inches thick, and the peculiar characteristic marks of fir bark show very plainly. The specimens of the wood are even more clearly marked by the annual layers and wood fibers, and though of solid rock, look so natural that they appear as if they would readily yield to a pin stuck against them. In the coal crevasses near by are found great quantities of resin, as beautifully clear and amber-colored as if it had been picked from a standing tree. There is no telling how long that log of rock is, but its diameter shows that it must have been twenty-four inches through the wood, and must, therefore, have been originally one hundred and fifty feet in height. It is probable that a piece not larger than a ton or two will be raised to the surface, but the miners are at work getting out as large a piece as possible. The log in places is coated with a white incrustation of limestone.

## A MONSTER AMONG LAW-BOOKS.

The printed record of the trial of Dr. Robert Buchanan, for poisoning his wife, is the largest of the kind ever compiled.

It includes 2,600 pages, 11 by 8 inches—about the size of a page of Webster's unabridged dictionary. The latter contains 2,000 pages, and the record of the Buchanan trial takes up 600 more. If placed lengthwise, page to page, the record would extend over half a mile. The book is 5½ inches thick, and is bound in calf.

Fortunately for the judges of the Court of Appeals, they will not have to wade through this hulky brief. It has been arranged that when the final argument is had before them, they shall use the records in more handy form. For their convenience a seven-volume edition has been prepared. The law provides that each public law library shall receive a copy of this monster.

## FIRE-PROOF WOOD.

Almost contemporaneously with the invention of bullet-proof cloth comes a report of the discovery of fire-proof and steel-proof wood. Several species of ironwood have been known for a long time, and have been widely used, on account of their extraordinary weight and hardness, in the manufacture of such articles as axes and plows. These, however, seem to be excelled by a certain tree found in the northern Transvaal, regarding which M. Basiaux, at present traveling in South Africa, has transmitted a note to the Geographical Society of France. The wood is a sort of ebony, and is so exceedingly hard that it cannot be cut or worked in the ordinary manner, except when green. When mature and dry, it resists every known tool, and either blunts or breaks the finest tempered steel. It is, apparently, almost impregnable against fire, as it required a fortnight's constant burning to reduce the trunk of one of these trees to ashes. The wood, although heavy, is considerably

lighter than iron or steel. If it should be found to exist in any quantity, and satisfactory means of working it can be discovered, it is thought that it may find an extensive application in the arts.

## MEN CHEW GUM, TOO—THERE, NOW.

Is the chewing-gum habit purely feminine? I think not now, though the time is not so far gone when the practice was limited to children and young misses. It is different now. I have my calculations on an episode that occurred on a train leaving the Grand Central station.

Hardly had the cars started than the train-boy made his appearance. To each person, irrespective of age or sex, a package of gum was handed. The women took the small packages with an air that betokened thorough knowledge of the contents. The men handled the foil-wrapped sticks gingerly. It was evident also that they had seen them before.

One old, bearded fellow, who doubtless thought his age an apology for his actions, soon had his jaws working, and others followed his example. There were twenty-nine men in the car, fewer women, but a generous supply of children. The women, I expected, would buy the sticks and divide with the children, but assuredly the habit has outgrown femininity, when sixteen men out of a total of twenty-nine indulge in public in chewing gum.

On inquiry, the train-boy told me the percentage of men buyers was much larger in that purely masculine retreat, the smoking-car. "It's the best-selling article we carry," he said, "and the men use more of it than the women."—New York Herald.

## SOMETHING ABOUT EARS.

Hair-pins and other hard instruments should never be put into the ear to remove the wax, as is often done by persons ignorant of the danger that attends such a disgusting performance. When the wax presses closely against the drum of the ear and is affecting the hearing, it should be removed by injecting warm water. A small syringe in the hand of an intelligent person will bring the relief desired. On no other occasion should the ear be meddled with. The wax that lines the narrow passage between the external ear and the tympanum is put there for a definite purpose. It is as bitter as gall and thick, and prevents insects and foreign substances from crawling or blowing in. If it is removed, the delicate organ is exposed to dangers that may destroy the hearing.

One should not sit with the ear exposed to a draft. If the position cannot be changed, the ear should be covered. It is not dangerous, as many people suppose, to get water in the ear while bathing. A sea bath that invigorates the entire body will often strengthen the hearing. In case of colds and bronchial troubles, often the eustachian tube, a small passage between the throat and middle ear, is closed by inflammation, and the person has difficulty in hearing. Whatever cures the throat will clear the tube. Ear, throat and nose are so closely connected that disease of one affects the others.

## THE OLDEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.

According to a writer in the London *Literary World*, the oldest book in the world is the "Prisse" Papyrus, now at the Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris. The title is "Precepts of Ptah-hotep, Viceroy of Assa, King of the South and North." This work, written about 3350 B. C., comprises sixteen pages, and is divided into forty-four chapters. It consists of rules how to govern justly and wisely. Ptah-hotep uses sixteen times the name of "God" in his work, and always in the singular. His concluding words are: "I am now one hundred and ten years old, and have written this book myself from beginning to end." An English translation has been made by Professor Osgood. Together with this papyrus a few leaves of a still older work have been found, which is supposed to have been written by Kakimna, viceroy of the King Senefru, of the third dynasty. These leaves are older than the pyramids, and go back to the year 3760 B. C.

## ANNE BOLEYN.

Anne Boleyn was the second wife of Henry VIII., of England, for whom he divorced his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, with whom he had lived harmoniously for eighteen years. About fifteen months later, and shortly after the birth of her child, the future Queen Elizabeth, he caused her to be beheaded in front of the Tower, himself watching impatiently on the highest turret of Windsor Castle for the signal that proclaimed the fall of the ax. On the following day he married Jane Seymour, the third object of his love.

## NO CONFIDENCE IN MAMA.

Mama—"When that bad boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me, instead of throwing them back?"  
Little son—"Tell you? Why, you couldn't hit a hay-stack."

## Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old or middle-aged man, suffering from nervous debility, lack of vigor, or weakness from errors or excesses, will enclose stamp to me, I will send him the prescription of a genuine, certain cure, free of cost, no humbug, no deception. It is cheap, simple and perfectly safe and harmless. I will send you the correct prescription and you can buy the remedy of me or prepare it yourself, just as you choose. The prescription I send free, just as I agree to do. Address, MR. THOMAS BARNES, lock box 113 Marshall, Mich.

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## Our Household.

### WHEN I WAS A BOY.

Up in the attic where I slept

When I was a boy, a little boy,  
In through the lattice the moonlight crept,  
Bringing a tide of dreams that swept  
Over the low, red trundle-bed,  
Bathing the tangled curly head,  
While moonbeams played at hide-and-seek  
With the dimples on each sun-browned  
cheek—

When I was a boy, a little boy!

And oh, the dreams—the dreams I dreamed

When I was a boy, a little boy!  
For the grace that through the lattice  
streamed

Over my folded eyelids seemed  
To have the gift of prophecy,  
And to bring me glimpses of times-to-be  
Where manhood's clarion seemed to call—  
Ah! that was the sweetest dream of all,  
When I was a boy, a little boy!

I'd like to sleep where I used to sleep

When I was a boy, a little boy!

For in at the lattice the moon would peep,  
Bringing her tide of dreams to sweep  
The crosses and griefs of the years away  
From the heart that is weary and faint  
to-day;

And those dreams should give me back again  
The peace I have never known since then,  
When I was a boy, a little boy!

—Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

### HOME TOPICS.

**TOMATO OMELET.**—Peel and chop five good, firm tomatoes of medium size; season them with salt and pepper, and mix a half teacupful of powdered bread crumbs with them, then stir in four eggs, beaten to a foam. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan, and when it is hot, pour in the mixture and stir it rapidly until it begins to thicken. Let it brown for two or three minutes on the bottom, then fold it over, slip it on a hot dish, garnish with some sprigs of parsley, and serve for breakfast. It is a pretty as well as appetizing dish.

**CIDER VINEGAR.**—It is a very singular fact that whether the apple crop of the country is abundant or almost a failure, the only vinegar sold in the market is "pure cider vinegar." We hear of vinegar made from poisonous acids, but it is always some other grocer who sells it.

The farmer who can make a barrel of cider every year need have no trouble in always having plenty of good cider vinegar. All that is necessary is to set the barrel in a warm place and leave the bung hole open, covering it with a thin cloth to keep out dust and flies. If the vinegar is slow in making, draw out five or six gallons every day, and pour it back, thus exposing it to the air. When you once have a barrel of good vinegar, draw out a few gallons for present use, and pour in as much more cider. In this way you will always have good vinegar.

If you have no cider, you may still have good vinegar at no cost, but a little work. If you can get a gallon of vinegar that you

when canning and making jelly; pour a quart of warm water on the skimings, stir well together, and strain through the jelly-bag into the vinegar-jar. Put all apple, pear or peach parings into a jar, cover them with water, and let them stand three or four days; then strain through a cloth into the vinegar. This is some work, to be sure, but it is better than buying and using the poisonous compounds that are sold under the name of "pure cider vinegar."

**PUTTING CHILDREN TO BED.**—There are some children who from infancy can be put to bed alone, and left to go to sleep; some for whom darkness has no terrors, but the mother who persists in putting her timid, imaginative child to bed, taking

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

and had no idea of the fun of a day in the woods; her idea of a picnic being to take a basket of lunch and spend a day in the park.

The morning of which we write, Marga-

"Hurrah for mother! She always knows how to help a fellow out, and let him have a good time!"

After a little hurried consultation, Fred started off to invite the young people of the neighborhood, telling them that they would provide the supper themselves, but asking each one to furnish a tin cup. Mary and her mother set to work to dress some chickens, while Margaret hastily stirred up a very generous loaf of sponge-cake.

When Fred returned, he at once began to fix the large farm-wagon with seats along the sides, and at two o'clock in the afternoon they started off, fourteen as jolly young folks as ever set out for a good time, with the space under the seats well packed with rubber blankets, hammocks, swings and the supper, as well as feed for the horses. After an hour's drive they reached the picnic ground, and proceeded to enjoy themselves as only a company of young people can.

When supper-time came, the boys were bidden to build two fires. Over one a great pot of coffee was soon steeping, while a supply of potatoes, both sweet and Irish, was put to roast among the coals. At the other all hands not needed to set the table were soon busy roasting ears of corn, which had been brought along for that purpose, and no epicure could have asked for a better supper than the one to which they all sat down, consisting of sweet light bread and butter, coffee, blackberry jam, cold, fried chicken, roast sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, "roasting ears" and pickles, with the cake and juicy watermelon, spicy muskmelon and grapes for dessert.

The careful mother had seen that nothing was forgotten that would be wanted for supper, putting in a jar of rich cream for the coffee—which was served in the tin cups—and an abundance of butter for the corn and potatoes.

As they returned home in the light of the September moon, all voted the picnic a grand success, and the supper the best one they ever ate, while Margaret declared it was the happiest day she had ever spent.

CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

### NOVELTIES.

Waists still seem to reign supreme in every woman's mind, and will probably last through the winter. The illustrations we give will work up in any of the pretty colors for brightening up a dull skirt, and it is a good plan to wear a different waist at times in the house.



WIDE BUTTER-LACE FOR CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

know is pure cider, you can start with that; but if not, all you need do is to put a yeast cake into a quart of warm water, sweetened with molasses, tie a cloth over the top and let it stand a few weeks to ferment; then put it into a jug, or better, a stone jar, and add all fruit-juice left

the light, and leaving him to conjure up dreadful forms in the darkness, and suffer untold terrors, makes a great mistake, and may inflict lasting injury on the child. When she has tried reasoning away his fear without success, and finds him trembling at the very thought of being left alone, it is not best to push the matter farther, but find some work that she can do in the room, or lie down beside him in the dark, that her presence may soothe his fears till sleep comes.

If she must leave him alone at any time, she can at least leave the light in the room and the door open so he can hear her voice and not feel that he is shut away from all companionship and care.

This fear of the dark and of being left alone is not something to be overcome by harshness or ridicule. Such measures will only increase the trouble. By patient, loving kindness, never allowing the child to become frightened in the dark, the fear will finally be overcome and the child be helped to grow strong and brave. MAIDA McL.

### AN IMPROMPTU PICNIC.

For two weeks Margaret Fuller had been enjoying the beautiful September weather, and the delights of her uncle's comfortable country home where her cousins, Mary and Fred, vied with each other in making it pleasant for her. Since the first day of her visit they had talked about having a picnic, for Margaret was city born and bred,

ret had received a letter from home on the nine-o'clock mail, which demanded her return the next day. As they talked it all over together, her aunt and cousins expressing their regret at her hurried departure, she remarked:

"If it just wasn't for the picnic we have talked so much about, I wouldn't care so badly, but how can I go back to the city and not know what a real picnic is like?"

"Look here, girls," said Fred, "what's the matter with our having that picnic this afternoon, I'd like to know? Why can't we go over to the glen, stay as long as we please, and come home by moonlight, for it's just full moon now."

"Oh, if we only could!" sighed Mary, "but who ever heard of a picnic without something to eat, and how can we fix up a picnic supper this late in the day, I'd like to know?"

"Oh, bother the supper!" retorted Fred, but added, "A fellow does get pretty hungry, that's a fact, and I reckon we would have to take something along to eat."

At this juncture their mother, who had left the room at the first mention of picnic, returned, saying:

"Really, as we have plenty of bread in the house, I believe we can manage all right about a good supper, if you young folks really want to go this afternoon."

"Want to go? Don't we, though!" said Mary.

"Oh, auntie, how good of you!" added Margaret.

While Fred, throwing his arms about her, shouted:



FANCY WAIST FOR HOME WEAR.

As the wide butter-lace is used so much now, it will be found to be very pretty upon children's fall cloaks. The cloak should be cut from a plain pattern, so that the lace will be the only trimming.

As thoughts for the holidays will now creep in, we cannot be too forehanded, and a work-basket draped as shown in the illustration, could be now made and laid aside. China silk would make the best drapery, as it does not catch the dust quite so badly.

L. L. C.



### "SIX OF ONE AND HALF A DOZEN OF THE OTHER."

I have read several articles of late where the hostess was severely blamed for not providing paper, envelopes and stamps. One woman wrote a lamentable tale to her husband because there was no stationery in the guest-chamber, giving this as her reason for not having written sooner.

A young lady could not write to her anxious mother for the same reason, and so the tale of woe went on, maledictions being brought down on the head of the hostess. But is all the blame on one side? Every lady who leaves home should certainly provide herself with a good supply of whatever material is required for letter-writing.

How does she know but that there may be another strike, washout or something similar? She may be side-tracked at a point where such things cannot be obtained, and yet where mail may be sent. She may miss her train and be obliged to "lay over" for a day. Surely, under such circumstances she needs writing material that is accessible. And if not required on her journey, it will certainly be very convenient to have them with her when she reaches her journey's end.

The hostess may be a woman with a big heart, but small house. Her "guest-chamber" may be the most comfortable room, which has been vacated for the coming guest. She may have all her household cares to attend to in addition to the extra work attendant upon having company.

Is it to be wondered at that the little thing of providing stationery should be forgotten among the multiplicity of duties? Isn't it far easier for the guest to provide herself with it before starting?

There are at least "two sides to the question."

ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

### THE BERMUDA BUTTERCUP OXALIS.

We all know how beautiful and fragrant are the flowers of the Bermuda Easter lily, and the Bermuda-grown freesias, and how certain the bulbs are to produce their exquisite flowers in the dead of winter if given proper treatment. It is therefore a pleasure to call the flower lovers' attention to another Bermuda-grown bulb which is equally beautiful, equally fragrant and equally sure to bloom—the Bermuda Buttercup oxalis. This is the finest of all golden-flowered, winter-blooming bulbs. Each bulb produces many elegant clusters, as shown in the engraving, and a single bulb is sufficient for a six-inch pot, yielding in glorious array from 300 to 1,000 flowers during the winter.



BERMUDA BUTTERCUP OXALIS.

This oxalis makes rapid growth after starting. The flowers begin to open in less than eight weeks after the bulb is potted, and continues in bloom throughout the winter. Its culture is extremely simple. Use a six-inch pot filled with rich, porous, well-drained soil. Place the bulb in the center and an inch beneath the surface. Water moderately at first, and keep in a dark closet for three weeks, then bring to the light, giving the pot a north or east window in a cool room. As the buds begin to develop, apply water more freely.

Of the many choice winter-blooming plants, this rare and lovely oxalis should be regarded among the first. Its ease of

culture, sure-blooming quality, rich color and continuous flowering during winter should insure its popularity, and in the course of a year or more, when its merits become generally known, it will doubtless be in great demand, and prove the favorite winter-blooming bulb which comes to us from the famous flower-island of Bermuda. Do not fail to secure a bulb or a dozen bulbs this autumn, for blooming the coming winter, and thus be among the

first to possess and enjoy this golden floral gem.

### HEXAGON FOR TIDIES, BEDSPREADS, ETC.

ABBREVIATIONS.—S c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; st, stitch; ch, chain; sh, shell; tr, treble; \*, repeat.

These, when joined together, if joined the right way, will be very pretty. They will also be pretty worked in diamonds and stars. They should be joined, one wheel to the other, one half of the shell (4 tr), across the 11 trebles to the other row of shells, only one half of each shell (4 tr), leaving the other half of each shell for another wheel.

For the wheel—Commence in the center with 6 ch, join together with 1 s c.

First row—Ch 3, 2 tr in ring, \* ch 3, and 3 tr in the ring. Repeat from \* four times, ch 3, join with 1 s c to the top of the first 3 ch.

Second row—Ch 4, \* 3 tr, ch 3, 3 tr under the next 3 ch, ch 1. Repeat from \* four times, 3 tr, ch 3, 2 tr in the next 3 ch, 1 s c in third st of 4 ch, 1 d c under 1 ch of 4 ch.

Third row—Ch 5, \* 1 sh, (4 tr, ch 3, 4 tr) in loop of 3 ch of previous row; 2 ch, 1 tr under 1 ch between the shells, ch 2. Repeat from \* four times, 1 sh in next loop of 3 ch, 1 tr in third st of 5 ch, and 1 s c under the same tr.

Fourth row—Ch 6, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 2, \* 1 sh in sh, ch 2, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 3, 1 tr under next 2 ch, ch 2. Repeat from \* four times, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, 1 d c under 6 ch.

Fifth row—Ch 3, \* 6 tr (count 3 ch as 1 tr) under 3 ch, ch 3, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 3. Repeat

from \* five times, 1 s c in top of the first st of 3 ch.

Sixth row—Ch 4, \* 6 tr under 3 ch, ch 3, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 3, 6 tr under 3 ch, ch 1. Repeat from \* five times. The last time count 3 st of 4 ch as 1 tr, 1 s c in third st of 4 ch.

Seventh row—Ch 3, 2 tr in next 2 st, \* ch 2, 6 tr under 3 ch, ch 3, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 3,



FANCY WORK-BASKET.

6 tr under 3 ch, ch 2, miss 5 st of 6 tr, \* 3 tr. Repeat from \* four times. Then repeat only from \* to \*, 1 s c in the first st of 3 ch.

Eighth row—Ch 3, 4 tr in next 4 st, \* ch 2, 6 tr under 3 ch, ch 3, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 3, 6 tr under 3 ch, ch 2, miss the six tr stitches, \* 7 tr. Repeat from \* five times. The last time repeat only from \* to \*, 2 tr, 1 s c in the first st of 3 ch.

Ninth row—Ch 3, 1 tr in each of the six next stitches, \* ch 2, 6 tr under 3 ch, ch 3, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, 1 tr under 2 ch, ch 3, 6 tr under 3 ch, ch 2, miss the 6 tr st, \* 11 tr. Repeat from \* five times. The last time repeat only from \* to \*, 4 tr, 1 s c in the first st of 3 ch.

When finished, a fancy border can be crocheted on around the edge suitable to the taste.

ELLA MCCOWEN.

### PICKLES.

#### PICCALILLI.—

2 dozen large cucumbers, chopped,  
2 quarts of small onions, whole,  
1 peck of green tomatoes, chopped,  
1 dozen green peppers, chopped,  
1 head of cabbage, chopped.  
Sprinkle one pint of salt over this and let it stand over night, then squeeze out very dry. Put in a kettle  
1 gallon of vinegar,  
1 pint of brown sugar,  
1/4 pound box of Coleman's mustard,  
1/2 ounce of turmeric powder,  
1/2 ounce of cinnamon,  
1 tablespoonful each of allspice, mace, celery seed, and a little horse-radish.

Cook the mess slowly two hours, then add two hundred small pickles, just as it is to come off the stove. Add the mustard last, as this thickens it and it is apt to burn.

SWEET PICKLED PEACHES OR PLUMS.—The clingstone peaches are best for pickling, though many use the freestone as well. Some peel them, while others rub the down off with a coarse towel and leave the skins on.

8 pounds of fruit,  
4 pounds of sugar,  
1 quart of vinegar,  
2 ounces of stick cinnamon,  
2 ounces of cloves.

Boil the sugar and vinegar with the cinnamon for five minutes, then put in the peaches, a few at a time, with one or two cloves in each peach. When they are done enough to prick easily with a fork, take them out in the jar, and put in others to cook until they have all been cooked. Boil the syrup down to one half the original quantity and pour it over the peaches. Seal while hot.

BOTTLED PICKLES.—Pour boiling water over them and let stand four hours; to every gallon of vinegar take

1 teacupful of sugar,  
1 teacupful of salt,  
1 teaspoonful of pulverized alum,  
1 ounce of cinnamon bark,  
1/2 of an ounce of whole cloves.

Boil spice and vinegar and pour over the pickles; seal while hot.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.—Chop a peck of green tomatoes and stir in half a teacupful of salt. Drain over night. Add

3 green peppers, chopped,  
1 teacupful of grated horse-radish,  
2 quarts of vinegar,  
1 teacupful of sugar.

Let it boil, gently stirring occasionally, till the tomato is tender, then add a great spoonful each of cinnamon and cloves.

### THE DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

DR. BROWN, OF DAVID CITY, NEB., FINDS MEDICINE OF RARE VIRTUE—HE FIRST CURES HIMSELF WITH IT, AND THEN PRESCRIBES IT FOR HIS PATIENTS WITH GRATIFYING RESULTS.

(From the Lincoln, Neb., Call.)

Many of the citizens of David City, in this state, believe that the days of miracles are not passed.

Dr. Samuel L. Brown is a pioneer resident of David City, having lived there for twenty years. He is well known all over Butler county, having practiced medicine in every part. It is his recovery from a very serious disease that is looked upon as a miracle. When visited by a *Call* reporter Dr. Brown gladly related the history of his sickness and his final cure.

"I have a hearty appetite now, which is in great contrast to that of a short time ago. This will be my first step into the field of a personal interview, but I am so enthusiastic over my recovery that I feel like conducting a regular experience meeting. I have been troubled with different sick spells for twenty years, these attacks rendering me quite weak, and in the right condition for the severer troubles that afterward came upon me.

"Six or seven years ago partial paralysis set in upon my left side, and I soon became affected by kindred ailments. The pension board found my trouble to be 'partial paralysis of left side, varicose veins of both legs and left varicocele.' I was also troubled with diabetes. I became entirely unable to perform manual labor, having to give up the larger part of my practice. I could hobble around by the use of crutches and cane. I tried every medicine that I ever heard of in endeavoring to relieve my suffering. Patent medicines as well as local prescriptions were exhausted in the search for my restoration to health.

"About a year ago I read an advertisement of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the *National Tribune*, of Washington, D. C. They seemed to fit my case, so I sent for samples. I was so well satisfied with the samples that I sent for more, as they acted directly in harmony with nature. Those are the things I look for in treating diseases. I give my patient remedies, not medicines. I used a number of boxes of the pills, and I am now entirely relieved of all my several ailments, and am able to move about once more, without being hampered with crippling diseases.

"Even at my mature age I again do some practicing, and always use Pink Pills where the diagnosis of the case favors them.

"I now have a remarkable case at Brainerd, which I am treating. Augustus Talbot, the postmaster at Brainerd, was suffering from diabete and insipidness, and was in the first stages of Bright's disease. The doctors had failed to give him any relief when I was called and took charge of the case. All hopes of his recovery had been given up, and his wife did not expect him to live three weeks. He is now on the road to complete recovery. The Bright's disease was headed off, and the other ailments overwhelmed. A happier family cannot now be found than that of Postmaster Talbot, of Brainerd."

Dr. Brown made the following affidavit to his remarkable cure before a prominent notary:

Dr. Samuel L. Brown, being first duly sworn, states the above facts are true.

(Signed) DR. SAMUEL L. BROWN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this seventh day of September, A. D. 1893, at David City, Neb.

(Signed) E. S. RUNYON,

Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without doubt mark the beginning of a more healthful era. They were first compounded by an eminent practitioner, and used as a prescription for many years in general practice with almost incredible success. They are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.



## Our Household.

### A VISIT TO THE ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS, WORCESTER, ENGLAND.

A MEMBER of our firm has just returned from a visit to England. The Atlantic ocean was crossed in five days, eight and one half hours, which was the quickest trip on record.

During our brief stay in England, we saw monuments and costly works erected to commemorate noble and heroic deeds; also grand churches and cathedrals, some hundreds and others a thousand or more years old, all containing beautifully-ornamented windows, quaint tombs and tablets with inscriptions in honor of illustrious men and women. We saw ruined castles which tell of blasted hopes and broken hearts, and other castles still occupied, which are marvels in size and grandeur, having been inherited by many generations in one family, or transferred by kings from one favorite to another, so that they contain treasures of priceless value gathered from all portions of the world. We visited Windsor Castle, near London, one of the homes of the truly good Queen Victoria; but we doubt if any of our readers would like to reside in this grand old castle, which is so large; it contains 775 rooms, 789 chimneys and 1,755 windows. Another notable building was the Tower of London, the only fortified building in the greatest city in the world.

In London Tower the crown jewels are kept. These include three crowns of Queen Victoria, also the crown of the Prince of Wales, the former said to contain choice jewels valued at over \$15,000,000. But to the average citizen of the United States, who must eat three times a day, it would be more interesting to be shown through the Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester, as we were, and have an opportunity to view the manufacture of plates, cups, saucers, pitchers and other tableware, which reminds one of the realities of life. We saw the entire process in the old and quaint city of Worcester, and realized that for once there could be no mistake; that we were actually looking upon the manufacture of the true and only genuine Royal Worcester porcelain and china.

We had expected to find a number of different firms engaged in making Royal Worcester china, but found only one, and that a very large one, employing nearly

furnishes a guide, who conducts visitors over the works in the following order: The mill, the throwing and turning rooms, the figure-making room, the biscuit oven, the dipping-room, the glost oven, the painting and gilding room, the burnishing-room, and finally the museum, where can be seen specimens of Worcester porcelain from the beginning in 1751 to the present time.

Such was the merit of the Worcester porcelain that as early as 1788 King George III. visited the Worcester works and granted his warrant permitting the works to be called "Royal," and ever since that time royal personages have been large patrons of the Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester.

It is gratifying to find that the Royal Worcester works—the oldest porcelain works in England—still hold their own in competition with the world. The career of these works has been very unique. They were founded by Dr. Wall, who was a man of high repute in the university of Oxford, and was celebrated as an artist as well as a physician and a chemist; supported by the literary celebrity, Edward Cave, founder of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and by his literary friends; commercially fostered and improved by Messrs. Flight and Barr and Messrs. Chamberlain, and patronized most royally by King George III. and his queen, by the prince regent and all his brothers, by the Princess Charlotte on her marriage, and indeed by the whole royal family, who in their train attracted the most celebrated personages of the period, both at home and abroad.

In consequence of this royal patronage, it became the fashion among the nobility and gentry to order services of Worcester porcelain with the family arms emblazoned in proper colors, and a writer fifty years ago said that he supposed there was scarcely a noble family in the kingdom which had not a service of Worcester porcelain in its china-closet.

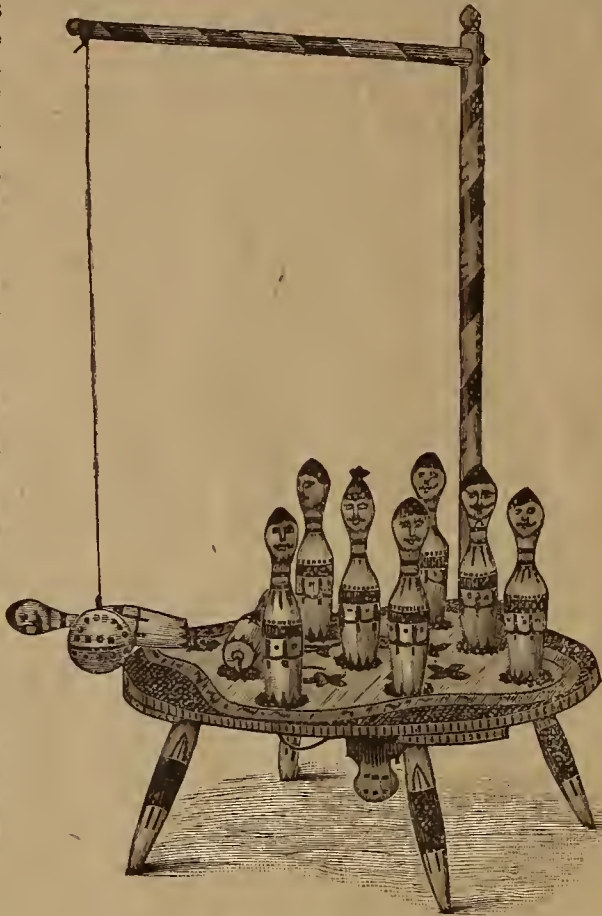
Up to the middle of the last century, the porcelain used by royalty and also the nobility and gentry throughout Europe, was of Chinese and Japanese manufacture, and a desire for special designs having arisen among the wealthy men, orders were dispatched to China for rich services emblazoned with coats-of-arms. When, however, the choice productions of Dresden, Sevres and Vienna were introduced, with their brilliant colors, paintings and rich gilt decorations, which harmonized so well with the decorative furniture and surroundings of the Louis period, they were welcomed with enthusiasm by the patrons of fashion in that extravagant age. The introduction of these beautiful porcelains caused the withdrawal of the services of silver plate, which had hitherto been in use by wealthy nobles, and which were now—at least in some instances—consigned to the melting-pot.

The rich design submitted for the inspection of the royal family by the Royal Porcelain Company of Worcester at once met with approval, and the earliest expression of the royal patronage was shown in the wish to obtain services for the royal palaces.

For a long period the work produced at Worcester consisted almost exclusively of services; but the London exhibition of 1851, and the establishment of schools of design, gave a great stimulus to English art manufactures, both by appealing to the public taste and by showing manufacturers, through the productions of other nations, how that taste might be gratified. The proprietors of the Royal Worcester works were not slow to perceive that a great field was opening, and the hereditary skill of the Worcester artists began to be

employed in producing ornamental pieces of every description. With the opening of museums and the spread of art education, the taste both of producers and purchasers improved, and works of art were manufactured at Worcester in true historic style.

The Royal Worcester works are the oldest porcelain works in England. Pottery has never been made there; but besides fine porcelain, there is manufactured a "semi-



NINEPIN-BOARD.

porcelain," or superior vitreous ware, which is greatly valued for its durability. Where large quantities of crockery are in daily use, as in regimental messes, clubs and hotels, there is no better material in existence than the "Royal Worcester Vitreous" ware.

In the United States the name of "Royal Worcester" is associated mostly with elegant vases and beautiful ornaments, which are prized for their artistic designs, rich colorings and exquisite workmanship—features which characterize all the products of the Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester, England; hence, it is no wonder that one of the chief desires of the refined American housekeeper is to possess one or more pieces of the matchless Royal Worcester, and this taste can be gratified by those in moderate circumstances, for although large vases and other ornaments, costing thousands of dollars each, are made for and eagerly purchased by royalty in Europe and the very wealthy in this country, such as the Vanderbilts and Astors, yet smaller pieces of this beautiful and elegant ware are made, which come within the reach of those in moderate circumstances.

#### FANCY WORK.

Those who know the difficulty of occupying active children indoors will welcome the amusing new variation of the game of ninepins. It can easily be made at home, the necessary materials being a round board 14 inches in diameter, with a spur 2 inches long standing out in one place, in which a pole 26 inches long is firmly fixed. A second stick, 16½ inches long, is fastened through the top of the first pole, and from this hangs a piece of string 24 inches long, ending in a ball. Pieces of wood about 2 inches broad are glued on at a distance of about 6 inches apart at the bottom of the board, in which the feet, 5 inches high, are screwed. Each ninepin has a string fastened in a hole bored in the bottom, with the other end going through a corresponding hole in the board, and all these loose ends are fastened together with a handle in the middle of the bottom of the board. When all the pins are knocked down, a quick pull of this handle sets them up again at once. The beauty and value of this toy may be greatly increased by the aid of scorch-work, applied according to the accompanying illustration. As will be noticed, the board has a dark border, the heads of the pins have very material features, crowned with painted red caps, whilst touches of red paint here and there further brighten up the scorching on the poles and feet of this pleasing toy.

Costly materials are by no means indispensable requisites for decorative work; on the contrary, the charm often consists in a clever adaptation of any simple things originally made for some useful purpose. For instance, the large and handsome decorative vase in the accompanying illustration is nothing more than a discarded carboy, whose dark green glass forms a splendid background for the full-sized sunflowers painted in oil colors upon it; the large leaves assimilate very beautifully in tone with the thick glass. The carboy in question stands 25 inches high and measures 45 inches in circumference. A large bow of ribbon or thick gold cord can be tied around the neck of the carboy.

#### WHY TUBEROSES DO NOT BLOOM.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please tell me, through the FARM AND FIRESIDE, why my tuberoses will not bloom? I sent away and got some bulbs. The first year they bloomed, and I have set them out three years in succession, but they do not bloom.

Marionville, Pa.

Mrs. J. W. COLE.

ANSWER:—The tuberose has a very tender germ, and must be kept warm and dry during winter, and not planted out in spring till the ground is quite warm. Lift the bulbs as soon as frost comes, dry them off, wrap in dry cotton, and pack in a box kept on an upper shelf in a warm room. In starting the bulbs early, insert only the base in the earth, and water sparingly till the roots form; then bed them at least five inches under the surface. The bulbs will endure considerable neglect without apparent injury to the foliage, but the flower germ will lose its vitality, and fail unless very carefully wintered.

#### FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhea and other irregularities, finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

### BERMUDA BULBS.

Buttercup Oxalis, true, dozen 90c., each..... 10c.  
Easter Lily, true, large, dozen \$1, each..... 15c.  
Giant Freesias, finest, dozen 25c., each..... 3c.  
1 Oxalis, 1 Lily and 5 Freesias, with cultural directions, all for 25 cents. Five lots \$1.00. These are all large, sound, sure winter-blooming bulbs, easily grown, and bear exquisite, fragrant flowers. Club with friends. Order and plant now. Address: GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Frank Co., Pa.  
P. S.—Park's Illus. Bulb Catalogue and a copy of Park's Floral Magazine, the pioneer monthly, free.



### LEWIS' 98 % LYE

POWDERED AND PERFUMED

(PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting stinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

PENNA. SALT MFG CO.  
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

Mention this paper.

### OHIO NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The Largest and Most Prosperous School in Ohio. Last Annual Enrollment, 2,744.

Departments: Literary, Military, Civil Engineering, Commercial, Pharmacy, Law, Phonographic, Music, Fine Art, Education and Telegraphic.

The Literary Department embraces Preparatory, Teachers', Scientific, Literature, Classical and University courses. Teachers all specialists. Teachers' course offers unexcelled advantages; the Commercial course is complete in all of its departments; the same can be said of the school as a whole.

In Literary, Military, Engineering, Commercial and Phonographic departments, we furnish tuition, and room and board in private families, ten weeks for \$28; forty-nine weeks, \$118. Tuition in above departments, \$8 for ten weeks; \$33 for school year. Tuition per term in Law department, \$10; in Pharmacy, \$16; in Music, \$12, and Fine Art, \$10.

Students can enter at any time and select their studies. First Fall term begins Aug. 7th, 1894. If everything is not as advertised, will pay traveling expenses. Send for catalogue.

H. S. LEHR, A. M., Pres., Ada, O.

### PATENTS

LEHMANN, PATTON & NESBIT, Washington, D. C. Examinations Free. Send for circulars.

### SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

16th year opens October 3. The most thorough methods for voice and body. S. S. CURRY, Ph. D., Y. M. C. A., Boston.

### BICYCLES

Before You Buy A Wheel send stamp for our bargain list of high-grade second-hands. Good wheels \$10 to \$75. EISENBRANDT CYCLE CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



### SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL

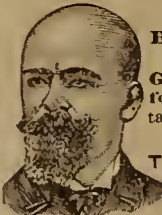
By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR. It has 120 Cross Tubes where 4866 sq. in. of iron get intensely hot, thus making ONE stove or furnace do the work of TWO. Send postal for proofs from prominent men.

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### Beeman's Pepsin Gum.



CAUTION.—See that the name Beeman is on each wrapper.

The Perfection of Chewing Gum and a Delicious Remedy for Indigestion. Each tablet contains one grain Beeman's pure pepsin. Send 5 cents for sample package.

THE BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO., 39 Lake St., Cleveland, O.

Originators of Pepsin Chewing Gum.

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### GEARHART'S FAMILY KNITTER.



Knits a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Knits everything required in the household from hosiery to factory, wool or cotton yarns. Most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it.

STRONG, DURABLE, SIMPLE, RAPID.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address, J. E. GEARHART, Clearfield, Pa.

### CANVAS FOLDING & ELECTRIC BATH

Tub fits bath so TWO PAILS of water make FULL SUBMERGENT BATH. We make Dry Battery and Attachments for Home Electric Bath, J. E. GEARHART, Clearfield, Pa.

Acme Mfg. Co., Miamisburg, Ohio.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water



DECORATIVE VASE.

one thousand hands in their two factories. The full name of the company is "The Worcester Royal Porcelain Company," Mr. R. W. Binns, F.S.A., and Mr. E. P. Evans being the managing directors, and Mr. W. Moore Binns the art superintendent.

We were shown the manipulation of the raw products, consisting of china, clay, stone, feldspar, flint and calcined bone, all through the various stages from the time it is put in the mill until it comes out a finished article. The company very kindly



FALL FASHIONS.

ON THIS PAGE WE ILLUSTRATE SOME VERY POPULAR FALL AND WINTER PATTERNS.

Six months ago we began offering cut-paper patterns to our readers at wholesale prices. It was an experiment. We believed that it would make our paper more valuable to our old friends and get us many new ones. It has done this. The patterns are giving better satisfaction than we hoped for. We have received thousands of letters from our lady readers praising them.

Now, if there are any who have not ordered at least one of these patterns, we ask them to do so and be convinced. We have always advertised that we would refund the money if the pattern did not give satisfaction, but of all the thousands who have ordered patterns, not one has asked for their money. One good turn deserves another. The good turn we ask of you is to renew your subscription to Farm and Fireside and to call your neighbors' attention to the patterns and ask them to subscribe. See the premium offers on the back pages of the paper. We reproduce in miniature several of the most popular fall patterns that have appeared in recent numbers of the Farm and Fireside.

# 40 CENT PATTERNS FOR 10 CENTS.

Any FOUR Patterns and the Farm and Fireside one year, 50 cents. (Present subscribers accepting this offer will have their time advanced one year.)

These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand for our paper among strangers, and to make it more valuable than ever to our old friends, we decided to offer them to the lady readers of the Farm and Fireside for the remarkably low price of only 10 CENTS EACH. Postage one cent extra. These Patterns are cut for us by the oldest, and we think, the best Pattern Manufacturers of New York City. The patterns are all of the very latest New York styles, and are unequalled for style, ac-

curacy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-four years these patterns have been used the country over. Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—accompany with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress. Your order will be filled the same day it is received. You can order any of the patterns which

have been offered in the back numbers of the Farm and Fireside. Order by number. Do not fail to give BUST measure if for ladies, and WAIST measure if for skirt pattern, and AGE if for misses, boys, girls and children. Order patterns by their number. We guarantee every pattern to be perfect and exactly as represented. To get BUST measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms. Price of each pattern, 10 cents. Postage one cent extra on EACH pattern.



No. 4075. LADIES' TEA-GOWN. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Postage 2c. Send 12c.



No. 4038.—MISSIE'S JACKET. Sizes, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years. No. 4037.—CHILD'S COAT. Sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



No. 6105. LADIES' ETON JACKET. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 4041.—GIRLS' DRESS. Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. No. 4042.—BOYS' SUIT. Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 6172. LADIES' NIGHT-DRESS. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 6174. LADIES' CHEMISE. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 6128. BOYS' SUIT. Sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.



No. 6181. LADIES' CAPE. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 6145. THREE LADIES' SLEEVES. Sizes, 32, 36, and 40 inches bust.



No. 6191.—LADIES' COAT. 11 cents.

This very stylish fall coat is of three-quarter length. The double-breasted fronts are trimly adjusted by single bust darts and closed with large, fancy buttons. Broad, stylish revers turn back from the upper fronts, lapping from the closing at the neck snugly across the bust, the shapely edges being finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. The rolling collar of velvet matches the cloth. The closely-fitting back is decorated on the side seams below the waist line with large buttons to match those in front. A full ripple effect is produced by the artistic shaping; stylish coat-plaits being laid under each side-back seam. The large, full sleeves are its crowning characteristic, the autumn styles being larger than ever. Coats by the mode are made of the fall suitings to match the skirts of the costume. Covert cloth, plain and two-toned, chinchilla, wide wale diagonal, Boucle cloth, camel's hair and cheviot are all available by the mode. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



No. 6176. SUPPLIERS' WAIST. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 6183. LADIES' BASQUE. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 4070. THREE LADIES' SLEEVES. Sizes, 32, 36, and 40 inches bust.



No. 6123. CHILD'S APRON. Sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



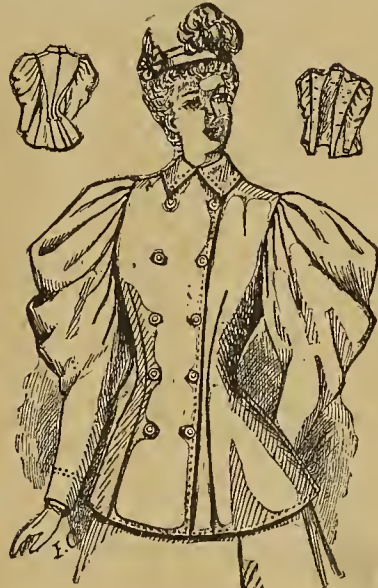
No. 6196.—TEA-GOWN, WITH WATTEAU BACK.

This pattern is so large and heavy that it requires 2 cents extra for postage. Send 12 cents. That the graceful Watteau styles still retain their hold among the women, is shown by the demands made for a house gown by the mode. While having the appearance of an easy negligee robe, it is adjusted to fit the form smoothly, the Watteau back and slightly full fronts being disposed over fitted body linings (which can be omitted if desired). The drooping gigot sleeves and pointed, rolling collar are prettily trimmed with narrow jet braid. Black Chantilly lace, ten inches wide and four yards in length, is gathered at the top and arranged under the collar, falling with jabot effect to the waist line in front, or can be omitted. The ribbon girdle starts from the under-arm seams and is tied in a large bow with ends. Any of the numerous silk or woollen fabrics usually devoted to house gowns and wrappers will develop stylishly by the mode, also the less pretentious cotton textures. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.



No. 6194.—GIRL'S DRESS. 11 cents.

The full waist is prettily arranged over a fitted body lining, the rever collar of velvet being crossed at the bust line in front and continued to the waist line on the left side. A sash of velvet depends from the waist at the left, two rosettes of the same decorating the belt. The full, round skirt is trimmed with three rows of velvet above the wide hem. Ample puffs are gracefully adjusted over fitted sleeve linings that are faced with the material to above the elbow. Varied combinations can be effected by the mode, which can be as stylishly developed all of one material and trimmed with gimp, braid, galloon, ribbon or insertion. Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 6201.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET. 11 cents.

The illustration portrays one of the new and very comfortable autumn jackets that can be worn open or closed to the neck. The model is plainly finished with tailor-stitched edges and closed with a double row of grey pearl buttons. Single darts adjust the three-quarter fitting fronts, the tight-fitting back being laid in coat plaits below the waist line, each completed with single buttons in true tailor mode. The very full topped sleeves are designed to accommodate comfortably the voluminous dress sleeves, linings of silk or satin facilitating the adjustment. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



No. 6199.—LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT. 11 cents.

We here present the new five-gored skirt, which is a favored style this fall. Although becoming to all, it is particularly adapted to stout ladies who are always with us, but whose wants seem almost overlooked by fashion caterers. The mode presents the fashionable distended appearance at the lower edge, while it fits smoothly in front and over the hips by small darts taken up at stated intervals. The fullness in the back falls in godet-like folds that are produced from gathers arranged in small space at the top. This is one of the most stylish modes, and will develop handsomely in any of the new season's fabrics, to wear with fancy silk corsages or with basques of the same material. The skirt can be made up plainly as here represented, or any preferred style of trimming or decoration may be adopted. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.



No. 6204.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE. 11 cents.

This basque is becomingly short, extending to but a trifle below the waist line, and is of round lower outline. It is adjusted with the precision of a close-fitting basque by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts lap in double-breasted fashion and close at the left side with buttons and buttonholes, and are reversed at the top in enormous lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

I find the patterns just what they are represented to be. Have tried about twenty patterns, and find them superior to any patterns I ever used in forty years' experience in dress-making. Mrs. M. E. FAY, Springfield, Ohio.

## PATTERN ORDER BLANK

Can be cut out, filled in, and pinned to your letter, giving name and address. For the Farm and Fireside one year and any FOUR patterns, send 50 cents.

For ladies, give BUST measure. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure only. For misses, boys, girls or children, give AGE only. Send 11 cents for each pattern.

PATTERN No.	BUST MEASURE.	WAIST MEASURE.	AGE IN YEARS.
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No.....	.....inches.....	.....inches.....	.....years.....
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No.....	.....inches.....	.....inches.....	.....years.....

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## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### GIVE A KIND WORD WHEN YOU CAN.

Do you know a heart that hungers  
For a word of love and cheer?  
There are many such about us;  
It may be that one is near.  
Look around you. If you find it,  
Speak the word that's needed so,  
And your own heart may be strengthened  
By the help that you bestow.

It may be that some one falters  
On the brink of sin and wrong,  
And a word from you might save him—  
Help to make the tempted strong.  
Look about you, O my brother!  
What a sin is yours and mine  
If we see that help is needed  
And we give no friendly sign.

Never think kind words are wasted,  
Bread on waters cast are they,  
And it may be we shall find them  
Coming back to us some day.  
Coming back when sorely needed,  
In a time of sharp distress;  
So, my friend, let's give them freely;  
Gift and giver God will bless.

### JUGGERNATH.

FROM childhood we have all read, with feelings of pity and horror, of the atrocities of the Juggernaut (or Juggernath) festival of Serampore, and of the crushing beneath the wheels of the idol's car of the devoted and ignorant heathen. Indeed, the very name of the idol has become a figurative literary term in frequent use. Of late years there have been denials of the cruelty attending the festivals, and certainly the poor god is falling into popular disfavor, to judge from the following account given of this year's festival by the Rev. T. E. Edwards:

There was a most marked diminution in the numbers which attended the Mela. And this year will ever be memorable as that in which complete failure attended the pulling of the cars. On the day fixed for the outward pulling to take place, crowds assembled to witness the sight, but neither of the cars could be moved.

The people tugged and strained, but all to no purpose. Hence, the dense crowds had to return home disappointed. This being Saturday, attempts were renewed on the following Monday, and in one case they were able to drag the car a few yards, more by the help of screw-jacks and pulleys than by the muscular strength of the faithful; but in the other case they completely failed. The pulling of the former very nearly ended in a sad catastrophe. When the car moved, the European magistrate slipped and fell under the car, and was grazed by the wheels as they passed. It was a marvelously narrow escape. The people tried a third day to move the car, and on this occasion the Brahmans were out on the roads using persuasion, and if that failed, resorting to threats and even force to compel the people to take hold of the ropes. It was a very amusing sight to witness all of this, and to see the men quietly slipping away from the ropes as fast as the Brahmans could send them there. And hence, when the signal for pulling was given, it is easy to imagine what was the result. Of course, it ended, as it deserved, in total failure. Hence, one car was absolutely not moved an inch, though attempts were made on three separate days to pull it; and the other car was drawn just across the road, where, notwithstanding all the efforts made to draw it back again to its former position on the last day of the festival, it had to remain.

### A REMARKABLE OLD PRAYER.

The following prayer, "set forth by order of King Edward the Sixth"—about 1550, or say three and a half centuries ago—is as good reading as can be found outside of the Bible, and is still fitted to one of the sore needs of this troubled world. Substitute for "them that possess the grounds and pastures of the earth," "all employers of labor," and this prayer will fit the times we live in:

"We heartily pray Thee to send Thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of them that possess the pastures and grounds of the earth, that they, remembering themselves to be Thy tenants, may not rack or stretch out the rents of their houses or lands, nor yet take unreasonable fines or moneys, after the manner of covetous worldlings; but so let them out that the inhabitants thereof may be able to pay the rents, and to live and nourish their families, and remember the poor. Give them grace, also, to consider that they are but strangers and pilgrims in this world, having here no

dwelling-place, but seeking one to come; that they, remembering the short continuance of this life, may be content with that which is sufficient, and not join house to house and land to land to the impoverishment of others; but so behave themselves in letting their tenements, lands and pastures that, after this life, they may be received into everlasting habitations."

It is easy to make the proper changes to fit our case; impossible to better the doctrine.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

### HINTS FOR WORKERS.

One of the most charming things about those New Testament Christians is that they understood how to work without worrying. They simply did the duty that came to hand, and did not trouble themselves whether anybody noticed them or praised them, or whether any great result should come of their honest endeavors. Mary breaks her costly perfume on her Master's feet without the least idea that all the world should yet hear of the gracious deed of love. Dorcas plies her needle, and Tertius drives his pen as Paul's stenographer, and Phebe goes off to Rome with the Epistle to the Romans in her satchel, and none know or care if they will ever be heard of again. The apostles were wonderfully calm men; they faced duty and endured obloquy, and committed all results to God. If Paul ever worried he never told us of it. He was the cool man on board of the tempest-tossed corn ship in the hurricane. His assurance to his fellow-Christians was, "The peace of God, which passeth understanding, shall keep your thoughts in Christ Jesus." This is the deep, inward calm—like the tranquility which reigns an hundred fathoms down the Atlantic while the billows are raging upon the surface.

### SABBATH-BREAKING.

Profound impression has been created in Venice by the refusal of Emperor William to attend the theater on the Lord's day. As the public know, his visit to Venice was a brief one, and was hurriedly arranged. However, the city set itself with might and main to show him honor, and its efforts culminated in the getting up of a great theatrical performance on Sunday evening. When the emperor was informed of what was done, and was asked to honor the assembly with his presence, he replied: "Since I have become emperor I have made it a principle of my life never to attend any place of amusement on the Lord's day." King Humbert followed the emperor's example. As both emperor and king were expected, the theater was crowded from floor to ceiling, but the royal box was empty. The brilliant gathering learned a lesson on the duty of keeping holy the Lord's day.—*Religious Herald.*

### THE LIFE TO COME.

As for the life to come, how little do we take it into our estimate! It is as the main ocean, and this life is no better than the village brook. The sorrows of time are a mere pin's prick at the most, if we contrast them with the joy eternal. What shall we think of these temporary inconveniences when we reach eternal felicity? We shall look back upon our passing grief with wonder that we ever made so much of it. When the sunshine bursts upon us we shall smile to think of the flying clouds. We shall laugh to think that we were so depressed by our light affliction, which is but for a moment; the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory will cause us to despise the trivial trials of our mortal life. All this makes me say, and makes you see, that the end of the Lord is love, and that in the trouble which he sends he is still "very pitiful and of tender mercy."—*Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.*

### A GOOD DEFINITION.

According to the *Y. M. C. A. Sentinel* of Lock Haven, Pa., a devout Irishman once came to a railroad meeting and "heard about stability, which he interpreted stickability." He tried to get a definition of the word from the dictionary, but did not succeed. Finally he knelt in prayer and asked God what stickability meant. He thought it must be an important word, since men use it so much. Finally he said the answer came from God, clear and sure, "Stickability means you stick to me and I'll give you the ability." Not a bad definition of stability that.

### HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSION.

On September 11th, September 25th and October 9th, the Burlington Route will sell excursion tickets to all points in the Northwest, West and Southwest at one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00.

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a cute little Pug Dog pup; boy and suit, girl and pug, all for 2c. Over a million of the articles will be sold the next few months, and we give you the chance to get samples early and make money taking orders. Boys and girls assorted, 5 for 50c. Order a dozen and 4 pups for one dollar. Just the thing for church fairs and the like. One agent sold one thousand. Address "Comfort," Box 814 Augusta, Me. Mention this paper when writing.

**NEW DESIGNS.** Return this Advt. with order and we will send by express prepaid, this beautiful hunting case, Gold Filled, full jeweled, Elgin style, stem wind and set watch which you can sell for \$25.00. If worth it pay express agent \$6.50 and keep it; otherwise have it returned. We only ask your promise to go to express office examining and buy it as represented. These watches are equal to those sold by certain dealers from \$12.50 to \$25.00 and warranted for 20 years. Give your full name, express and P. O. address. State which wanted, ladies' or gents' size. If you want Watch sent by mail send cash \$6.50 with order. FREE for 60 days a Gold Plated Chain with each Watch. A binding guarantee with every Watch. A Customer Writes: Dec. 2, 1893—Kirtland Bros. & Co. Send me another \$3.00 Watch, have sold nine, all give good satisfaction. W. Dutcher, Saranac, Mich. KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 62 Fulton Street, New York. Mention this paper when you write.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water**. Please mention this paper when answering advertisements.



## A HEALTHY MAN

In the accompanying illustration is seen the picture of a healthy man.—Every facial feature indicates a sound physical condition. Dissipation holds no place here. With sparkling eyes, ruddy complexion and rotund cheeks, this man betrays no evidence of ever being wheedled and charmed by unholy pleasures. Many a "wild oat" has he sown, however, but his present healthy condition was restored through the aid of a remarkable and most effective prescription which I send absolutely free of charge. There is no humbug or advertising catch about this. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you may do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me, as this remedy restored me to the condition shown in illustration after everything else had failed. Correspondence strictly confidential, and all letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Enclose stamp if convenient. Address E. H. HUNGERFORD, Box A329, Albion, Mich.



## Queries.

READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Queries deserving immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**To Keep Cucumbers for Pickles.**—J. J. C., Howle, Mont. Simply put the freshly-gathered cucumbers into brine, using about a bushel of salt to twelve bushels of cucumbers.

**Moles.**—C. L. B., McConnelville, Ohio, asks if moles injure roots and plants in the ground where they burrow. Moles are said to live on grubs and worms, but no gardener will dispute the fact that they injure plants and cause much damage. Especially do they play havoc in hotbeds and plant-beds.

**Hulling Corn.**—E. P. C., Spencer, Mass., writes: "Please inform me how to hull corn on a large scale. Which is better to use, ashes or soda?"

REPLY:—For hulling corn on a large scale, use machinery. The Nordyke & Marmou Co., Indianapolis, Ind., can furnish corn-mills of all kinds.

**Buffalo Carpet-beetle.**—J. L. D., Bloesville, Pa. The sovereign remedy for this pest is benzene. At house-cleaning time spray the floors, base-boards, etc., from a hand-atomizer charged with benzene. After the carpets have been beaten and sunned, spray them also. Benzene is very volatile and highly inflammable, and great care should be taken to prevent exposure to fire when using it.

**Loosening the Vines of Sweet Potatoes.**—J. M. W., Huntington, W. Va., writes: "How shall I treat the sweet-potato vines, let them alone, or lift them up occasionally, or cut them off close to the ridges?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—If the land is not very rich, and the potatoes were manured in the hill only (which I think is by far the better way), little attention need be paid to the vines. I would let them run at will. They will not give much trouble by rooting. But if the soil is very rich, and especially in moist weather, the vines will strike root all over the ground, and try to form tubers in many places, instead of confining their efforts to the hills assigned to them. In that case I would lift up the vines with the handle of a pitchfork or rake, from time to time, and thus try to prevent them from striking root.

**Alfalfa Dodder.**—H. V., Hailey, Idaho, writes: "Can you give me information as to inclosed sample? It grows in my alfalfa patch twined very thickly around the stalks. I noticed it two or three years ago, when there was only a little, but it has spread since. No one around here knowing what it is, I thought I would inquire of you."



ALFALFA DODDER.

REPLY:—The specimen alfalfa-plants you sent are thickly entwined with a parasitic vine named lucerne dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*). It grows from seed in the ground, but as soon as the young vine twines around the alfalfa stalk its roots die and it lives off its host. The seeds are small, and can be separated from the alfalfa seed by a good fanning-mill. Sow clean seed on soil not infested with dodder seed, or where alfalfa has not been previously grown. Mowing off the alfalfa several times before the dodder has gone to seed would, we think, soon eradicate it.

**Beans—Potatoes—Onions—Buckwheat.**—E. A. S., Snyder county, Pa., writes: "How can beans be protected from bugs?—In putting lime on clover this fall, for potatoes next spring, should it be plowed under this fall, or not? Should it be plowed again in the spring?—Is it profitable to plant onion-sets in the fall? What time should they be planted?—Has buckwheat good fattening elements for cattle? How should it be fed?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—Put the beans in a tight vessel, and a saucer containing a little bisulphid of carbon (a bad-smelling, inflammable substance) upon them. Then keep tightly closed for a day or two. The weevils will be all dead by that time. Fall plowing is a good practice, but land should always be plowed or re-plowed in the spring for potatoes. Sometimes onion-sets planted in the fall will give a very early crop of bunching onions in the spring. No harm in trying, anyway. Buckwheat is a fattening food, but rather too dear, usually, to be used that way. Wheat and corn, ground together, are much cheaper.

**Bumblebees and Red Clover.**—A. P. S., Van Wert, Ohio, writes: "Are bumblebees necessary to the growth and propagation of red clover? I have so understood it, but it is denied here, and we agreed to leave it to your journal to decide."

REPLY:—Undoubtedly bumblebees are the chief fertilizers of red clover. They have nothing to do with the growth and blooming of the plant, but in collecting nectar they carry the pollen from one blossom to another, and this cross-pollination largely increases the yield of seed. Darwin covered one hundred red clover heads with a net and not a single seed was produced, while one hundred uncovered heads growing near, which were visited by bumblebees, produced over 2,700 seeds. Honeybees do the same work of cross-pollination for white and alsike clovers. In an experiment made with white clover, eight covered flower-heads produced 5 seeds, while

eight others alongside, visited by honeybees, yielded 236 seeds. To produce seeds freely, many other plants require the aid of insects. Probably a little clover seed would be produced without the aid of bees, but they are absolutely necessary for a full yield. Red clover did not produce seed in New Zealand until after bumblebees were introduced from England.

**Soap Recipe.**—H. S. G., Paradise Valley, Nevada, asks how to make soap with concentrated lye.

REPLY:—Put one pound of concentrated lye into one gallon of boiling water, let it stand ten or twelve hours, then add another gallon of water and heat to a boil; add four pounds of clear, melted grease; put in the grease slowly and stir briskly. Let it boil slowly for about half a day, then add four quarts of hot water in which has been dissolved two tablespoonfuls of borax, four of resin and one teaspoonful of salt. Cook an hour longer, and it will probably be ready to set off. It is best to test it first, however, which may be done by dipping a stick into it; if the substance drops off clear and hardens quickly, it is made. Pour the mass into some vessel large enough to have the soap cover the bottom about the thickness you would like the bars. The vessel should be wet when the soap is put in. When cool, cut into cakes the size you choose. This soap is very white and nice.

**Reservoir for Irrigation.**—E. B., Harrison City, Pa., writes: "I intend building a shop and cementing the cellar to use as a tank for water, to be filled from a well, for irrigating vegetables, etc. Will the water be too cold from such an arrangement to apply to the plants by flowing between the rows? I intend leading the water to different points in pipes and flowing it over the top. Will it do on land that is sloping, providing it is let on slowly? The fall is about six feet to the hundred."

REPLY:—Your sloping land may be well adapted for irrigating from a reservoir on its highest point. In our opinion, it would be better to use the cellar for storage purposes and construct an open reservoir of earth for holding the water to be used in irrigation. The cellar is hardly of sufficient capacity and the water is kept cold. In an open-air reservoir the water is warmed and aerated, and is better for irrigating purposes. Write to the Stover Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill., for illustrated circular of useful information on irrigation, reservoir construction, irrigation pumps, windmills, etc.

## VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. DETMERS, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

NOTE.—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

**Probably Senile Cataract.**—Mrs. M. J. C., Gothanburg, Neb. Your pug-dog probably suffers from senile cataract. Incurable.

**Ringbone.**—A. C. C., Sycamore, Miss. The promised article on spavin and ringbone will appear in one of the November numbers, at a time when the fly season is over.

**Spavin.**—G. A. H., Bols Blanc, Mich. An article on ringbone and spavin will appear in one of the November numbers of this paper. A treatment is of no use until the fly season is over.

**Scrotal Hernia.**—F. S., Cambridge, N. Y., writes: "I have a sucking colt that has a rupture in the scrotum. Is there any cure for the colt?"

ANSWER:—Wait until your colt is old enough to be castrated with "covered testicle," and then have the operation performed by a competent veterinary surgeon.

**Probably a Fistula.**—Dr. A. C. W., Hugo, Ill. What you inquire about is probably a fistula. Probe it carefully, and then if you find it to be a fistula, cauterize the fistulous canal with a stick of lunar caustic. If it leads to the periosteum, and the latter is found diseased, the cauterization must be sufficient to produce exfoliation. In that case, either a corrosive sublimate bougie, or a concentrated solution of sulphate of copper may be necessary.

**Worms—Froths from the Mouth.**—G. W. L., Otisville, Mich., writes: "What shall I give a yearling colt for worms?—I have a five-year-old mare that always froths at the mouth when driven. What is the cause and the remedy?"

ANSWER:—Feed your colt plenty of good oats. It is the best remedy. Your horse, frothing at the mouth, probably receives food—clover or hay—full of fungi. Change the food. It is also barely possible that the frothing, if it occurs only when the horse is driven, is caused by a very unsuitable bit.

**Probably Rabies.**—T. E. J., Tenn. The symptoms you describe in your inquiry are a good deal like those of rabies, or so-called hydrophobia in cattle, and if your cow is known to have been bitten by a rabid (mad) dog, or if it is not known, but a rabid dog has been about, I would not hesitate to pronounce it a case of rabies. The only other diseases in which somewhat similar symptoms make their appearance are affections of the brain, especially if caused by tuberculous basilar meningitis and lead-poisoning, but in lead-poisoning the mania to attack other animals, such as chickens and pigs, and even butterflies, would not manifest itself. Your communication is rather interesting, but its length forbids its publication.

**Irregular Distemper.**—L. B., Wesley, Texas. It seems the distemper of your horse is of an irregular form, perhaps amounts to pyemia. I do not know whether or not your horse will recover, but if you want to give him a chance, the ripening of the accessible abscesses should be hastened by softening the skin where the abscesses are forming, either by applying warmth and moisture, oil of cantharides (1:4), or rancid lard, and then the same should be lanced at the lowest point as soon as plain fluctuation has set in. Further than that, it is hardly safe to recommend anything but good care, cleanliness and a pure atmosphere. If there are sores on the fetlocks or pasterns, the same may be dressed three times a day with a mixture of liquor of subacetate of lead and oil (1:3).

**Probably a Hernia.**—H. M. B., Lonoke, Ark., writes: "I have a mule six years old. He has been castrated, but when used in warm weather, in fact, nearly any time, if used hard, as riding or pulling, a soft, irregular bunch, somewhat larger than if never

## A PIANO AND ORGAN BOOK FREE.

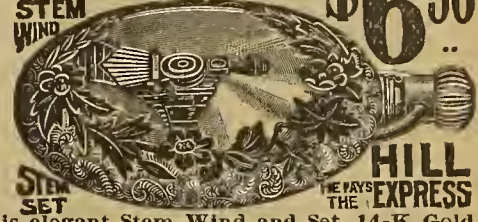
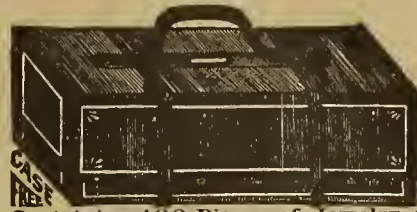


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6 Charms, - - - - -	1.50	6 Lantern Charms, - - - - -	1.00	6 Lapel Buttons, - - - - -	1.00
6 Stone Set Scarf Pins, - - - - -	1.00	6 Plain Rings, - - - - -	1.00	6 Ass'd. Scarf Pins, - - - - -	2.00
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6 Cuff Buttons, - - - - -	3.00	6 Hart Rings, - - - - -	2.00	1 Watch, - - - - -	8.00
6 Ear Drops, - - - - -	3.00	12 Collar Buttons, - - - - -	1.00	<b>TOTAL, - - - - -</b>	<b>\$36.00</b>

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castrated, but resembling that very much, will come down. In cold weather it goes up out of sight. It is unsightly and in the way when down, but doesn't prevent use. What is it, and what is the remedy?"

ANSWER:—What you describe seems to be a hernia. It is true, scrotal hernias are not often met with in geldings, but they do occur, especially if the castration has not been properly performed. The remedy consists in a surgical operation, which, however, is very dangerous unless performed by a thoroughly competent veterinarian, who, of course, will know how to proceed.

**An Old Sore.**—W. S. B., Lost Creek, W. Va. The old wound or sore in front of your horse's pastern became ugly by neglect and exposure before it was perfectly healed. The first consequence was the swelling. Further exposure to wet and cold (and probably mud) caused the old wound to open, produced new sores (so-called scratches) and caused lameness; the swelling became chronic, because the exudates had time to organize, and as the case is now, according to your description, it amounts to elephantiasis. The first thing you have to do is to bring the sores or wounds to healing. You may succeed in this if you apply to them, say three times a day, a liberal dose of a liniment composed of liquid subacetate of lead, one part, and olive-oil, three parts, provided you keep the animal in a dry and clean place, where his feet cannot get wet and muddy. After a healing has been effected, you may try to reduce the swelling by exercising during the day and bandaging during the night.

**Calves Dying—A Tumor on the Eyelid of a Cow.**—F. F. M., Spokane Bridge, Wash. I cannot tell you what caused the death of your calves, unless they died of severe digestive disorders, brought on by a very unsuitable diet, or want of proper food, and perhaps grazing in places where large quantities of worm-brood were picked up. A post-mortem examination undoubtedly would have revealed the cause of death. Your cow had a (probably malignant) tumor on the eyelid, which may have had its source where it made its appearance, or maybe deeper in the socket. This tumor affected the eye itself, and destroyed it. If there is a stump left, have it cut out—perhaps best with curved scissors. If not, cauterize the luxuriant granulation with lunar caustic, and then fill the socket of the eye with a tuft of absorbent cotton that has been saturated with a weak (1:300) solution of corrosive sublimate in distilled water. Renew this dressing twice a day.

**Rhachitis.**—G. W. B., Laurens, Iowa, writes: "I have a drove of pigs, six months old, which eat heartily, but do poorly. They seem to be weak in the back. It is something very common to see from four to six head walking on their fore feet, dragging their hind quarters, as if their backs were broken. Sometimes they will be walking about, seemingly all right, when all of a sudden they drop down their hind quarters. They have been fed upon soaked corn until oats, rye and green corn came on, of which they have since been fed exclusively. It is an epidemic throughout the country; many have lost one half their drove. Would access to a manure heap, accumulated within one year, be injurious to them? Most of them look scrawny and have worms."

ANSWER:—What you describe appears to be rhachitis, a disease caused by an improper diet—food insufficient in certain necessary constituents, particularly phosphates, and too rich in acids. Worms, like all other parasites, thrive the better the more unthrifty their host. Their brood is picked up from pools of standing water, in dirty barn-yards, old manure heaps, etc. If it is not too late, and recovery yet possible, change the food, and feed substances rich in phosphates; bran for instance, and even bone-meal. If it were not rather late in the season, a good clover pasture would be about as good a remedy as any. I don't know the constituents of your standard stock food, consequently cannot say anything about it.

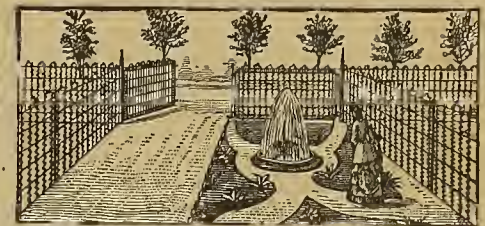
**Actinomycosis.**—Ch. M., Burdett, Col., and H. M. O., Kingston, Minn. Actinomycosis, or so-called lump-jaw, is caused by a fungous growth, the actinomycetes, which, adhering to certain grasses, particularly to the beards of the same, are introduced into the animal tissues through sores or lesions. Actinomycosis most frequently, therefore, develops on the tissues on the surface of the head, if introduced through external sores or lesions, in a jaw-bone, if introduced into the socket of a tooth, when the animal is shedding its teeth, or has a loose or carious tooth, and in the tongue—so-called wood-tongue—if introduced through small wounds or lesions of that organ. The prevention, therefore, consists in preventing as much as possible such sores or

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Mention this paper.

lesions, and frequent examination of the mouth of cattle at the time when the molars are shedding. A treatment is applicable only if the tumor develops outside of the jaw-bone; that is, in the tissues on the surface of the head. The treatment may consist in a thorough extirpation of the tumor by means of the surgical knife. This, however, is not always practicable, because the seat of the tumor is often in dangerous proximity of large and important blood-vessels and nerves, or very close to the Stenonian duct or the parotid salivary gland. In such cases a destruction by means of caustics is to be preferred. The best method is to introduce into the center of the tumor, after an incision has been made, one or more props of absorbent cotton, which have been thoroughly saturated with a mixture of arsenious acid, two parts, caustic potash, one part, gum acacia, two parts, and water, four parts. The modus operandi has been repeatedly given in these columns, and to repeat it is forbidden by want of space. It is not necessary, either, because the nature of the operation, and the exceedingly poisonous properties of the mixture, require the operation to be performed by a competent surgeon.

**Tapeworms.**—Mrs. S. M. McK., Corpus Christi, Texas. Your dog has tapeworms. Your description, however, does not convey any information what kind of tapeworms they may be. The following ones occur in dogs: (1) *Tania cucumerina*, larva said to have been found in the dog-flea (*Pulex serraticapae*); (2) *Tania serrata*, larva *Cysticercus pisiformis* in the liver, lungs, peritoneum and other tissues of rabbits (very frequent in Texas); (3) *Tania marginata*, larva *Cysticercus tonnicollis* in cattle and hogs; (4) *Tania oenurus*, larva *Conurus cerebri*, in the brain, etc., of sheep and other ruminants; (5) *Tania echinococcus*, larva *Echinococcus polygonophorus* in herbivorous animals and hogs. So you see, there is quite a number, even if *Bothriocephalus*, which is similar to a tapeworm, is not counted in. One of the best remedies against tapeworms of dogs is the extract of the male fern (*Extractum filicis maris ethereum*). If your dog is a full-grown pointer, the dose will be about half a dram or a little over. It should be given in the shape of pills, or in a gelatin capsule. Another remedy is kamala, to be given in a dose to a dog like yours of about one dram and a half. Still another is the bark of the pomegranate roots, much used in Texas against *Tania medicamentata* in human beings. The dose of this is about as follows: Six drams of the powdered bark are macerated for twenty-four hours in a pint of water, and then the substance boiled down to a smaller quantity. Several other remedies might yet be mentioned, but the above may suffice. After the tapeworms have been successfully removed by one or another of the above remedies, it will be necessary to prevent the patient from eating any raw meat; and if the same has fleas, and the tapeworm should be *Tania cucumerina*, to free him from his fleas. I suppose, though, your dog occasionally catches a jack-rabbit, and then stuffs himself with rabbit meat, and thus becomes infested with tapeworms. If such is the case, you will have to muzzle him, or in some other way put a stop to his hunting propensities.



## Our Miscellany.

THE wing of the bird first suggested the fan.

THE debts of the world are estimated at \$150,000,000,000.

THE first post-office opened its doors in Paris, 1462; in England, 1581; in America, 1710.

ALL ceremonies are, in themselves, very silly things, but yet a man of the world should know them.—Lord Chesterfield.

"HAPPY the man whose wish and care  
A few paternal acres bound,  
Content to breathe his native air  
On his own ground."

It is stated by authorities entitled to credence that two fifths of the entire area of the United States consists of arid land, and that upon 616,000,000 of this land crops could be raised if water were supplied.

Do not flatter yourself that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into a relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become.

A DEEP-SEATED COUGH, cruelly tries the Lungs and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy for all troubled with Asthma, Bronchitis, or any Pulmonary affection.

JUDGE ELI AYLESWORTH, president of the Westminster bank, of Providence, who has just died at the age of 92, had been a banker for fifty years. In a little box in the bank are the first four silver dollars he ever earned. He got them by pitching hay and hoeing potatoes.

ACCORDING to Sir John Lubbock, the slow flapping of a butterfly's wing produces no sound, but when the movements are rapid, a noise is produced which increases in shrillness with the number of vibrations. Thus, the house-fly, which produces the sound F, vibrates its wings 21,120 times a minute, or 352 times in a second; and the bee, which makes a sound of A, as many as 26,400 times, or 440 times in a second. On the contrary, a tired bee hums on E, and therefore, according to theory, vibrates its wings only 330 times in a second.

### LABOR-SAVING.

There is not a single farmer who reads this who is not anxious to save all the labor he can. That is why he uses the Sulky Plow, the disc harrow, the seeder or the force-feed drill, the self-binder and the threshing machine. With the body of a farm wagon on the level with the knees, the labor of loading is reduced from one fifth to one half. This is a plain fact that cannot be controverted. Lessening the height of the wagon box from the ground, lessens by so much, at least, the labor of putting in the box anything on the ground. This is plain common sense.

The low, metal wagon wheels manufactured by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., have jumped into popular favor and demand, and are properly classed among the labor-saving implements of the farm.

Thousands of wagons are now equipped with the Empire Wheels, and the invariable testimony of those farmers who have used them is that they would not part with them for ten times their cost. Thousands of testimonials bear evidence of their great superiority over the ordinary wagon wheel. For additional particulars, address the manufacturers as above, and don't forget, to insure special consideration, to mention FARM AND FIRESIDE when you write.

### CARNOT AND THE FIGURE 7.

The French papers have been noting the curious way in which the career of President Carnot was connected with the figure "7." He was born in 1837, was admitted to the Ecole Polytechnique in 1857, was elected by virtue of Article 7 of the constitution to the office of president of the republic in 1873, was assassinated at the age of fifty-seven years, in the seventh year of his presidency, in a carriage containing seven persons (four inside and three outside, a coachman and two footmen), on the seventh day of the week, by an Italian (a word of seven letters) named Cesar, (also formed of seven letters). Finally, he was borne in triumph to the Pantheon on the first day of the seventh month of the year, seven days after his death.

### HAS A FARM ALL IN WHITE.

On his Dorsetshire (England) estate Lord Alington has a "white farm." It is so called because every animal on it is white. There are white horses, white cows, white donkeys, white hares from Siberia, and a white pygmy bull. The dogs and the cats are white, and so are the rats and mice.

### GOOD ADVICE.

We advise every reader of this paper to write to The Gazette Co., Cincinnati, O., for a free sample copy of that good old paper—The Cincinnati Gazette. It is now published twice a week—every Tuesday and Friday, for only one dollar a year, and it seems to grow better with each issue. Its fashion page is quite a feature, being edited with great care. It describes the very latest Parisian costumes, as well as the plainer, every-day home dress. Its news pages, home and farm pages, story pages, market pages, etc., are full and complete. Agents are wanted in every neighborhood. Only a dollar a year, twice a week. It takes the place of a great metropolitan daily newspaper at one tenth the cost.

### SWEETHEART TIME.

The fair time, the dear time, is comin' 'round again,  
When a fellow'll meet his sweetheart at the grindin' of the cane;  
When bright eyes will be beamin' under bonnets coverin' curls,  
An' we'll kinder think we're dreamin' while we're kissin' of the girls!

Oh, sweet the cane-juice drippin' from the windin' grindin'-mill!  
An' sweet the red lips sippin'—but their kiss is sweeter still!

An' the world is sugar-coated, an' a fellow can't complain,  
When he meets and greets his sweetheart at the grindin' of the cane!

### LIVING UP TO HIS LIGHT.

"That new hand I hired this morning," said Farmer Haycroft, "plowed one furrow across the field, and then went and laid down, and he hasn't moved since."

"What was the matter with him?"

"He said he believed in goin' 'accordin' to scripter, and that when a man has put his hand to the plow he never ort to turu back."

## Recent Publications.

NEW ROADS AND ROAD LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Roy Stone, vice-president of the National League for Good Roads, and special agent and engineer for road inquiry in the United States Department of Agriculture. A useful, timely book on recent progress in American road-making. Price, \$1.50. Published by D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

We are in receipt of a neatly-bound book from the Chronicle Press, of Franklin, Ohio, entitled, "500 PLACES TO SELL MANUSCRIPTS." It seems to be complete and reliable, and ought to prove a boon to the growing army of press writers.

### CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

The Pioneer Buggy Co., Columbus, Ohio. "The Great Leak on the Farm," and how to stop it. Catalogue of corn-husker and fodder-cutter. Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill. Autumn catalogue of the first flowers of spring. W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia. Wholesale trade-list of the Lake Shore Nurseries, L. W. Carr & Co., Erie, Pa.

### HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway is now selling excursion tickets for home-seekers to points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana at one fare for the round trip. The dates of these excursions are October 2d, November 6th and December 4th. Tickets will be good for twenty days.

Home-seekers' tickets are also being sold to points West and Southwest, dates of sale being September 25th and October 9th; good returning within twenty days. Liberal stop-over privileges will be granted on all tickets. For rates and further information, apply to agents B. & O. S. W. R'y, or address G. B. WARFEL, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, or J. M. CHESBROUGH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. Louis, Mo.



### INCUBATORS.

The Improved, SELF-REGULATING "Old Reliable" has no superior. World's Favorite. 6 Cents in stamps for new 12 page Poultry Guide and Catalogue for 1895. Postpay, or Cash made plain. Address, RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO., Quincy, Ills.

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## BANKRUPT.

The publishers of Gen. U. S. Grant's Personal Memoirs (C. L. Webster & Co., New York) have gone into bankruptcy, and the business is now in the hands of an assignee. In order to pay the company's debts, the assignee was compelled to sell lots of the stock on hand, away below cost. We were fortunate enough to secure a quantity of the Grant books, and are thus enabled to make the following unparalleled offer:

## General Grant's Personal Memoirs

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Over 180,000 were sold by subscription for \$7.00 to \$10.00 each. We offer the genuine Memoirs, written by General Grant himself, completed only a short time before his death. The Memoirs contain 666 pages, printed on fine glazed paper, with all the illustrations and maps selected by Gen. Grant. They are beautifully bound in English cloth, lettered in silver and gold. The Memoirs alone would be a great bargain at \$2.00, and many who could not afford them heretofore will find this the only opportunity they will likely ever have to get them at such a remarkably low price. It is simply one of the opportunities of a lifetime.

The regular subscription price of The Altruistic Review is \$2.00. We will send you The Altruistic Review one year and General Grant's Personal Memoirs, by mail, post-paid, both for only \$2. Any one not perfectly satisfied with them can have their money refunded.

Americans are notably the busiest people on earth; life is too short to do and learn half one wishes, hence *multum in parvo* is what is needed, and the times call for just such a magazine as

### The Altruistic Review.

It has met with great success, because it gives just what a man wants without obliging him to wade through a great deal he don't want, and thus it fills a need of the whole English-speaking world, and is growing in circulation rapidly.

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## HIGH WAGES—CHEAP PRODUCTION.

The lower the wages the lower the cost of production, is an old economic doctrine that has been found untenable. Intelligent, skilled labor, operating improved machinery at high wages, turns out products at such an increased rate that the cost of production is actually lowered.

How is the economy of high wages explained? According to the *Edinburgh Review*, high wages cheapen production in two ways. They make the laborer more efficient—he is stronger, more capable, more alert, and consequently the product of his labor is greater, increasing proportionately faster than the rise of wages.

They also provoke, and indeed necessitate, a constant growth in the productive power of machinery, and give the maximum of stimulus to the inventiveness of its makers. Short hours of labor produce similar results, for employer and employed are under every inducement to greater application on the one side and economies on the other. Lest the volume of production should be lessened. And in proportion as wages rise, so does the demand for the products of industry rise also; for the working class, that is, the great majority of consumers, are able to purchase more.

It needs only a glance back over the history of trade for the past year to see clearly the relation between employment of labor and the demand for the products of industry.

On the relation of improved machinery to high wages, a writer in the *London National Review* says: "Urged on the one hand by the necessity of meeting competition, both in this country (England) and abroad, and on the other by the demand for higher wages made by the workman, shift has been made to improve appliances so that the cost of producing a ton of iron should not rise, nay, should fall. What cost six shillings in wages thirty years ago costs under three shillings to-day, and yet the wage of each individual man is higher than it was then, and the gross wages infinitely larger than they were. What does this mean?"

"Why, that better results have been obtained out of the individual man, and yet his labor has been lessened and his condition improved, and this has been accomplished chiefly by placing better tools in his hands."

## A DAINY COMPLIMENT.

"Absolutely the most satisfactory compliment which ever drifted my way," said a woman last week, "I received to-day." "I was hurrying through one of the blocks between Fifth and Sixth avenues, just below Twenty-third street, when I saw approaching me a woman whom I thought I knew. I took her to be an out-of-town friend, and my pleasure to meet her was the greater from its rarity. I hurried forward, not waiting to fairly reach her before beginning my delighted greeting. The words froze on my lips, however, as we met, for I saw that though the likeness was extraordinary, even at close quarters, she was not the person for whom I had taken her.

"Oh!" I said, with a smile of apology, "I beg your pardon, I thought you were a friend of mine." She smiled, too, and then, after a second of survey and hesitation, which subtly pointed the remark, said, with a graceful bow and a charming air of breeding, "I wish I were, madam," and passed on."

## FEAR.

Some celebrated man, who saw a little clearer than the others, once said, "The fear of looking like a fool has prevented many a man acting like a hero."

This unworthy fear, which consists largely of self-conceit and self-consciousness, is the great vice to be eliminated ingrowing from the heart, out. There is nothing but love which can utterly overpower it. It is that love which is a love to God, and a love to our fellow-men, and which, growing greater and greater in the heart, finally casts out self-conscious fear as well as every other baser thing. Where love grows perfect there is room for nothing else.—*Harper's Bazar*.

## ELDER-FLOWER WINE.

For the liquid use  
1 gallon of water,  
3 pounds of lump sugar,  
½ ounce of cream of tartar,  
1 pound of honey,  
2 per cent brandy.

To this add one pint of bruised elder-flowers to the gallon. Allow it to ferment and rack off into bottles and seal.

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For a club of 55 yearly subscribers to Farm and Fireside. The club raiser may give to the subscribers paying 50 cents, the Standard Cook Book as their Free premium, and those paying 60 cents, either the People's Atlas of the World, or Gems from the Poets. See page 19.

## We Guarantee

That the Queen is the best made and easiest-running sewing-machine ever sold for the money. We know of publishers selling a machine no better than the Queen for \$19.00, while the agents sell it at even far higher prices. We are furnishing you this machine as near the factory price as it is possible to do so. They simply cannot be bought or sold for any less by any one. Whoever buys this machine is certain to get not only their money's worth, but a bargain. There are many cheaper machines but they are invariably inferior and unreliable. We challenge the world to furnish a better high-grade machine for less money.

Order the Queen Machine, and if you are Not Satisfied with It After 15 Days' Trial, it may be Returned and Your Money will be Refunded.

We give no commission; have no dealings with sewing-machine agents. When you purchase this machine you get it direct from the factory. You save about one half of all the expenses which enter into and form a part of the cost of a sewing-machine, such as the agent's salary, board, horse hire, etc., profits of middlemen or jobbers who stand between the manufacturers and smaller dealers, retailer's expenses and profits, including canvasser's commissions, loss of accounts, interest on past due accounts and on money invested, rent of store, insurance, taxes, clerk hire, and other incidentals.

The following testimonials are similar to many more which we do not publish for want of space:

The premium high-arm Singer sewing-machine that my husband got of you last January, is first-class in every particular; runs light, stitches first-class on light or heavy goods. This machine has been thoroughly tested, and cannot be too highly recommended. Mrs. A. Essex, Mulberry, Ohio.

I am very much pleased with my machine. It is light-running and does good work. I think it equal to machines that agents sell for far more money. E. A. PUTNAM, Dexter, South Dakota.

I have been using one of your premium machines for several months, and have found it equally as good as machines agents here are selling for from \$15.00 to \$60.00. In fact, it seems perfect in every way. Mrs. G. E. SKINNER, Pliny, W. Va.

Last November I received one of your premium sewing-machines, and since that date my wife has fully tested it on various kinds of work. It has given perfect satisfaction in every particular, doing splendid sewing and running easily and smoothly. We regard it as fully equal to machines sold regularly at two or three times its price by our sewing-machine agents. ERNEST C. McDUGLE, Huntington, Tenn.

You shipped me last November one of your premium sewing-machines. It was in perfect order when received, and is a beautiful piece of furniture. It gives satisfaction; it certainly runs as light and sews as well as any I have seen. I consider it in every way equal to the \$40.00 machines the agents have been selling to some of my neighbors. KATIE EVERHART, Waterford, Va.

The high-arm Singer sewing-machine arrived in good order. It does splendid work and gives perfect satisfaction. One lady said it was just like hers, and she gave \$15.00 for hers. Mrs. GEORGIA JASTER, Latimer, Ohio.

About six months ago I bought one of your premium sewing-machines. It gives entire satisfaction. Sewing as well, runs light, is well made in fact, is equal to machines sold by agents for \$40.00 to \$50.00. J. E. CHAPPEL, Plainfield, Wis.

The Queen Sewing-machine purchased through you some eight months since, has proven itself to be all a good machine could be. It sews as well, runs as easily and does its work as nicely as any high-priced machine. M. H. SWARTHOUT, Willard, N. Y.

## Shipping Directions

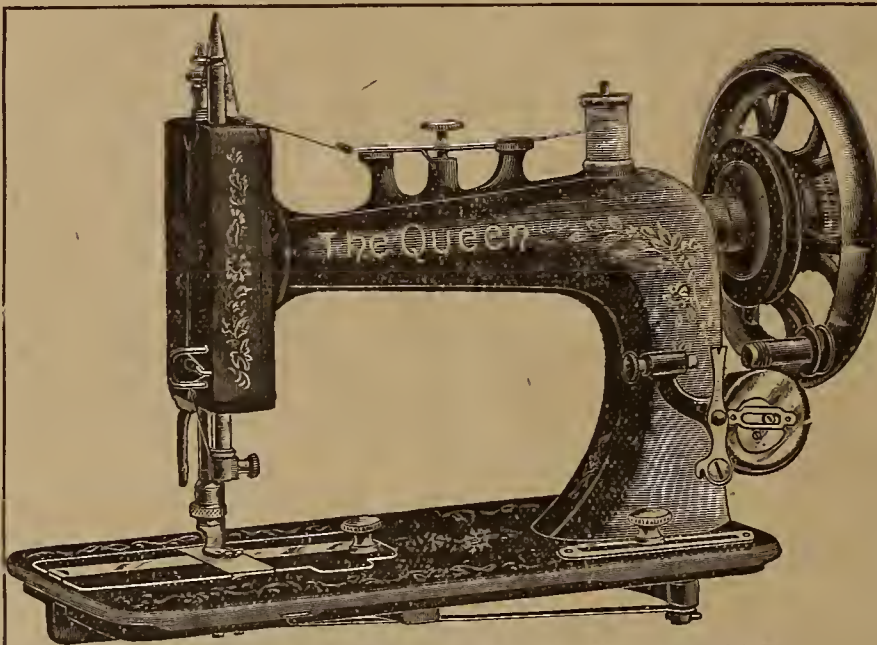
We do not prepay the freight charges on sewing-machines. When we charged \$17.50 for this same style of a machine (or if we charged \$19.00 for it, as some other publishers do for a similar machine), we could, but we have put the price down to rock bottom, so the purchaser must pay the freight charges. But we know the average freight charges on sewing-machines to the different states, and will prepay the freight to railroad points on the following terms:

For 75 cents extra we will pay the freight to all railroad points in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. For \$1 extra, to Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Vermont. For \$1.50 extra, to Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota. For \$1.75 extra, to Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee. For \$2 extra, to Maine, North Dakota, Texas. For \$2.50 extra, to Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana. For \$3 extra, to California, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, Washington.

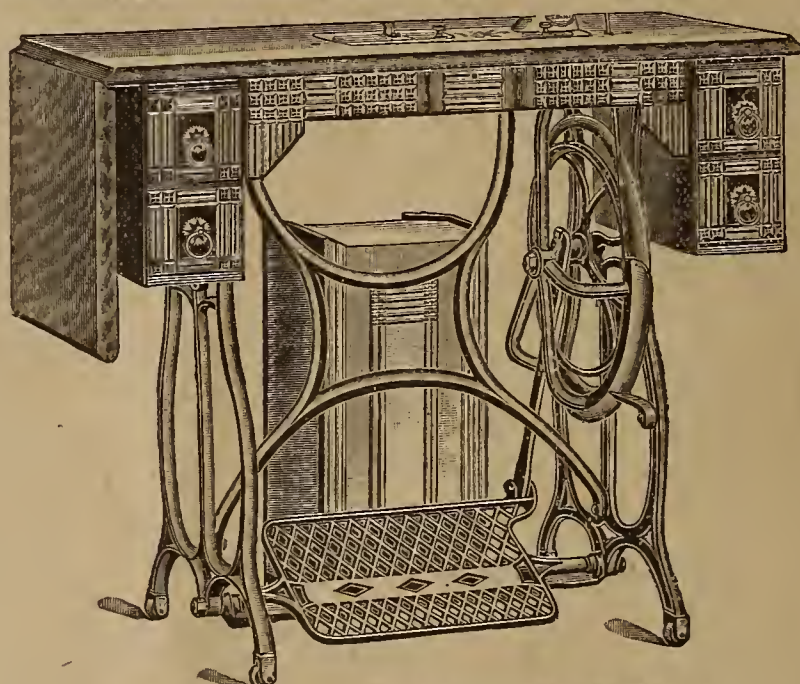
## OUR CATALOGUE

We have a new 16-page sewing-machine catalogue, which will be sent Free to any address. It gives full particulars about our premium sewing-machines and clubbing offers.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



This is a picture of the Head of the Queen Sewing-machine.



This is a picture of the Woodwork and Stand of the Queen Sewing-machine.

**THE HEAD** Is handsome in design and pleasing in appearance, and all the bright parts are nickel-plated. The bed-plate is let in flush with the wooden table. The arm is strong and of ample size for handling all kinds of family sewing. The Queen makes the double lock-stitch. The presser-foot interchanges with the attachments.

**THE NEEDLE** Is straight, with large shanks. It is impossible to set it wrong. The needle-bar is round. The take-up is absolutely automatic. The tension liberator is of the very best style.

**The Automatic Bobbin-Winder** Is perfect, winding a bobbin as even as a spool.

**THE HAND-WHEEL** Is of the latest improved pattern, with tight and loose device.

**THE FEED** Is double, extending on both sides of the needle, and handles the heaviest work easily.

**THE SHUTTLE** Is positively self-threading, of large size, cylindrical in shape and made of the finest polished steel.

**THE WOODWORK** Is of exceedingly fine quality, either of oak or walnut, with nickel-plated trimmings. The stand is strong and furnished with oil-cups. The treadle and drive-wheel are hung on adjustable steel centers.

**ATTACHMENTS** Each machine is furnished with the following accessories and attachments: Oil-can filled with Oil, 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, Wrench, Guide and Guide-screw, Large and Small Screw-driver, Instruction-book, Foot-hemmer, Feller, Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Braider, Quilter, Thread-cutter, Foot-hemmer and Feller, and a Set of 4 Hemmers of assorted widths, all steel.

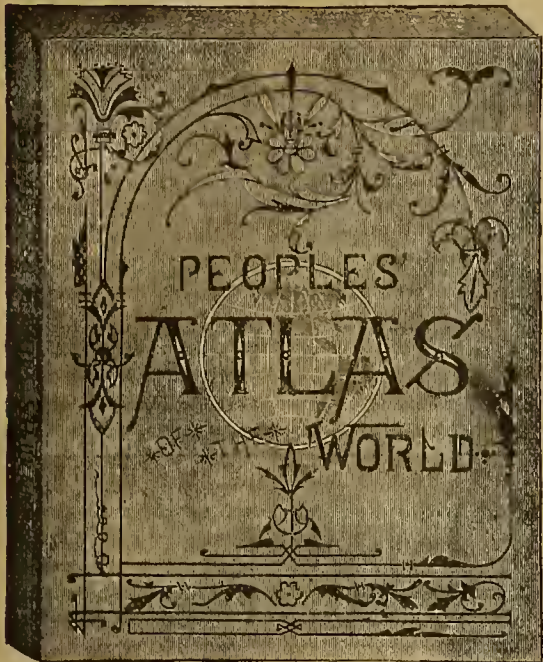


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We will send **FREE** by mail, post-paid, the People's Atlas with the Farm and Fireside one year for 60 cents. See subscription blank below.

**The Atlas and This Paper Free** We will advance your subscription to Farm and Fireside one year **FREE OF CHARGE**, if you will send one NEW yearly subscriber to Farm and Fireside and the People's Atlas at 60 cents; and if you will send 15 cents extra, to help pay the cost of wrapping and postage—that is, 75 cents in all—you can have any ONE premium named in the subscription blank below, also the paper one year. In this case both the old and the new subscribers get a premium.



Premium No. 17.

**For American Homes.**

320 Pages, 1,200 Recipes, 186 Illustrations.

**WHAT TO COOK AND HOW TO COOK IT.**

The **STANDARD** Cook Book was gotten up especially for use in homes where the wife and mother does her own house work. The recipes are the choicest selections from 20,000 received from almost as many ladies living in all parts of America, to which were added many of the newest and most practical of this progressive age. No more exchanging recipes with your neighbor or copying them on a piece of paper to be lost, for all the best are in the **Standard Cook Book**. It is 7½ inches long, 5¼ inches wide, and contains 320 pages. It is printed in large type and bound in a beautifully illuminated cover, in eight colors. Among its many points of excellence the following are a few:

Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catchups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, Etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages, Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, Etc. A Table of Weights and Measures, Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work, and various other points of daily interest to every good housekeeper.

**IN ADDITION** to the foregoing we have added in this edition of the **STANDARD** for the satisfaction and benefit of those housewives who like to keep up with the times, a list of recipes from celebrated chief cooks of famous hotels and noted lady teachers in the most prominent cooking-schools of the country, the names of a few being appended: Paul Resal, at the White House, Washington, D. C.; Louis C. Zerega, at Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.; Gustav Beraud, at Calumet Club, Chicago; A. J. Pillauet, at West Hotel, Minneapolis; A. Gallier, at Hotel Brunswick, New York; Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Principal Philadelphia Cooking School; Mrs. Harriott T. Ward, Special Teacher of Cookery, Boston; Miss Cornelia Campbell Bedford, Supt. New York Cooking School.

**This Cook Book Would be Cheap at \$1,**

As it is the Latest, the Best and the Most Practical Cook Book Published. It Meets the Wants of American Homes better than any other.

We will send **FREE** by mail, post-paid, the **Standard Cook Book** with the Farm and Fireside one year for 50 cents. See subscription blank opposite.

**The Cook Book and This Paper Free** We will advance your subscription to Farm and Fireside one year **FREE OF CHARGE**, if you will send one NEW yearly subscriber to Farm and Fireside and the **Standard Cook Book** at 50 cents; and if you will send 15 cents extra, to help pay the cost of wrapping and postage—that is, 65 cents in all—you can have any ONE premium named in the subscription blank opposite, also the paper one year. In this case both the old and the new subscribers get a premium.

For any article on this page, order by the premium number and address

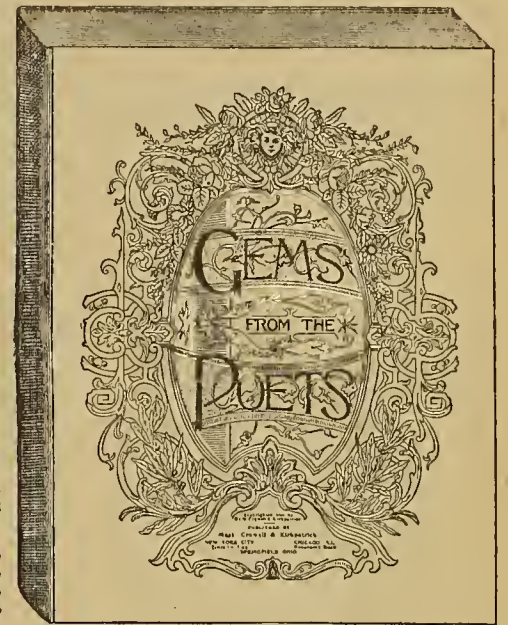
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We will send **FREE** by mail, post-paid, "GEMS FROM THE POETS" with the Farm and Fireside one year for 60 cents. See subscription blank below.

**The Poems and This Paper Free** We will advance your subscription to Farm and Fireside one year **FREE OF CHARGE**, if you will send one NEW yearly subscriber to Farm and Fireside and "Gems from the Poets" at 60 cents; and if you will send 15 cents extra, to help pay the cost of wrapping and postage—that is, 75 cents in all—you can have any ONE premium named in the subscription blank below, also the paper one year. In this case both the old and the new subscribers get a premium.

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Gentlemen:—Inclosed find.....cents.

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Please state whether you are an OLD or NEW subscriber by writing the words "new" or "old" after your name. Silver dimes wrapped in paper will come safely by mail. The new post-office money-order costs but 3 cents, and is an absolutely safe way to send money.

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**FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.**

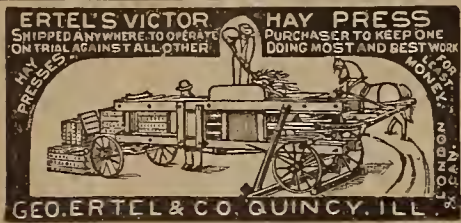
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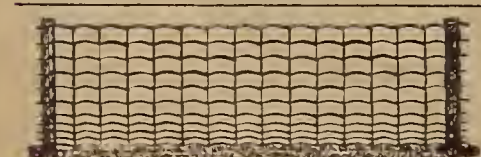
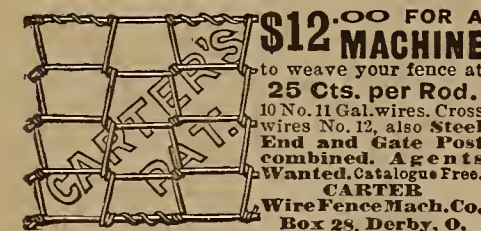
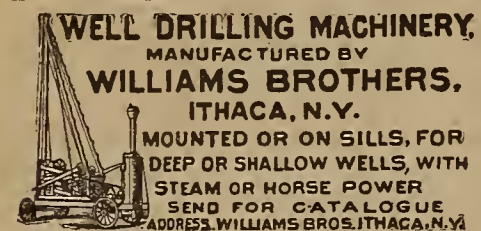
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"A Florida 'long horn' was disporting herself in an orange grove when she ran plumb into a Page Fence. Her tail made a whisk at the clouds and for one second she was as completely wrong end up as if hung on the windlass in a butcher shop, then measured her length on the ground. She was unhurt and gave her usual mess of milk right along. I saw this myself." Thus writes Stephen Powers, Editor of Farmer and Fruit Grower, Jacksonville, Fla.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



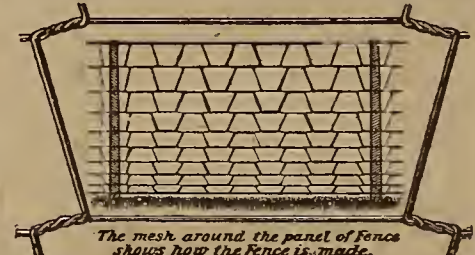
## Perfection Wire Fencing.



We have the most artistic line of Lawn Fencing in existence. As well as the Cheapest and Strongest Steel Wire Farm Fence. A special fence for Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. Lawn, Cemetery and Park Fencing a specialty. Write us for full description and prices on Fencing, Lion Fodder Cutters and Crushers, Ohio Feed and Ensilage Cutters, CORN-SPLITTING MACHINES, Horse Powers, 1 to 6 Horse, Pumping Jacks for farm use.

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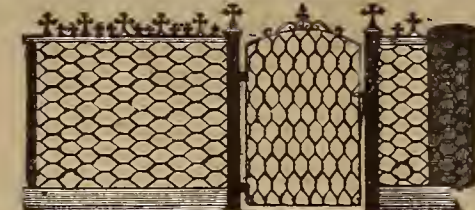
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with ROOTS HOME REPAIRING OUTFITS. No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$1. Send for Free catalog describing these and our "Simplicity Process" for making lines, hitchstraps, hamstraps, breaststraps, etc., at home for half usual prices. Halfsoles, 10, 12, and 15c a pair. Hundreds of useful household articles from 3c up. Saddlery, blacking, and carpenter tools for home use. Agents wanted. Root Bros., Box E, Medina, O.

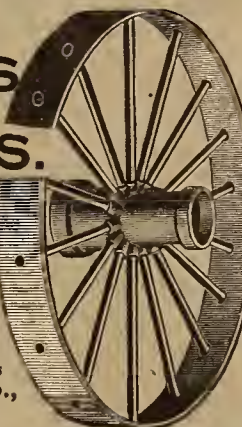
Always mention this paper when you write.



Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free catalogue giving particulars and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND. Mention Farm and Fireside.

## METAL WHEELS for your WAGONS.

Any size you want, 20 to 56 in. high. Tires 1 to 8 in. wide—hubs to fit any axle. Saves Cost many times in a season to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, &c. No resetting of tires. Cat'g free. Address EMPIRE MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.



## Potash Produces Large Crops.

Fertilizers containing a high percentage of potash produce largest yields and best quality of

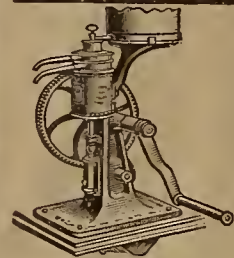
## Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats,

and all winter crops.

Send for our pamphlets on the use of potash on the farm.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

## HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?



If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the BEST—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75. upward. Send for new 1894 Catalogue.

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## HAVE YOU STUMPS TO GET RID OF?

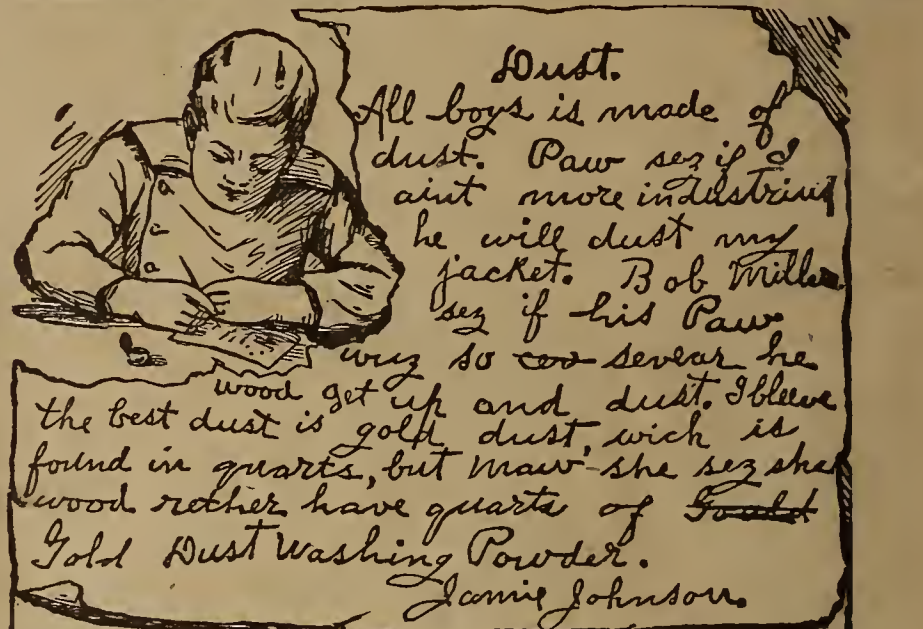
## Hercules Powder

Will do it Safely, Surely and Cheaply. Ask your dealer for it, and if he wants to put you off with some unknown brand, send to

THE HERCULES POWDER CO., at Wilmington, Del., or Cleveland, Ohio.

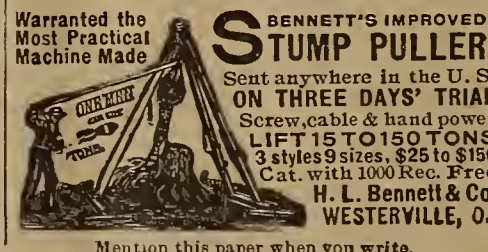


Stump before a Blast. | Fragments after a Blast.



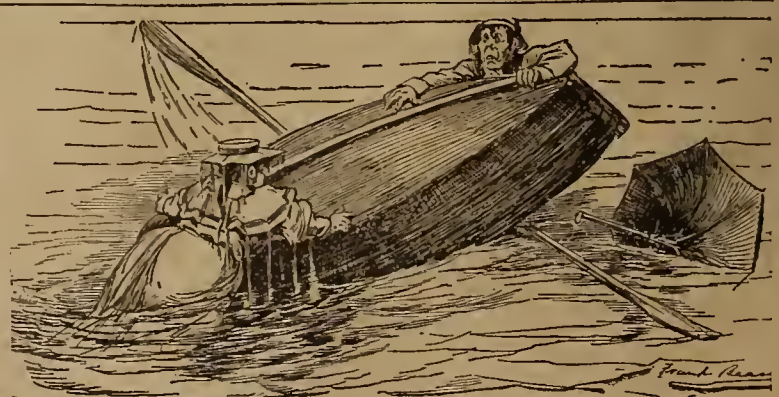
## Gold Dust Washing Powder

Is every woman's friend. Ask your grocer for it. Sold in four pound packages. Price 25 cents. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



## SHE LOVED NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL!

"If yez love me, Mary Ann Murphy, an' yez are too bashful t' shpake, jist rock th' bhoat a throide an' Oi'll undherstand all th' same,—



—Begorra! Oi'd niver an oidea yez loved me so much."





EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 2.

OCTOBER 15, 1894.

TERMS { 50 CENTS A YEAR.  
24 NUMBERS

FOR  
**15 CENTS**  
WE  
WILL  
ADVANCE  
YOUR SUBSCRIPTION  
TO FARM AND FIRESIDE ONE YEAR

If at the same time you will send one other subscription, according to our terms on pages 20, 21, 22 and 23. The subscriber may, be either a new or the renewal of an old subscriber. See subscription blank on page 23.

SEE OUR PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS ON PAGE 19.

FARM AND FIRESIDE,  
Springfield, Ohio.

## Topics of the Time.

THE employment of women, says the *Queen*, in various occupations now followed almost exclusively by men will not be, as so many of its promoters anticipate, an unmixed benefit. Setting aside the obvious truth that where women work, as they almost invariably do, for less wages than are paid to their male relatives, and oust them from their occupations, they of necessity throw out of employment, in all probability, those who would occupy the position of heads of households and would support families. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be expected that men will as readily take on the marital responsibilities, and consequently the marriage market may be considered as being restricted by female labor, a contingency not without interest to women.

THE war between Japan and China is of considerable interest to Americans. A few generations ago the only way to get to Japan was by traveling first to London and then going east from there, but at present many Englishmen traveling to Japan come through America. The fast mails between Japan and London now pass across the American continent. This is some indication of the coming importance of our relations with those eastern countries. In time there will be some city on our western coast which will be to the trade in the Orient what Liverpool is to the outside trade of England.

Our sympathies favor the Japanese in the present conflict between the two empires. There are several things which have brought us more or less into close relations with Japan. That country has sent her choice young men to the American universities to be educated, and these, returning home again, have carried with them the progressive ideas of our own country. As a result, one finds in Japan all the later developments which characterize our own country.

China, on the other hand, has as representatives in this country, usually only

those from the lower classes, and these by their manner of living and the wages for which they work, have not merited from us high esteem.

Thus far, the Japanese have been far more successful in the war than even her most sanguine friends could have anticipated. She has won in a great battle on land and has achieved a greater victory on the sea. It is intimated that the success of the Japanese will probably lead them to move against Peking, thus carrying the war into Chinese territory.

MOST of our readers, we trust, are pleased that the Ashland district in Kentucky has vindicated herself. Mr. Breckinridge fought desperately to win the nomination, but was defeated. It is a matter of great regret that one of such eminent ability should have so degraded himself, but the facts are not to be denied; therefore, the people of the community having any high sense of morality and national pride could not return him as their representative among the counselors of the nation. It is hoped now that Mr. Breckinridge will retire from public notice, and spend the remainder of his life in profitable seclusion.

D. R. PARKHURST, who has accomplished such a great work in bringing to light the corrupt practices in the city of New York, has returned from a rest among the Swiss mountains. He is again after the



EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

criminal element of New York, and his vigorous and energetic measures promise such a cleaning out of the rottenness as that city has not known in many a day. His efforts seem to have been a stimulus to the Civic Federation in Chicago, which has just taken steps toward crushing out in that city the gambling element. Gambling-rooms have been raided, and a number of their tables and devices to catch the unwary have been destroyed in the street. Our centers of population seem to breed all sorts of corruption. There is more to be feared from the corruption in cities than in anything else which threatens the liberty of the republic.

YOU have seen the fastest heat ever trotted by any trotter in the world. The time is: first quarter, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; half, 1:01 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; three quarters, 1:32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; mile, 2:03 $\frac{3}{4}$ ." Such was the official announcement made at the Galesburg race-track to the delighted

thousands who saw Alix, queen of trotters, beat the world's record. A few weeks later another crowd of many thousands heard this: "This audience has witnessed something no other audience has ever seen. Flying Jib has paced a mile in 1:58 $\frac{1}{2}$ , making the first half in 59, and the last half in 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds." For the second time Flying Jib had crossed the two-minute line and scored the fastest mile ever made in harness. The mile was paced with a running mate over a kite-shaped track, but it was phenomenal work all the same. Flying Jib, Robert J. (record, 2:01 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Joe Patchen, or some other one of the fast pacers, will some day soon repeat this performance, going singly and filing all the technical requirements for a record. The trotters have pushed the pacers down to the two-minute line, and they will not be far behind them in crossing it.

THE extent of adulteration," says Special Agent Wedderburn, of the Department of Agriculture, "is fully fifteen per cent, part of which is of a character injurious to health. But to furnish 65,000,000 people with food, drink and drugs costs not less than \$6,760,000,000, and it is found that the amount of adulteration reaches the immense sum of \$1,014,000,000 annually. As at least two per cent of the whole is deleterious to health, \$136,200,000 constitute the annual amount paid by the American people for sacrifice of their lives or injury to their health." These figures are as-



EMPEROR OF CHINA.

tounding, and show that the crime of adulteration is an exhaustive drain on the resources of the people.

WOULD there be such occasion for Lexow committees, civic federations and committees of seventy, would there be as many evils in municipal government, if all our men of business and education attended to their political duties by taking an active part in the nomination and election of city officials? It is not likely. Political indifference, especially among educated people, is notorious. They even point to it with pride. They would resent the imputation that they lack patriotism, but that is exactly what their political indifference amounts to. Every citizen is concerned in good government; all have a common interest in it. The welfare of society depends on it. We can have good government only through the services of honest and capable officials. The citizen

who neglects to give his aid toward the selection of such officials is indifferent to the welfare of his country, and really does lack patriotism. It is not only a lack of patriotism, but it is a lack of foresight and intelligent self-interest for men of business and education to neglect their plain duties as citizens, for in time the evils of misgovernment fall most heavily upon them. Then they become aroused; they investigate; they are astounded at the condition of public affairs; they overturn and reform things, and then lapse to their former condition of political indifference. The excuse offered for their political indifference, that politics are nasty, is no excuse. If every citizen of the republic performed his bounden duty, politics would not be nasty. Even at their worst, politics are not as bad as the cleaning-up jobs in which they do take part when the condition of affairs becomes unendurable.

HAD Napoleon co-operated with Pitt, the great English statesman, so Edward Atkinson thinks, he might have shoved the unspeakable Turk out of Europe. "Modern civilization, with the benefits of commerce, might have been a century in advance of what it now is. Had he established peaceful relations of mutual service after he had put men from the masses above the classes, there would now be no oppressive war taxes as barriers between European countries, by which the life blood of nations is drawn away to support four million men who are now worse than wasting their lives in camps and barracks, while the women are to-day doing the scavenger work of the streets; winding coal up from the mines, because woman-power is cheaper than steam-power; mixing the mortar for the building trades, and living under conditions, even in the rich city of Frankfurt (Germany), so abject that the water in which one man's sausage is boiled can be sold to him who has no sausage, to give flavor to a starvation diet."

If this shows the state of civilization on the continent of Europe, may we be delivered from any such here. Yet in many of our cities there are quarters in an almost equally deplorable condition. The writer further along in his article makes out a very appetizing list of foods costing altogether one dollar, and shows that it is abundant for one person for one week. This is all due to the completion and developments of our civilization. Yet there is discontent, and there ought to be, for there are wrongs inflicted upon the man who earns a dollar a day, which society should make right. As an indication of the progress of intelligence, Mr. Atkinson says the fact that postal receipts have increased in this country from \$14,000,000 in 1865 to \$80,000,000 in 1892 is striking proof. "The true standing army of the United States—the only one in which we can rely for effective or useful service in the future—is the great body of teachers in our common schools, academies and colleges. This number has increased from 229,921 in 1872 to 377,000 in 1892." The tendency of the present progress is toward a united world bound in the bonds of mutual service. "Whenever we are united in the reciprocity of trade without the obstruction, all the evil powers of the world must go down before us; but as yet we utterly fail to comprehend our responsibility."



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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

**Money Orders.** The fees charged for post-office money-orders for sums up to \$20 are as follows:

Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50..... 3 cents  
Over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5.00..... 5 cents  
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**Course in Agriculture.** The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts has established a non-resident course in agriculture, primarily designed for the needs of young farmers who are unable to attend college, but who desire to take a systematic course of reading and study in any or all branches of agriculture. For circular of full information concerning this, write to the secretary of the faculty, Prof. Clarence M. Weed, Durham, N. H.

**Money by Mail.** For sending money by mail, post-office money-orders are convenient, cheap and safe. We respectfully urge all our readers who have occasion to remit small sums of money through the mails to use money-orders. The small fee charged is nothing to the security afforded. They are a safeguard against losing money in the business transaction as well as against loss in the mails. If the sender fails to receive anything in return for his remittance, or an acknowledgment of its receipt, he has the means through the post-office of tracing his money to the hands of the receiver, without expense to himself.

**Argentine Wheat.** Argentine is becoming a strong competitor of the United States in the world's wheat market. The extension of railroads, the opening up of an immense area of rich land in a favorable climate, for sale at \$1.25 an acre, and the introduction of American farm machinery, together with farm labor at \$6 a month, have made it possible for the Argentine grower to raise wheat for twenty-eight cents a bushel; and as his shipping price is thirty-seven cents a bushel, his profit is thirty per cent on the capital invested. This need not necessarily alarm the United States wheat grower. It would be a positive advantage to the country to substitute for the wheat grown for export agricultural products which we import, and cease to be a wheat-exporting country. And it would be better for the country to make this substitution before it is compelled by foreign competition to leave the world's wheat market.

**Wool.** In regard to the future prices of wool, they will depend mainly on the world's supply and demand. If the destruction of American flocks proceeds faster than the rate of increase in the flocks abroad, we may look for an advance in prices. The flockmasters who may receive the benefits of a possible advance will do so because many of their neighbors suffered great losses by sacrificing their flocks. During the past year, hundreds of thousands of sheep were sent to the block at low prices, because the feed necessary to keep them was worth more than the wool and the mutton that could be produced from it. Ohio XX, one of the finest grades of American wool, now finds dull sale at 18½ cents a pound; March 1, 1893, it sold readily at 33½ cents a pound. The prediction that wool will, before November 1st, sell at higher prices than prevailed under the McKinley act, is nothing but the bluff of an irresponsible political demagogue. From 18½ to 33½ cents a pound is an advance of over 82 per cent. What a magnificent opportunity for investment!

**Crimson Clover and Timothy.** We have heard of an interesting experiment that is being made. Crimson clover and timothy were sown together this fall, in the expectation that the timothy will come on all right after the clover crop is removed next May or June, and possibly make a crop of hay next summer. Even if the timothy does not make a hay crop next season, but only gets a good start for the following year, this novel experiment is worth watching and repeating.

We all know how well timothy follows common red clover. The clover smothers out the weeds. Its deep roots, after decay, leave the ground drained, subsoiled and supplied with accumulated stores of nitrogen for the timothy, which is a greedy surface feeder without nitrogen traps. The experiment of using its cousin crimson in the same way promises much.

**Barley.** The Maryland state experiment station has been making some experiments with barley as a substitute for wheat with very favorable results. Comparing the profits of barley and wheat, it was found that the barley netted \$12.63, and the wheat \$5.51 per acre, from yields of fifty and one half and thirty-six and seven tenths bushels, respectively. Among the advantages of barley as a substitute for wheat are, the same time of seeding the crop and the same method of harvesting, involving no change of crop rotation; a larger yield of stock food, and earlier ripening and removal of the crop from the land insuring a better stand of the clover, or timothy sown in the spring. In this last point barley has a decided advantage over wheat or oats. It is out of the way when the young clover or grass needs all the available moisture. At their later time of ripening, wheat and oats in a droughty season pump up all the soil moisture, leaving the young clover and grass to perish.

On the Pacific coast barley is the favorite grain food for farm animals. Large quantities of it are fed whole, but the rolled barley, made by passing it through one pair of rolls, is in far superior form for feeding than the whole grain.

**Onions.** Reports from principal onion-growing districts of the country indicate a very small yield; in fact, the lightest crop for a number of years, on account of the drought. There may not be much shortage in the supply on the market, however, for the importations from abroad are enormous. Even in the good years this country imports large quantities from abroad—from Cuba and the Bermudas, from Spain and other European countries, and even from the ancient land of Egypt. In this country the onion is successfully grown from the Florida keys to the Canada border. With the "new onion culture" and the improved old onion culture, and a latitude wide enough to give fresh onions every month in the year, there is no good reason why this country should send abroad annually millions of dollars for a product that can be profitably grown at home. After a careful study of the improved methods of culture, and a good selection of soil and varieties, growers in every part of the Union could safely and profitably enlarge the home production of onions; not so much by enlarging the acreage, as by increasing the yield from the acreage already devoted to this crop.

**Feeding Wheat.** There is no longer any doubt that large quantities of wheat are being fed to farm animals. Whether the amount so used will aggregate twenty per cent of the crop cannot yet be determined, but it will be sufficient to influence favorably the price of wheat sent to market. The practice of feeding wheat spreads epidemically. Whenever one farmer in a community makes a trial and finds that a bushel of wheat brings double the market price when fed to young hogs, several of his neighbors are sure to follow his example, and in a short time the practice will become general. The ideal method of preparing wheat for stock food is passing it through a pair of rolls. It is then in the most favorable form and condition for mastication and digestion.

In a recent number of the *Breeder's Gazette*, Prof. W. A. Henry calls attention to the fact that low grades of flour are now frequently offered at prices that make them a cheaper stock food than the wheat itself. Some grades contain the germs of the wheat grains, which can be detected in the flour as dark spots due to the oil in the germs turning color. These germs are exceedingly rich in protein, the most valuable part of food. For feeding horses flour can be spread over moistened hay. For cows it can be fed in the same way, or over cut fodder, but should generally be mixed with bran. For pigs it can be made into slop, either straight or mixed with corn-meal or other materials at hand.

**Black-knot.** Little or no effort is being made to enforce the state laws with regard to black-knot on cherry-trees and plum-trees. This fungous disease is spreading rapidly over the country, and it is high time fruit growers were taking active measures to eradicate it. Twigs and branches affected should be cut off and burned as soon as the knots make their appearance. Trees that have been neglected until badly infested should be cut down and burned at once. Now that the leaves have fallen, making it easy to see every affected twig, is a good time to attend to this work, and it should be attended to immediately and thoroughly. The wild cherry is affected by this disease, and the trees along the fence row and in the forest should not be overlooked.

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

**Seedsmen, Reliable and Otherwise.** A "grumbler" sends me a letter full of complaints about the way a certain seeddealer praises his seeds and tries to induce people to buy them, and how prominent writers help the matter along by their indorsements and recommendations. "The fraudulent schemes of seed-sellers," he says, "are a crying evil, which should be abated rather than abetted by standard and admired contributors to our farm papers. My experience with seedsmen has been largely of the green-goods style of business. Rarely one of the boasted qualities of a variety offered at an extortionate price materializes in the crop. The novelty departments of seed catalogues are enough to convince a gray-head that the fear of the devil no longer finds lodgment in the seed-shark's breast."

This is pretty strong language. While it may be deserved in some cases, however, I think it is going too far to apply it to seedsmen as a class. We should bear in mind that seedsmen and nurserymen are merchants like other merchants. Why should we expect them to stand on a much higher plane of business morality and business honesty and integrity than grocers, druggists, hardware or clothing dealers? Like all the rest of business men, they are in the business for the profits that are in it. Competition is close. To make the business pay, it has to be managed with skill and shrewdness. For every man who gets rich by seed selling, there are a number who make a financial failure of it. To sell seeds is and must be the chief aim of the seedsmen, as it is the chief aim of the groceryman to sell groceries.

In fact, to sell goods is the great problem and a matter of existence to them as business men. Let us go into a store to buy some dry-goods. The merchant will show us piece after piece, pointing out the good qualities of each as he goes along. When he notices you do not like a certain piece and are not likely to buy it, he will tell you of its imperfections, and show you another which in this or that respect is far better. But he will not often tell you the faults of a piece of goods so long as he thinks you might want to buy it.

Do you expect the seedsmen to do differently? Would it be "business" to tell you the faults and imperfections of the articles he sells? He might as well make an assignment, or quit business at once. When you go into a store to buy, you expect to use your own eyes and your own judgment in the selection of goods, instead of relying solely on the merchant's representations. If your judgment tells you that the coat is worth the price you are asked for it, you take it; otherwise, not.

In buying seeds and nursery stock, we can just as well rely a little on our own judgment and discretion as in buying groceries and dry-goods. If an agent comes along and offers us cherry-trees that will bear a full crop the second year after planting, or cherries as large as pumpkins, or strawberry-trees that will have a bushel of berries the next year, and a bowl each of cream and sugar besides, we would simply kick him out of the house.

When I see the pictures of mammoth fruits, of tree blackberries, the descriptions of luscious strawberries that will bear immediately after being set out, the melons as big as a wheelbarrow, then I say, "Methinks thou promiseth 'too much.'" We must judge by the whole tone of the catalogue, by the pictures and the descriptions, whether the dealer is trustworthy and reliable or not.

Unfortunately, many people like to be humbugged; they would not be content without it. This is a truth so long and generally recognized that it was proverbial among the old Romans long before Christ's time. *Mundus vult decipi*—the world likes to be swindled. So long as there are people looking for and willing to be enticed by the charms of overdrawn pictures and descriptions in seed catalogues, so long will seedsmen furnish them. The only way that these exaggerations can be done away with, is to get people in the habit of considering them as a sure sign of unreliability of the dealer, and thus to make them unprofitable.

I myself would fight the evil on other grounds. I would appeal to the good sense and good taste of the catalogue-makers. Many of them incur a heavy expense just for the sake of filling the pages of catalogues with meaningless pictures. These picture-overloaded pages are not pretty, and I believe they are not as effective as plainer pages with an occasional original, tasty illustration of some really good novelty would be. The catalogue cuts are now mostly (derisively) called "stock cuts." A first-class agricultural paper would not admit them to its columns. They are the product of wild fancy, not the representation of a natural product; consequently, they are not attractive, not pretty, and fill no place except filling space. A few of our seedsmen now give plain reading matter, enlivened now and then with a photo-engraving. These catalogues are pleasing, because they represent nature and truth.

And I do not think their makers have ever lost a customer by leaving out that surplus of commonplace, unnatural pictures. Let good taste prevail. I believe some catalogues cut down to one half of their size, saving one half of their cost and a large amount in postage, would have the same effect as when overburdened with meaningless pictures, if not more. I simply offer these remarks as suggestions. Seedsmen may pay attention to them, or not. I shall feel free to criticize shortcomings of this kind whenever I see them, and to offer suggestions whenever I think they might be of service. But why should I or anybody else grumble because they will not do just as we think they should? We must understand that this is a world of imperfections. None of us are without fault, and the world moves on just the same.

T. GREINER.



## Our Farm.

### POTATOES—CAUSES OF FAILURE.

**T**HE potato crop proves to be a bad failure this year. It is probably the smallest produced since 1881. The area planted was larger than usual, and all expected an average crop, and with favoring weather an excessive one, putting prices below the cost of production. Instead of this, we have high prices—too high for the poor, and worthless to those who have none to sell. The causes of the failure are many. The careless observer will assign drought and heat as the only ones; but that the severity of the failure is attributable to mistakes of growers seems beyond question to me. It should not be a waste of time, at least, to study the question a little.

I grant that drought and extreme heat are most unfavorable to potato growth; the latter is especially injurious. The potato loves a cool, moist climate, and will fully develop in none other. When heat is excessive we can do little to oppose its ill effects, and are almost at its mercy. But when drought and heat are against us, we like to find in them full excuse for all our failure to get a crop. But that neither were sufficiently excessive this year to produce such a failure as this country has, is proven by the fact that side by side with the fields that have failed are others that yield this season more bushels per acre than our national average in good years. These fields are witnesses that the causes for nearly utter failure of fields must be sought elsewhere than wholly in drought and heat.

I have been watching a big acreage in a locality that did not have more than two light rains during the months of July and August. Some of it was planted by old growers, and some by the crowd of people who rushed into the planting of potatoes this spring for the first time. Four fields out of every five have not repaid the cost of production of crop. An occasional field is yielding from \$75 to \$90 an acre for its owner. The first reason for this difference is found in the character and condition of the soil. In droughty seasons a good store of vegetable matter is needed in most soils to enable them to hold sufficient moisture to keep a crop growing. Potatoes require much moisture, and in preparing for a crop, a good manurial crop should be plowed under early. As an excess of water at any time is worse than a deficiency, there should be either natural or artificial drainage. Too much water in the spring causes land to run together, and become hard when drought sets in. Being a costly crop to grow, potatoes should be given the best soil at hand, and the previous preparation by drainage and manuring should be thorough.

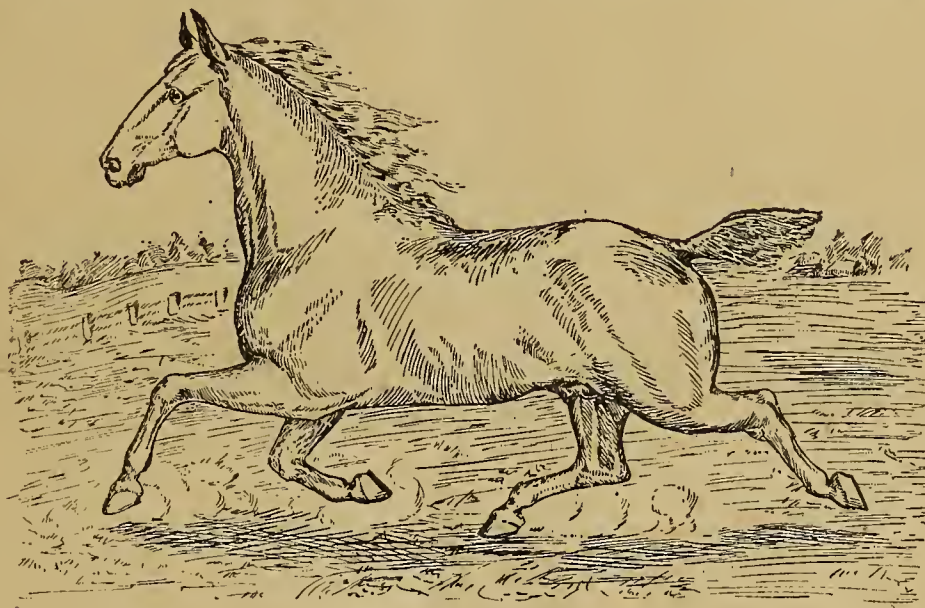
A leading cause of failure in some sections this year is poor seed, and here the beginner often trips badly. Last year there was some blight, and potatoes did not mature well. The winter was difficult for carrying seed through in good shape. Those who were not good judges of seed were in danger of getting stuff that would not produce a thrifty plant. In one case I noticed a new grower buying small lots of seed wherever he could find them, paying a high price, and some of it was very poor. Last night he told me that his big field had produced only twenty-five bushels per acre. Had this man been a better judge of seed-potatoes he might have fared much better. Carelessness and ignorance about seed causes a heavy per cent of failures in potato growing.

We usually have some drought in mid-summer, and growers should learn to avoid its injury as much as possible. There are two ways—very early planting and very late. In the first case, the idea is to get all the growth possible before the heat and drought of summer. In the second, the idea is to get the growth in the fall, when often there are rains and cool weather. Either of these plantings is better than half way between. The late is not so safe as the early, but in some sections does well. This year the late planting suffered equally with the medium in most localities outside of New England and portions of New York, while the earliest planting has given a fair yield in

good soil with good seed and careful tillage. One can hardly plant too early in the spring, as there is less risk from frost in the spring than from heat and drought in August.

Mistakes in method of cultivation for a dry season were common. In one field that is giving very poor yields I saw a man running a shovel-plow deep when the tops were half grown. He was tearing off the young roots and aiding the escape of moisture. In wet years it is possible to prune roots and waste moisture without cutting yields badly, but in this droughty year such work was destructive. By examination, I have found potato roots only three inches under the surface one foot from the hill. Only shallow cultivation can save such roots. Then, too, it is by shallow tillage that a loose blanket is formed on the surface of the soil to prevent evaporation of soil moisture. This season required frequent stirrings of surface soil, and all deep culture late in the season was more harmful than usual.

Not every soil is suited to potato culture. The experienced grower succeeds because he understands what the crop needs. A good soil in proper condition, good seed and good culture rarely fail to give a paying crop of potatoes, but beginners should go slow until experience teaches them the needs of the crops. Tens of thousands of acres were planted last spring that should have been used for other crops. With costly seed and tillage, failure brings heavy loss. It is better to plant a small acreage than a large one, until one is sure of his soil and of his skill. The key to



FRENCH COACH-HORSE.

success is in painstaking. There must be no trusting to luck. Especially must there be no neglect in cultivation. Tillage must be frequent. Had every acre planted been given good seed and proper culture, we would now have a crop nearly equal to the market demand, despite the drought. The lesson to be learned is that potatoes, in greater degree than most crops, require more skill and attention in their production than many are able or willing to devote. Another year may give us excessive yields, as the season may be favorable and acreage large, but we should endeavor to get at least a full half crop when others fail and prices are high, as it is in years of shortage that successful growers get the biggest profits.

DAVID.

### FRENCH COACH-HORSES.

I think the experience of those who have used the various breeds will bear me out when I say that for action, endurance, style and symmetry of form, and above all, prepotency, the French Coach outranks all other coach breeds.

In the northwest corner of the continent of Europe, in that corner of France between the English channel and the Atlantic, in a tract of land about as large as the state of Ohio, is a section where for centuries horses of the highest type have been bred. In the southeastern part is the district of Perche, where in their purity are bred the Percherons, the breed of draft-horses that have proved themselves in America to be the best of the draft breeds introduced.

But it is of the horses of the country to the north and west of Perche that I will tell you; of those bred in Calvados, La Manche and Orne—for here it is that the government has used its utmost endeavors to improve the breed of horses. Here are located the finest of the government stallions, and here we find their produce—the

proud-stepping, highly-finished coach-horse of France.

Centuries of governmental supervision and controlling authorities have placed their pedigree beyond dispute, and made them the embodiment of prepotent forces, unsurpassed outside the limits of Arabia. No race of horses ever received more careful governmental attention than the French Coach. In the feudal ages, France was possessed of the most famous cavalry horses in Europe, horses fully capable of carrying mounted knights with their heavy armor long distances.

During the reign of Louis XIV., the most magnificent in the annals of France, there were imported into the country, and located at the Haras of Pin, three hundred stallions, Arabs and Barbs and other choice foreign breeds. The produce of these from the famous Merlerault mares were called the Demi-sang, which name clings to the breed in France to the present day. This name literally translated, has given those not acquainted with the facts, the idea that the French coach is a cross between a thoroughbred stallion and a Percheron mare, and some unscrupulous persons have furthered the idea. But nothing could be further from the actual facts, as the French violently oppose breeding draft mares to thoroughbred stallions, and under no consideration would buy a coach stallion with any draft blood in his veins. They not only scrutinize the individual, but also his pedigree very closely.

There are in France three kinds of stallions allowed to stand for public service. First, those belonging to the government; second, those approved and subsidized, the subsidy ranging from 300 to 3,000 francs; third, those that are inspected and ap-

proved, but received no subsidy. No other horses whatever are allowed to serve mares.

These coach-horses are from 15.3 to 17 hands high. Usually the color is some shade of bay or brown, although chestnuts and blacks are frequent. Their backs are short and strong, necks long, heads clean and bony, eyes prominent, legs clean and flinty, joints broad and well articulated, temper mild, yet with plenty of life.

The development of this magnificent race of horses is one of the grandest achievements of the breeding science. Everything has worked together for one end, the production of the highest-lived, finest-looking, proudest-spirited, best-moving coach-horse in the world.

Of course, the primary interest of the government is the production of horses for army purposes that will outclass those of any other country in Europe. And to the end that they should have great endurance and speed, they encourage long-distance racing on the sod.

I wish to give you an extract from a letter written from France by Dr. Day, of New York, a leading eastern breeder of trotters, and a man who exported a large number last year. He says: "I attended the great annual races at Rouen, France, last Sunday and Monday. I saw a great three-year-old race there; eighteen starters trotted to saddle. I should like to have had some of our breeders look at that string of colts. It would have made some of them ashamed of their breedings at home. Eighteen larger, finer, handsomer colts I never saw, and they trotted that race nearly all in a bunch, two miles and a quarter at a 2:36 gait. I doubt if there are eighteen colts in America, in any one state, that could have been got together, and have trotted such a race over that kind of a track.

"It does not require a level track of

ground to build a track in this country. They just measure off a track anywhere, up or down a hill, stake it out, and put up poles every twenty-five meters, roll the sod down a bit (no use for turns being thrown up), and the thing is done. Three fourths of all the tracks I have seen are built just this way, and any farmer in America can lay out a track in an afternoon on his farm meadow just as good as the average of these."

The government encourages racing on sod tracks in order to produce that high, round, full action that is so much desired in a coacher.

It also tends to shorten the stride, and in order to go fast compels a quick action of the muscles and joints.

The first French Coach-horses were imported about ten years ago, and they have been imported very sparingly since, something under 1,500 having been imported altogether. In places where they have stood the longest, it is almost impossible to find anything over three years old, they having all been picked up by buyers. I saw a team of half-blood black three-year-olds go to New York for \$2,000. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the best showing a breed can make is the quick sale of their produce.

There are many breeds of coach-horses, and the best one in Europe is the French. I know of no breed which, crossed on native mares, is so likely to get the horse we need—the horse of the future—as the Demi-sang of France.

J. B. McLAUGHLIN.

### SAXONY MERINO SHEEP.

Mr. A. R. Jacobs, of West Virginia, one of the largest breeders of Saxony Merino sheep in this country, writes:

"I think we have many advantages with our Saxony over the Merino. They bunch much better. The ewes are much superior as mothers in owning their lambs, and particularly in their milking qualities. We have no foot-evil to contend with. If they should contract the disease, we can cure them without much trouble, as they have an entirely different hoof.

"As to the Saxony as a mutton sheep: Our wethers and old ewes will feed out for mutton faster on the same feed, I think, than any other breed of sheep. We have no wrinkles, folds, gum or grease to consume a large portion of our feed, on our smooth sheep. It is all converted into fat, a product that has a cash value, which gum has not.

"Our pasture grass is of the nature of Kentucky blue-grass; but we house and feed on dry feed from four to five months, according to our fall pastures and length of our winter. During the entire year sheep drink considerable quantities of water. This water, coursing through the same strata of limestone and other minerals, becomes impregnated with the same properties and chemical combinations as the soil that produces the peculiar fitness of our pastures for producing fine wool. This same tendency to fineness is also noticeable with other breeds of sheep that are brought into this section of the country. It is due to the exceptional quality of our feeds. It is a notable fact that we Saxony breeders have to be careful in our breeding, or our wool will become nappy and run out.

"It is a business, a study, to be a successful fine-wool grower, even here in the 'Panhandle' of West Virginia, where the natural conditions are so eminently suited to this branch of wool growing.

"I am well satisfied that the time will come when these natural facilities for growing a high grade of wool will be fully appreciated and turned to good advantage, when the several breeds of sheep will be used in their respective or proper places, where the desired results can be counted upon with direct certainty. We now know it here in our section; we know what curious alterations are directly chargeable to a change of sheep taken west from here, and by and by such specific information of soils and feeds will become general."

R. M. BELL.

## Pure Blood

Gives Perfect Health—Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood.



"I became troubled with sores which broke out on me from the lower part of my body down to my ankles, dark, flat and

### Very Painful.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cleared my system and healed the sores in a short time. It also improved my

### Appetite

and benefited my general health. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all." L. P. THOMAS, Postmaster, Burton's Creek, Va.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

Hood's Pills are the best. 25c. per box.



## Our Farm.

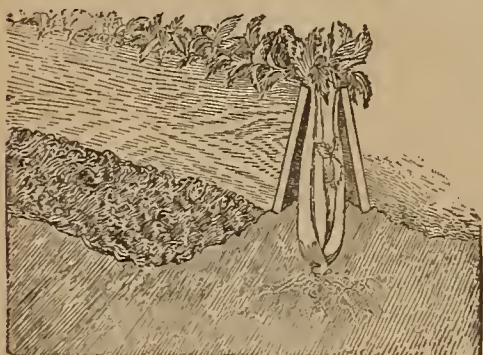
### GARDEN NOTES.

**B**LANCHING AND SELLING CELERY.—A. J. K., Braddock, Md., asks for information about blanching celery. "What is the best mode of blanching it? Can it be successfully done by removing the crop from the bed in fall? Which is most profitable, to sell early in the fall, or to keep until winter?"

Many persons believe that contact with the ground—in other words, blanching by earthing up—is the only way which will bring out the best flavor in celery. This is a mistake, as I shall explain further on. Celery blanched by boards can be just as brittle, just as sweet and nutty as celery blanched in any other way; and indeed, for the early crop, which becomes fit for the table in July, August and September, we often have little choice, but must look for boards, or other ways beside earthing up, in order to blanch the stuff. At that time of the year celery, if left long highly banked with soil, is very liable to rot; but if you do get it fit for the table, it may be of better quality than celery just grown closely together, as recommended for the "new celery culture," or boarded up, but this is simply in consequence of the coolness and moisture thus provided in a greater degree than when the hot and dry outside air is given better chances of circulating about the plants. If the weather is cool and moist, such as we usually find later in the season, or if for the early crop we provide the half shade of a lattice covering and plenty of moisture at the roots, so that the plants will make a rapid growth, the quality of the celery will be the same, no matter how the blanching is done.

The early crop, when planted in single rows, I invariably blanch with boards. For the home gardener especially this is by far the simplest and quickest way. A few old boards from eight to ten inches wide, and of any length desired, can always be found or procured easily, and all that is necessary to do in order to get the celery well blanched within from ten to twenty days, is to lay a line of boards on each side of the row, and taking hold of the outside edges, raise them up and lean them against the plants, in tent form, with just the top leaves of the celery sticking out of and above the boards. When the weather is most favorable to celery growth, the plants thus covered will blanch in ten days or so, when they may be taken up for use or sale, and the boards moved along to another part of the patch not yet boarded up, and used a second, and perhaps afterward a third and fourth time.

One great advantage of board blanching is that it allows of much closer planting. This, of course, is of greater importance to the market gardener than to the home gardener, although even the latter is often very desirous of making the best possible use of the little piece of ground which is to furnish him his supply of vegetables. It is only a few years since we used to make our rows for celery five, and even more, feet apart. Then we reduced this distance to from four to five; but with board blanching three feet, and even less, is all that is required. Three feet distance

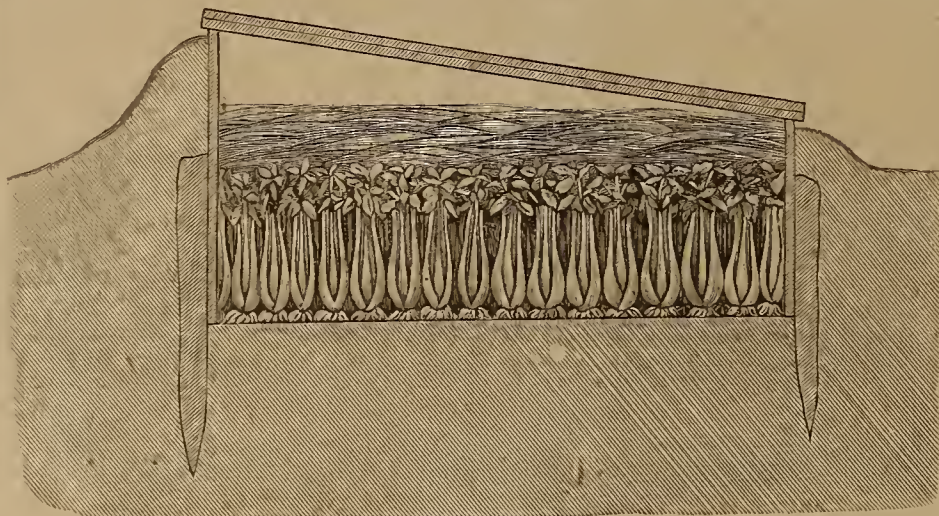


BLANCHING CELERY.

between the rows would give us about 14,600 feet of row per acre. If we calculate to use the boards for blanching two lots during the season (which I think is the very least, as they might easily be made to serve for three lots) we will need, say 14,000 feet of foot-wide boards. I can get boards here that are new, and plenty good enough for the purpose, at five dollars a thousand feet, and they will last not less than five years, possibly much longer when properly taken care of. The whole cost for boards, for an acre of celery, therefore, is only seventy dollars for five years, or fourteen dollars per year.

And what an amount of labor this saves us! Of course, we have to handle and distribute the 14,000 feet of lumber. But what is that compared with the handling of thousands of cubic feet of earth! Then, note the increase of crop! In board blanching we can save at least one foot in width of row; in other words, can find room for at least eight thousand plants more than when the crop is intended to be blanched by earth banking. These eight thousand plants, or six hundred and sixty dozen, at only twenty cents per dozen roots, would bring us one hundred and thirty-two dollars, and most likely we might carry the crowding process still further, say to two feet between the rows, and thus have a chance for adding another one hundred and thirty-two dollars to the gross receipts from the crop.

Winter celery, of course, should not be fully bleached before it is put into winter storage, for the bleaching process helps it along on the way to decay. It is sufficient to make the plants grow upright and compact, either by what is termed "handling" (namely, packing a few handfuls of earth around each plant while all the stems of the plant are held closely together with one hand), or by tying with string, by wrapping paper around it, by close planting, etc. Plants thus grown upright may simply be taken up before the first freeze-up, and stood up closely together in a trench, or on the bottom of a cellar or root-house. In cellars or root-houses we usually pack damp muck or loam about the roots, and leave an occasional alley, well defined by a board or slat, in order to allow better opportunities for the free circulation of air. If the place is kept dark, celery will soon bleach beautifully, and acquire the very best flavor, notwithstanding the fact that the stalks are not in



CELERY STORED IN HOTBED.

immediate contact with the soil. If the tops are kept dry, and the roots wet, celery will keep a long time when thus stored.

As to the sale of the article, I always follow the rule to put all perishable products on the market just as soon as they are in marketable condition, and the market is willing to take them at anything like an acceptable price. The loss in storage is always large, and we can well afford to sell in late fall or early winter at a considerable discount from the prices likely to rule in spring. If you sell the dozen roots of celery fresh from the field at Thanksgiving-time for twenty cents, you probably realize more profit from the crop than when you sell what is left after all the losses of wintering, at forty or even fifty cents a dozen. My advice always is, put celery on the market just as soon as you can get it well blanched.

**CELERY VARIETIES.**—The new Pink Plume introduced by Henderson & Co. last spring looms up as a dangerous rival of the White Plume, especially for home use. The pink sorts have always seemed to be of especially fine flavor and brittleness, and the Pink Plume is surely as good as anything we can expect to have for an early celery. It has a beauty and delicacy of its own, and possibly it may make its own way into popular favor as a market celery, although the American markets have always shown considerable prejudice against pink sorts heretofore. White Plume is yet the leading early celery for market. For late use and market I doubt whether anything superior to the Giant Pascal has yet been found. The New Rose, another pink sort lately introduced by the seed-house already mentioned, yet leads as a late family celery.

**CELERY UNDER GLASS.**—I have made various attempts to grow celery under glass, with the special aim to get it in fit condition for the table in May or June.

Last March a friend sent me some good-sized White Plume plants started from seed in January, in order to let me make a trial of growing a crop in cold-frame. The plants were set out six inches apart each way, and grew nicely for awhile. But all at once, in May, everyone of them took a notion to go to seed. This is the usual ending of the attempts to force celery ahead of its proper season. Plants from seed sown before the middle of February, in this climate, are sure to "bolt." Even in a batch of plants from seed sown shortly after that date, I usually find a light sprinkling of "bolters." This year I had a curious experience. A lot of White Plume seedlings were "pricked out" in cold-frame in March, in rows about three inches apart, and rather closely together in the rows, for the purpose of growing plants to set in open ground in May. A portion of these plants, not being needed, were left in the frame, grew up tall and strong, and became beautifully blanched in June, so that we had quite a good supply for the table thus early. Of course, the individual roots were small. Possibly, if we had put them two or three inches apart in the rows, instead of less than one inch apart, we might have had fine, fat plants.

Prof. L. H. Bailey recently told me that they had also made some efforts at the station (Cornell University) to raise celery in greenhouse, but with very little success until they had hit upon the idea of growing good, stocky plants in the greenhouse, then take them up and blanch them in the cellar, in the same way as we now blanch all our winter celery. This plan, he said, seemed to work admirably. Still, I am afraid that even then many plants will fail to develop in the right direction, preferring to throw up seed stalks long before

are well worth trying by apple growers. Among them is Blushed Calville, a fine, hardy autumn fruit. Anissim (incorrectly called Good Peasant), which rivals the Jonathan in quality and color, and is of about the same season, is withal one of the hardiest apple-trees. Longfield is a very productive early winter variety that bears very young, and the fruit is of extra dessert quality. Rutonorka, a large, yellow winter variety, is well worth trying in sections that are free from twig blights.

The Russian apples were introduced in the belief that they would prove of special value for what is familiarly called the cold North, and their introduction will un-



CELERY STORED IN TRENCH.

doubtedly make it practicable to successfully grow this fruit several degrees further north than would otherwise be possible. A variety that is now being planted in large quantities in severe sections in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin is the Lieby. It is a variety of poor quality for dessert purposes, though not to be despised for this use where other fruit is scarce. Its chief value, however, is as a cooking apple, for which purpose it is doubtful if it can be excelled. It is a winter apple in north Iowa. The fruit is large, broadly conical in form, and when ripe, well colored with red. The tree is a vigorous grower of spreading habit, seldom, if ever, blighting badly, and very much harder than the Duchess of Oldenburg. It is, perhaps, the hardiest of the valuable kinds of apples, and well worth trying by those living in the extreme North and by those who are situated where the common belief is that only crab-apples can be grown. It is not a new variety, and can be bought of the general nursery trade in the Mississippi valley. The Hibernian resembles it closely, and the two names are by many nurseries applied to the same kind.

## Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

### RUSSIAN APPLES.

Under the name of Russian apples, there has been introduced into this country from Russia several hundred varieties of apples, among which are some varieties that blight badly, are quite tender, and tardy in coming into bearing; but there are a number among them of great merit that compare favorably with the best kinds of the old list in quality, and are far healthier and hardier. It is as foolish to say that all Russian apples are of poor quality because some of them are inferior, as for a Russian to condemn all the varieties of our old list by judging them from a sample of Ben Davis and others of inferior quality. It is not surprising that there should be a great difference in a long list of apples from a country covering a vast territory and including in it such a great variety of climatic conditions as Russia. In view of the fact that in the older apple-growing sections of the country the multiplication of fungous diseases is making it quite a difficult matter to grow good apples, it would seem desirable to give a few of the most promising Russians a trial.

The Russian varieties, Duchess of Oldenburg and Red Astrachan, are well known as among the hardiest kinds generally cultivated, both in power to resist fungous diseases and severe climatic changes. There are, however, several others that

### ASSIST NATURE

a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with



other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements. The "Pellets" are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, gripping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, easy and natural way and there is no reaction afterward. Their help lasts.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in sealed, glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, or to relieve distress from over-eating, take one after dinner. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.



## Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Budding—Propagating the Quince.**—D. H. S., Ionia, Mich. August is the month for budding. See article on this subject in FARM AND FIRESIDE for July 15th. The bark should be tied around the bud, and not waxed. In cutting buds, it will be found best to cut them from wood that is hard and of medium growth, and from neither the very weak nor the very vigorous wood. There is no objection to buds from the top of a tree, provided they answer these requirements. The wood in good condition for scions for grafting will have good buds on it. Buds may be inserted in any place where the bark is smooth and not hard. It makes no difference whether this place is high up or low down, except that a place should be chosen with a view to allowing for the aftergrowth of the bud.—Quinces grow readily from layers, and cuttings one half inch in diameter will root fairly well. A common practice in growing this fruit by nurserymen is to graft long scions of quince on short pieces of apple root, and then set these grafts the same as cuttings. Treated in this way they grow readily. At the end of the first season the quince scions will be found rooted if the union is set deeply in the ground. They may then have the apple root removed, when they will be on their own roots.

**Plowing Orchards.**—J. H. R., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I have recently purchased a small farm in New Jersey on which there is an apple orchard from ten to twenty years old. The place has been neglected for five or six years. I am thinking of plowing up the orchard. Will it be safe to do so, and how close to the trees ought I to plow?"

**REPLY:**—It is perfectly safe to plow the apple orchard, but do not go so deep as to cut the larger roots. This precaution is necessary when plowing near the trees. With this precaution in mind, I should plow as deep and as close as possible to the trees with a team, and then finish close to the trees with a one-horse plow, where a team cannot work to advantage.

## LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY AND THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The invention of labor-saving devices and the improvement in farming methods have lifted the husbandman from the level of the mere machine (we might say, of the beast of burden) to that of the intelligent and skilled manipulator and engineer. Employing water, steam, wind and horse power and complicated machinery in the performance of the same work that only a few years ago he had to do by force of his own strong arms and hands, he can no longer be styled "the horny-handed son of toil." He is more and more making himself master of the situation.

The farm homes in many cases give testimony to this improved condition. Where strictest economy, even to the deprivation of common comforts, used to be practiced, we now find many conveniences of city life, pianos and organs, fine furniture and pictures and every comfort of life.

The farmer's wife alone, in many cases, has yet the same old burdens to bear as of yore—churning, washing, cooking, baking, house cleaning, not to speak of only too many other employments, besides rearing and tending children. She often takes in washing, and gets all she can do. She washes about three days in the week, and probably irons most of the other three. Besides this, she attends to the wants of several small children and does the cooking and other work for the entire family.

Her washing implements consist of two tubs, a bucket and wash-board. In this day and age, a wringer is usually considered an indispensable adjunct to a washing outfit, but Mr. C suggested that hands and arms were invented before wringers, and therefore were entitled to precedence, and so his wife continued to wring out her washing by main strength, in the good old whirl-and-twist style.

But not only this, she gradually enlarges her scope of usefulness until she is not only keeping house in its broadest sense, but milking cows, feeding calves, cultivating pigs, training hens, tilling garden and assisting in various little matters, such as mowing away hay, harvesting potatoes and to help in lifting wagon-boxes and hay-racks on and off. It is the same old story—endless drudgery and premature old age.

Nobody needs and deserves an improvement in her condition and a lightening of the pressing burden more than does the ever-busy housewife. The possession of good sewing and washing machines, of clothes-wringer, power churn and all of the many devices calculated to lighten the good housewife's arduous duties are just as essential to good farm management as the mower and self-binder.

The drudgery of washing-days has ruined many a good woman's health and made her old before her time. With our best modern washers and wringers, the former dread of the household can be reduced to an easy job. A machine of this kind, substantially made, is somewhat expensive; but a good one will pay as an investment, and as a present to wife or daughter must be more valuable than gold or silver, and it will add years to a woman's life. WILLIVER H. LEMAIR.



**FROM MARYLAND.**—The peninsula known as the eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware, which has always been famous for its oysters, fish, terrapin, game, fruits and vegetables, is attracting hundreds of settlers from the western and northwestern states. Its situation between the Atlantic ocean and Chesapeake bay is most desirable. The salt air from bays, rivers and ocean tempers the climate in winter and cools it in summer. The atmosphere is pure, invigorating and comparatively dry. The winters are usually short, open and bright; the summers delightfully cool and pleasant. The peninsula has become popular as an all-the-year-round health resort. Drinking-water is obtained from wells and drive-pumps at a depth of fifteen to forty feet below the surface. Some towns have artesian wells. The water in some sections is excellent, while in others it is not so good. In some localities there are medicinal springs of great curative qualities, especially in kidney, liver and stomach troubles. Three years ago natural gas was discovered in paying quantities, and oil is believed to exist. The peninsula is almost a perfectly level plain, interspersed with forests of oak, pine and other timber. With an elevation of but ten to fifty feet above the sea-level, the drainage is excellent and the land, except along the great marshes bordering on the bays, does not overflow. The soil is red, white and dark loam and clay, and does not pack and run together. It is entirely devoid of rock, and easily cultivated. The best lands produce from fifteen to thirty-five bushels of wheat and twenty to forty bushels of corn per acre. The tomato is a great crop, yielding from six to fifteen tons per acre. Farmers contract to grow them for the home packing-houses at \$6 a ton. Vegetables and fruit pay from \$50 to \$500 an acre. Asparagus, which goes to market about the middle of April, is the best-paying crop. Hops, cranberries and even English walnuts and figs grow without attention. The writer has them all growing at his home. On the islands of the bay the fig seems to be at home, but the climate is not sufficiently mild. All the great fresh-water marshes could be utilized for cranberry culture, but it would require considerable capital to improve them. The peanut succeeds well in the sandy loam soil, but as yet has not been appreciated by farmers, who seem to be wedded to wheat and corn and the ways of their ancestors, many of whom were of the landed gentry and slaveholding classes. The Norfolk country, less than one hundred miles south of us, with inferior soil and no better climate, is the largest peanut-producing section in the world. Tobacco was grown extensively before the war; cotton was also grown to some extent. Farmers sell their live stock, hides, wool and fur to buyers from cities. A great many farmers ship their poultry, butter and eggs to the cities, and realize good prices. Country merchants, as a rule, pay in goods the highest market prices. This is a fine country for stock raising, especially sheep. Hogs fatten on the mast of the forest. The extensive marsh lands bordering on the rivers and bays afford good pasture for cattle and sheep. Hay from these marshes is baled and sent to the cities for packing drugs and other merchandise. A large majority of farms here are tenanted by farmers who have no means to cultivate them other than in wheat and corn; they are tenants from year to year, and could not afford to engage in fruit growing and gardening with no positive assurance of remaining longer than one year. Many of these farms are in large holdings, and are for that reason neglected by both tenant and landlord. The owners, for the most part, have retired, and reside in the towns and cities near by. The raising of wheat and corn having proved to be unprofitable, the holdings are being sold and planted in fruits and trucks. Some farms have large orchards; but western farmers, as a rule, are buying farms with small orchards. Timothy, clover and millet succeed well. The hay crop seldom brings less than \$12 a ton, and sometimes as high as \$20. The land will produce three tons per acre; average crop, two tons per acre. Some farmers get two cuttings. There are good towns in every county. The county-seats are the largest and most important, and range from 500 to 5,000 in population. The beautiful town of Hurluck is in Dorchester county, at the intersection of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore and the Cambridge and Seaford railroads. It is a new town, but has a number of important industries, among them being a canning-factory and creamery. It is beautifully laid out and located on the site of a former camp-ground. Great forest

trees shade and shelter the city that is to be. The beautiful grove, the wide, shady streets, the attractive lawns, orchards, gardens and residences are inviting to the visitor. The people are intelligent, moral and hospitable. The schools are most excellent and the stores well stocked, with prices reasonable. The hand of good fellowship will be extended to the stranger-guest, whether he be from the North or West. S. L. P.

Vienna, Md.

**FROM COLORADO—IRRIGATION.**—I came out West about eight years ago. Before coming here I had never given the subjects of finance and irrigation much attention. Since coming here I have had good opportunities for the study of both these subjects, and I honestly believe that if I should ever remove to the far East or any other place, the conclusions I have reached on these subjects would never be changed in the least, unless present conditions should be materially changed. I believe the great resources of this wonderful country of ours are as yet but partially developed. Why is it so many are hegging for employment in vain? Why does the farmer have to sell his crop for less than it cost to produce it? David, in his article on governmental irrigation, says, "Working-men are out of employment because an agricultural people cannot buy as freely as formerly." That is where I differ from him. I believe the reason is that our immense increase in population and business has been, as we might say, running ahead at a break-neck speed, while our circulating medium has been running in the other direction. Ever since 1873, the legislation of this country has been tending toward the adoption of a gold standard, and the United States to-day are practically under that oppressive system. I am in favor of increasing the currency, and can see no way that result can be so safely accomplished as by remonetizing silver and giving it an equal chance with gold. I know there are those who claim that silver has not been demonetized, because it is still recognized as a money metal. In that sense it has not; but we might as truthfully say the same of nickel and copper, because these two metals are recognized about on the same basis as subsidiary coin. I am not an advocate of the Populist doctrine of paper money, but I believe this question of a circulating medium can be best solved by simply coining the two precious metals, without passing laws to enhance the value of one at the expense of the other. If other nations want to get a corner on either gold or silver, I think we should pass a law so taxing their exports to this country that it will be impossible for them to sell here at all. I think this idea is gaining ground every day. As to the irrigation question, I do not think any one wants the "government to give away homes." Millions of dollars have been lost in these regions, and because of lack of moisture. I think this government could as profitably expend a little in reclaiming those desert wastes as in building or aiding to build such things as Pacific railroads, and seaports such as Galveston. What we need is careful study of these subjects from all points of view, and then we shall be better able to arrive at right conclusions. If we are to have relief from this decrease of values of all commodities and of the reduction in wages, the government must give it. And if there is a sufficiency of exchange medium, so that it will be possible to go ahead with development of resources, prices are bound to increase and prosperity will be assured. F. L. H.

Denver, Col.

**FROM PENNSYLVANIA—IRRIGATION.**—The history of California and other states that have practiced irrigation successfully, prove to the world the great value of irrigating what would otherwise be useless lands. Giving employment to 50,000 idle men would result in establishing that many happy homes where dry soil and the cactus now reign supreme. If we turn an observing eye to the attendance at market-places, we will find that the buyers who are mechanics and laborers come very scantily supplied with purchasing power necessary to give the farmer his portion wherewith to replace the old by the new clothes, furniture, etc. By prying deeper into the subject, we learn that the farmer's welfare depends more on the wages of well-paid mechanics and other non-producers of farm products, than that the factory employees depend on the small purchases of the farmers. Your contributor, David, says the farmers cut off luxuries, etc., and are in no danger of starving. Why not help 50,000 of our idle working-men with families to support to the same condition? Surely, it would be no more than is done by other governments, and could, yes, should be done by this so-called greatest government on earth. With the railroad extensions that the opening of the arid lands would promote, and the consequent business in other directions that would ensue, there would be a boom in the business of this country that we need. Of course, to use the project of irrigating the public lands for political purposes ought to be discontinued by all sensible voters.

South Easton, Pa.

M. J. W.

**FROM VIRGINIA.**—Piedmont, Virginia, unsurpassed for climate, water and fruit, offers great inducements to settlers from the cold North. It is especially suited for profitable dairying. Cheese at retail sells for 16 to 20

cents and at wholesale for 12 to 11 cents a pound. Butter, if sent to regular customers, brings from 25 to 30 cents a pound the year around. It only needs some one capable of leading in this industry and starting a factory or creamery to open a bonanza to the farmers here. Blue-grass comes readily upon improving the land; but most of the farmers fight against it, as it ruins their tobacco land. With a little encouragement, our pastures might rival the famous blue-grass region of Kentucky. Japan clover and Bermuda grass also grow freely, making the best of pasture for our cows and sheep, though the "good old Jeffersonian days" have about done away with the profits on our sheep for the present. Adding the climate, which makes it so much easier to handle milk and its products, to the springs of pure, cold water so plentiful everywhere, we have an ideal country for dairying. If the farmers could be induced to leave off raising unprofitable tobacco crops and increase their herds, it would bring thousands of dollars to this county. The railroad offer reduced rates to visitors to the Richmond exposition, October 9th to 19th, and I hope many will come to see this land of cheap farms and so many natural resources. But I must say, as I always have said, beware of the land agents. Many northern people are coming here, but there is land for all. I have no land to sell, but there are many cheap and good farms near. Come and see for yourselves. Oilville, Goochland county, Va. A. J. H.

**FROM OREGON.**—I have been a subscriber for FARM AND FIRESIDE over twelve years. We must thank it for being the means of locating us in a peaceful, happy home. Eight years ago, after reading the letter on the Willamette valley by Mr. Thos. Buckman, I wrote to him from Halfway, Kansas. He answered all my questions to my satisfaction, and sent me a number of papers of interest. It took us two years to get ready to start for Oregon. He met us at the station and provided a temporary home for us on the camp-grounds. W. R.

Oregon City, Oreg.

**FROM CALIFORNIA.**—Millions of acres of good land lie half used because there are not enough young men who want to make little homes. Up and down the Pacific coast are rich valleys, where, on a few acres, a man can make a good living for a family, and more; for in our even climate garden stuff grows winter and summer. As soon as one crop is out we put in another. Oh, how we need practical life taught in our common schools. San Diego, Cal. H. H.

## "A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED"

Is worth a good deal more to the owner than a big farm of 160 or 320 acres only scratched over. Send me your name, and I will send you an illustrated pamphlet showing where you can get such a farm. CHARLES S. FEE, General Passenger Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn.

**FOR SALE** AT HALF PRICE, for 30 Days, Fine Orange Grove in best part of Florida. Cut this out. Address S. W. BOYNTON, Areher, Florida.

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Our Farm.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey.

LATE-HATCHED CHICKS.

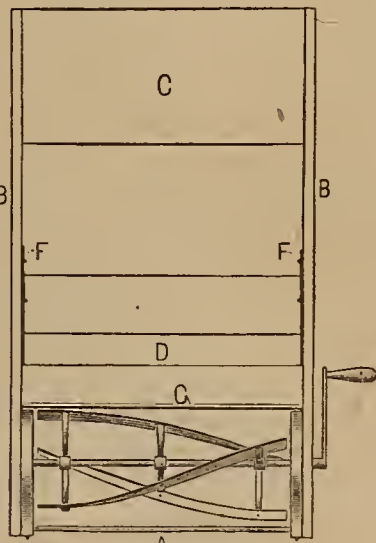
CHICKS that have been hatched since August seldom grow after the cold season sets in. They will thrive well enough until about November, and then they seem to cease to grow altogether, no matter how much food they receive. When the spring arrives they begin to grow off again, but never reach great weights. It is better to dispose of all late chicks before winter. It does not pay to keep them. It is a loss of time and food to retain any kind of poultry that remains at a standstill. There is too much loss already in keeping unprofitable fowls, and any economy practiced at this season, in reducing the number of fowls to a minimum, will be to the advantage of the laying hens later on. There is at least some chance for adult fowls to increase in weight, or lay eggs, but no prospect opens for a gain from any cause in favor of late-hatched chicks. Sell them off, as they are bringing higher prices now than they will next month.

THE INCUBATOR IN WINTER.

From this time on is the proper period for using an incubator, as one can learn before the broiler season comes on. The hen is an excellent medium for hatching in the spring and summer, but as the hens do not sit in winter, except rarely, the early broilers must be hatched with incubators, which bring out several hundred chicks at a time, and as it costs but little more to care for a large number of chicks than to attend to a hen or two when the snow is on the ground, the incubator is much cheaper. Broilers often bring fifty cents per pound in the height of the season, and the cost of a pound of chicken does not exceed six cents. We must not omit the fact, however, that there are other expenses, as well as losses to meet, and we will also grant that the hen can raise her chicks better than it can be done for her, but not in the winter season. An incubator provides work in winter, and gives an opportunity to avoid loss of time by raising early broilers for market.

A LAWN-MOWER FEED-CUTTER.

How to convert a lawn-mower into a clover-cutter, without destroying its usefulness as a lawn-mower, is a device sent us by Mr. George H. Lee, Nebraska. In the summer it is worked in the usual manner—arm power—and in the winter it is dismantled of handle, gear-wheels, etc., being mounted in a wooden, box-like frame, and provided with a crank. Mr. Lee says that there is nothing that will bring the eggs like steamed cut hay and granulated fresh boue in winter. In the illustration A is the lawn-mower, B the sides of the box, C the bottom of the box, D a light board for pressing down the hay, E a bag for receiving the cut hay, F springs (of wire) and G the knife of mower. The



A LAWN-MOWER FEED-CUTTER.

contrivance is excellent where one wishes an implement to do double service. The mower can be put together again for use on the lawn at any time.

"DON'T TOBACCO SPIT OR SMOKE YOUR LIFE AWAY."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotineized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by all druggists. Book at druggist, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

LATH AND PLASTER.

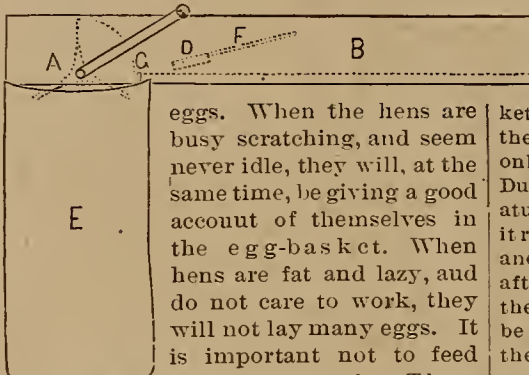
If all poultry-houses were lathed, and plastered with two coats of mortar, the lice problem would be solved, and the cold drafts in winter shut off. To destroy lice it will only be necessary, once a week, to burn enough sulphur in the poultry-house to fill it with dense fumes, keeping it shut for an hour, and the work is done. When the house is not lathed and plastered, it is not close enough, and too much fresh air comes in while the sulphur is burning. Whitewashing will also be easier on a plastered wall, and the poultry-house will be warm in winter, and the hens more comfortable and profitable.

SHIPPING TO A DISTANCE.

Farmers in the West need not send their poultry to the Atlantic cities. It is true they may receive a few cents more per pound, but the costs and commissions will be large. Those who ship to the East are parties who buy large lots and ship in car-load lots. Never ship to a distance if you can find a market nearer to you. If there is no market near by, then try to make one. This can be done by endeavoring to raise better poultry than the market contains. Quality will sell an article in any market.

WORK AND EGGS.

It is well known to experienced poultrymen that the hens which are the most industrious are the ones that lay the most



A LAWN-MOWER FEED-CUTTER.

eggs. When the hens are busy scratching, and seem never idle, they will, at the same time, be giving a good account of themselves in the egg-basket. When hens are fat and lazy, and do not care to work, they will not lay many eggs. It is important not to feed them too much. They should be underfed instead of overfed, so as to induce them to work. All the food that can be given, even if piled up before them, will not add to the number of eggs, if the hens do not work. On the contrary, the more food given the fewer the number of eggs, as a fat hen is fit only for the market. You will find that it costs less to keep the hens in proper condition by compelling them to work. Two rules should always be remembered. They are: First, do not overfeed; second, keep them busily at work.

CLEANING OUT FOR WINTER.

Get out the dirt floor, and go down deep, using it for manure. Fill in with clean, fresh earth, and trample it down well, being careful to have the level of the floor above that of the outside ground, in order to avoid dampness. Kill the lice by burning sulphur, and by the free use of coal-oil. Spade up the yards, and use plenty of air-slaked lime over them. Lice will remain in the poultry-house all winter if they are not entirely destroyed.

APPLYING COAL-TAR.

If coal-tar is to be used on old paper, or applied as a paint, it may be done by thinning it down with gasoline, which evaporates rapidly and leaves the surface hard, but be careful to have no fire near, nor even a match in your pocket, as an explosion may result; all danger will be over after the tar is dry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POULTRY FOR THE CHICAGO MARKET.—In the first place, poultry should be kept without food for twenty-four hours; full crops injure the appearance, and are liable to sour, and when this occurs, correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than is obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the necks. To dress chickens, kill them by bleeding in the mouth, or by opening the veins in the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on, and do not remove the intestines or crops. Scalded chickens sell best to the home trade, and dry-picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed. For scalding chickens, the water should be as near the boiling-point as possible without boiling. Pick the legs dry before scalding, hold by the head and legs and immerse, and lift up and down three times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to suppose that the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin-feathers should be removed immediately, then plump the carcass by dipping for ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold



It is absolutely pure; highly concentrated; therefore used in small doses; no other kind one fourth as strong. In quantity it costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. "One large can saved me \$40; send six more to prevent rotting this winter" says a customer. Sold by druggists, grocers and feed dealers. No other ever made like it. If You Can't Get it Near Home, Send to Us. Ask First. We send postpaid one pack for 25c.; Five \$1. One large can \$1.20; Six cans \$5, express paid. Sample copy of "the best poultry paper published," sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. To dry-pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry-picking is much easier done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin. Turkeys should always be dry-picked. Kill by bleeding in the mouth, or by opening the veins in the neck; hang by the feet and pick while bleeding, before the body is cold. Dressed turkeys, when dry-picked, will always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Old and heavy gobblers should all be marketed before January 1st, as after the holidays the demand is for small, plump, fat hen turkeys only, old gobblers being sold at a discount. Ducks should be scalded in the same temperature of water as mentioned for chickens, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket, for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry-pick geese or ducks just before killing, for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become inflamed, and is a great injury to sales. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, as the heat from the flame will give them an oily and unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping, and then rinsed off in clean, cold water. Fat, heavy stock is always preferred. Before packing and shipping, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels—boxes holding one hundred to two hundred pounds are preferable—and pack snugly; straighten out the bodies and legs, so that they will not arrive bent and twisted out of shape; fill the package as full as possible, to prevent moving about on the way. Barrels answer better for chickens or ducks than for turkeys or geese; when convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package; mark kind and weight of each description on the package, and mark the shipping directions plainly on the cover. C. S. Elgin, Ill.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Sumatras.—W. W. B., Cecil, Ga., writes: "I have some chickens which I bought for Sumatras. They are black, and good layers, but do not seem inclined to sit. Will you please describe Sumatras?"

REPLY.—Sumatras are black in color, red comb, pea-shaped, red ear-lobes, long and flowing tail, dark olive or leaden black legs. An average-sized cock should weigh eight and one half pounds, and a hen seven and one half pounds.

Ducks.—A. N., Albion, writes: "We had twenty Pekin ducks, hatched by hens. They had access to a pond, were kept dry, and were well until six weeks old, when they became lame; they fall down and die. They were fed bran and corn-meal three times a day. They appear paralyzed for awhile, then get up, finally dying."

REPLY.—The cause is indigestion, due to overfeeding. Three times a day is too often to feed grain in summer. The pressure of blood on the brain causes the temporary paralysis. They require more animal food and less grain.

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AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS. The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale on easy terms and at low prices, 150,000 acres of choice fruit, gardening, farm and grazing lands located in SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. They are also largely interested in, and call especial attention to the 600,000 acres of land in the famous YAZOO DELTA of Mississippi, lying along and owned by the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, and which that Company offers at low prices and on long terms. Special inducements and facilities offered to go and examine these lands both in Southern Illinois and in the "Yazoo Delta," Miss. For further description, map and any information, address or call upon E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner, No. 1 Park Row, Chicago, Ill.; or G. W. MCGINNIS, Ass't Land Commissioner, Memphis, Tenn.

Keep Chickens Strong and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens moult; it prevents all disease, Cholera, Roup, Diarrhoea, Leg-weakness. It is a powerful food digestive. Large cans are most economical to buy.

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Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs.

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## Our Fireside.

### GIVE ME THE BABY.

Give me the baby to hold, my dear—  
To hold and hug and to love and kiss.  
Ah, he will come to me, never a fear—  
Come to the nest of a breast like this,  
As warm for him as his face with cheer.  
Give me the baby to hold, my dear.

Trustfully yield him to my caress.  
"Bother," you say. What! a bother to me?  
To fill up my soul with such happiness  
As the love of a baby that laughs to be  
Snuggled away where my heart can hear!  
Give me the baby to hold, my dear.

Ah, but his hands are grimed, you say,  
And would soil my laces and clutch my hair.  
Well, what would pleasure me more, I pray,  
Than the touch and tug of the wee hands there—  
The wee hands there and the warm face here?  
Give me the baby to hold, my dear.

Give me the baby? (Oh! won't you see?  
... Somewhere out where the green of the lawn  
Is turning to gray, and the maple-tree  
Is weeping its leaves of gold upon  
A little mound, with a dead rose near ...)  
Give me the baby to hold, my dear.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

## Will-o'-the-wisps' Story

A TALE BY MARIE PETERSEN,  
Authoress of "The Princess Else."

TRANSLATED BY MARY CHAPMAN.

IGNES FATUL.

**B**ACK, back! I will not allow you to cast shadows on my lovely pictures. I am a light, and will speak of light—afterward, if you wish to paint shadows, you may do it unhindered. I saw how kind and careful he was; how he led his lovely wife to a seat directly under me, and heard him warn her against the draft, the enemy of lights and of men. I saw greetings. They were soon surrounded by the other guests. An old gentleman, one of her father's early friends, approached. How sweet and affectionate she was—the fair, young wife! Partners for the dance were also introduced. Her husband urged her to dance, and she consented, smiling. The music sounded; she was led away. Then I saw her turn around again quickly. She stood by her husband's side; she was pale, and her eyes looked up at him anxiously. She laid her hand on his arm; she spoke, in a voice as imploring as though her life depended on his answer:

"Clement, will not you dance, too?"  
"Certainly, my love, by and by; but I must first speak with some of my friends whom I expect to meet here." He smiled as he spoke.  
"He smiled? Only his lips smiled," cried the other flame. "He promised; but did she believe his promise? How was it? What did she do?"

"She sighed deeply and sorrowfully," said the first flame; "she pressed her hand on her heart, and as she passed through the hall, she no longer seemed to me as radiant as a diamond. In her pale, sober beauty, she resembled rather a noble pearl."

"She floated on in the dance, as silently, lightly and easily as though borne by the wind; her white silk robes flowed in shining folds about her. Believe me, I forgot all desire to dance, in watching her. She paused, and her eyes roamed over the hall as though seeking some one. Suddenly, a ray of joy shone in their blue depths; she saw her husband leaning against a pillar, saw him nod kindly to her. After each dance her eyes seek him again—after each dance they seek him in vain. The place by the pillar is vacant, and in the great hall no fond eyes meet her own."

"Again and again she floats by in the dance. How sad she looked, how pale! In the rapid waltz the petals fell from one of the roses on her bosom. The white leaves fluttered about her; they followed her, carried on by the draft. Is not she the white flower from whom the withered leaves have fallen? How wearily her head droops! I saw what was seen by no other—two bright drops fell on her roses. That was a strange, burning dew! Then I heard her murmur a few words to her partner. It is so close in the hall she cannot endure it. She takes the arm of her father's old friend, and begs him to escort her—she would like to walk through the other rooms."

"Oh, take her far away, if she is so sad!" said the water-lily; "bring her to us in the tranquil wood—we love her so tenderly!"

The ivy said, "Many years have passed since that evening, and years make the heart still—yes, still as death."

"Still as death?" said softly a weary echo in the valley, that had wakened for a moment, and "Unk, unk!" rose from under the water.  
"Hoho! Hither, lights! More movement!" cried the second flaring will-o'-the-wisp, whirling wildly about. "Call the storm-wind, toss the waves up, shake and rend the trees! Hear me! Hear me! Hear what the soul of the flame utters! I despise silent gazers, still waters, motionless trees. Motion, action is life! Change is life! Passion is the breath of life! Ha, flaring flaming passion!"

"Ha, how wild you are!" said the thyme blossom. "I thought you, too, came from the ball."

"From the ball, yes, but not from the dancing-hall! Not the dance only can make hearts beat, cheeks glow. Sweeter than music is the sound of gold. A small room, quiet, retired. The dance music sounds but softly here, deadened by distance. The adepts are here together. They do not shun the hot, bewildering draft; they do not shun the fever of passion, the wild, desperate conflict where they struggle, smiling—the struggle for the rolling ball of fortune! Here are the lists. Woe to the vanquished, and woe, woe to the victor!"

"I burned upon the table; bright-colored cards lay there, and vouches of gold. Men sat there, combatants; their hot breath passed over me. Hastily one and another seized me and pushed one now here, now there. Oh, how their cheeks burned! The soul of a flame understands the fire that glows in their eyes, the delight that plays about their lips. Alas for the flame that it understands them! Where gold and cards are mingled, there falsehood lurks in the nearest corner; icy-cold selfishness rises up, and with its hard hand wipes out all gentle human feelings from the faces. Demons lurk in the bright gold pieces and among the cards. They have fearful power over weak human hearts; they wink maliciously at the players; they confuse and bewilder their senses. Oh, how it flames up, that passion! How it glows in the dark eyes of the tall, slender man; how it beats in his weak human heart! From a full purse he shakes gold upon the table. His hand fumbles among the bright coins with awful delight. A golden circle gleams upon that hand, a wedding ring."

"A wedding ring? Alas!" sighed the ivy. "Is such a consecrated symbol no shield against the demon of play, no all-powerful command to fly its presence?"

"Oh, he played, he played!" said the will-o'-the-wisp. "The gold pieces before him grew fewer, the fire in his black eyes burned more wild, more somber. The greater the risk, the greater the pleasure."

"Then through the open door behind him I saw a white, airy figure pass, leaning on the arm of a gentleman. It returned; it left its escort; it entered. With fairy tresses it floated over the carpet. Ha, how I flared and beckoned! 'Back, back, white figure! What seek you here? Approach not!' She did not regard the cry of the flame, that deadly pale, angelically lovely lady. She stood behind the gambler; she looked in the mirror opposite, and saw there herself and him. Men were standing around the table; a chair was drawn up for her; she thanked them with a slight inclination of the head, and remained standing."

"He plays and plays. He shuffles the cards with practiced hand; he scatters them like bright-colored feathers, and he tosses the gold about as though it also were but cards or feathers. Oh, wild, bright, sparkling game! Does she enjoy it? She looks only into the mirror, at his pale face, his lips pressed so convulsively together, his noble features distorted, marred with passion."

The ivy whispered, "God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him."

"I read those fixed blue eyes," said the will-o'-the-wisp. "Oh, the souls of flames love to read eyes! In those blue stars was bitter pain. She opened her lips, tried to utter his name; no sound came forth. And he? He did not feel the soft breath which passed gently through his curls, did not feel the little hand that rested lightly on his shoulder. Did not the ring on his finger sound a warning? The delicate hand wore a circlet like his own."

"Away, away rolled fortune, rolled the gold; now it returned—fortune returns, the gold returns. The pile before him grows larger. How eagerly his hand stretches out to gather them, and with each bright gold piece he draws in a black demon. He who wins gold takes sin home in his heart. His laugh is silent. Ah, no pure tone comes from that breast!"

"And her poor, poor, blue eyes! What did I read there? What saw she in the mirror? Ah, it was sad to see; in his eyes, on his lips, that wild, wild joy, a devilish joy, more like mockery. Oh, far rather would she see rage and anger in his face than that evil joy. And the hand, is that the dear hand which so often clasped hers with tender pressure, the hand that wears her ring? Thy heart beats wildly, pale and helpless lady. Oh, be still; endure it; let pain devour thee, as flames me. Life is short. Is not the air here close, closer than in the dancing-hall? She strives for breath; she turns away from the picture in the mirror. Then her eyes fall on one of the other gamblers, a young man. He is hardly more than a boy, and he is pale, exhausted, with hollow cheeks. A feverish fire burns in his deep-sunken eyes, and at home, it may be, is a mother's heart that prays and suffers for him. Oh, how wasted is the hand which now lays down his last piece of gold! Wearily he leans back in his chair, with folded arms. And he, her husband, he has won this last piece of gold! I saw her shudder, she trembled all over; a cry of anguish came from her heart. She fell fainting, and was supported by strangers."

"The cry reached the gambler's ear. He

sprang up; the table shook; the candles fell, and I went out."

"Ob, horrible!" sighed the water-lily, and the young owl said:

"I have an acquaintance, a raven; he ought to have heard that."

The frogs croaked loudly in the pond; the reeds and the trees all shuddered, and on the bank, under the maple-tree, two wide-opened human eyes looked out into the night. The sweat of agony stood in great drops on a pale, young forehead, and heavy sighs came from the burdened heart. But the trees grew quiet, and the reeds and grasses stood silent and listened, while the wounded human heart still beat with heavy throbs. Another will-o'-the-wisp was in the middle of its story ere the listening boy was calm enough to understand what passed. The light was telling of a sick child, by whose bed it had watched. It said:

"Ah, I was so weary, so weary! It was so late in the night, and still I must watch, still drink the oil, drop by drop, and I so weary, so weary! All the evening I had been watching, and still must my eyes be bright. I might not sleep, nor nod."

"The physician had been there late; he sat by the bed and looked at the child, and felt its pulse. He told the young mother the crisis was past, the danger over, her child was saved. She accompanied him to the door. Now she must think of herself, he said; she must try to recover her strength."

"Then he went away, and all was still. A lonely, youthful mother knelt by the child's bed. She lifted her clasped hands, and her wet eyes—oh, what eyes!—in a silent, earnest prayer of thanksgiving. With a happy smile she looked at her child; she took the little one's white hand, and wiped the dew of sleep from the pale, sweet face."

"It was so late, and the night was so silent; all were sleeping. The sick child also slept, only the young mother and I slept not."

"How pale she looked, how ill! Her lovely eyes were dim, dim with watching and tears. Her luxuriant hair was drawn back carelessly from her forehead, as though it was a weight she could not bear. Her cheeks were so thin, her delicate features so transparent that through them could be seen the grief which preyed upon her."

"My child, my poor, poor child!" she murmured. She leaned her forehead against the bed, and burst into tears, hot, uncontrollable tears. Her whole frame shook with her sobs; low groans rose from her breast."

"She rejoiced, she rejoiced!" said the water-lily. "Does joy look thus?" The flame said:

"I was so weary; it was so dark, so dark in her soul also! Perhaps it grieved her to be alone with her great joy. She had sent away her faithful maid; no one was allowed to watch with her. Only I, weary as I was, I watched, I watched."

"The clock ticked on the mantel, the rain dripped monotonously from the eaves. The tears of sorrow were conquered; the young mother sat on a cushion on the floor. She sat and gazed before her, her hands folded in her lap. Carriages rolled through the street, she raised her head, and dropped it again when they had rolled past. It grew stiller; it was later; no more carriages passed. The watchman's horn was heard, and from time to time some belated passer-by. How the pale woman listened! The foot falls echo, they echo so far on the wet stones, far, far through the silent night. How she listens, ah! And when they come nearer, she sighs deeply, the shadows under her eyes grow deeper."

"She watches, and I, so weary, ah, so weary, watch with her."

"What is the use of weary watchers," said a glow-worm. "If you were so tired and sleepy, why did you not close your little eyes and go to sleep?"

"Could I leave her alone, alone in the dark night, with her wakeful, tear-wet eyes, with the sorrow in her heart that also watched, and could not sleep? Ah, do you not know? Light looks into the heart, a spark of light, a glimmering lamp is a friend in the dark hour of need. I do not know you, bright insect; if you are a little lamp, and know some sad heart that mourns alone in the night-time, and wet eyes that cannot sleep, then be thou their friend, go not away, go not out. Wait there and comfort them, comfort them with thy mild ray, till the early dawn comes in at the window, with better comfort than thou or I can give."

The insect looked at the light, and was silent, as if thinking, and with a trembling voice the flame continued:

"Silent, silent night, and noiselessly the gentle rain fell in the street. What is the matter with the pale mother? Her boy is sleeping. She starts up; a sudden flush is on her cheeks. Yes, many steps upon the pavement; she knows them well. Oh, the bell, so shrill, so loud! The mother looks in terror at the little sleeper. He has turned his head, and sleeps on. I see her stand listening by the door; she wraps the thick folds of the curtains about her; she lays her hand on the handle and turns it. She will not open the door; she will only listen, listen, her delicate, pale face against the dark curtain. It is no longer pale; oh, what a light is in the beautiful, wet eyes! The outer door has clashed together; she bends forward and listens; it is he. He speaks, he is scolding. Oh, yes; the carriage should have gone for him; how could she have forgotten it! Ah, of what was she thinking! She hears his

footsteps on the stairs, nearer, in the corridor. The servant attends him with a candle; the light falls through the crack of the door. Now, he will stop; now, no, no. The steps pass by; she has heard no question, not even a question, oh! She presses her white hands against her forehead; she listens again; he will certainly come back, he has gone to change his wet clothes—it is still raining. The door closes, she hears steps again. It is only the servant; he is going up to his room. She puts her ear to the door and listens. The night is silent, the house is still; there is not a step in the house, not a footfall in the street; in the quiet room, nothing is audible but the deep and gentle breathing of the sick boy and the sad sighs of a lonely mother, a lonely wife. She has closed the door, steps back a little, and stands still. How fixed is her look, how pale are her cheeks! She wrings her hands. 'He does not know, does not know how it is here. He does not even ask, does not look in.' Her breath comes loud and hard; she trembles violently and presses her hands on her heart. I saw her totter a few steps further; by her child's bedside she fell suddenly with a cry of pain. Ah, merciful, kind and benevolent was the swoon which took her in its arms and stilled her pain! Women came from the next room and carried the fainting lady to her couch. On her lips were drops of blood; on her dress, on her child's bed, where her head had fallen, the terrified maids saw fresh blood spots. Oh, poor, poor lady! Oh, poor, sick child, and poor little lamp, that must burn and watch, to see that at last!"

"Was she dead?" asked the water-lily. "Oh, tell me that she was not dead!"

"What was your reward for all your weary-some night watch?" cried a glow-worm. "You were not even thanked."

"Oh, I did not serve to win thanks," said the little flame. "We little lamps do not work for thanks or reward; that may be done by large ones that wish to shine, such that know that they are great lights."

The water-lily asked again, "Tell me, she was not dead?" But the will-o'-the-wisp had glided away and sunk down; it could no longer answer.

Many will-o'-the-wisps had danced upon the Phantoms' Meadow and had gone out; many had advanced and told their stories, had sunk down or sprung into the pond, or had glided away under the trees and vanished in the forest. Now only two wandering lights flickered over the moor, and the glow-worms flew to them and brought them to the bank. After many words had passed back and forth, they also were ready to relate what they had experienced when they lived on wicks among men. One of them began thus:

"Through gorges and glens, by brooks, along the deep lake, over green meadows, over desolate swamps, under overhanging rocks, far, far have I wandered. In dark nights something led me, something beckoned, something drew me as by magic power, and an irresistible longing drove me on, longing for two deep blue eyes into which I once gazed when I lived my candle life on a wick."



### TO PUT ON

needed flesh, no matter how you've lost it, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made

strong, plump, round and rosy. Nothing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh maker is known to medical science; this puts on *healthy flesh* not the fat of cod liver oil and its filthy compounds. It rouses every organ of the body to activity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. If you are too thin, too weak, too nervous, it may be that the food assimilation is at fault. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. Too often the liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invigorates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require.

### Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

M. J. COLEMAN of 33 Sargent St., Roxbury, Mass., writes: "After suffering from dyspepsia and constipation with untold agony for at least 18 months, I am more than pleased to say that after using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' for one month, I was entirely cured, and from that day to this I do not know, thank God, what even a slight headache is. I paid a doctor on Tremont St., Boston, in one day (for his advice only) the sum of \$10.00 with \$3.50 for medicine, and derived no benefit. I got more relief in one hour from your medicines, as far as my stomach was concerned, than from all the other medicine I used."

If any person who reads this is suffering from dyspepsia or constipation and will use your medicine as I have done, he will never regret it."





Never shall I find rest till I see again those dark blue eyes."

"Were they human or flower eyes?" asked the water-lily.

"Oh, human eyes, tender, clear, childlike eyes in the pale face of a dying young woman! Surrounded by pillows and soft wrappings, she lay by the open glass door which led into the garden. I burned before her on a little table; a short candlestick supported me. Oh, wonderful happiness for a candle, to burn in the bright daylight; to look out into the dear Lord's fair world! The glowing colors of the south, the splendor of sunset, lay widespread over land and sea. The sharp, rocky peaks of the mountains glowed with crimson light. The southern sun gave the cold rocks a living warmth; for the sick lady who came here to recover, it could do nothing but to spread over her pale, sunken cheeks the rosy evening light, and waft sweet airs to her wounded breast. Soon the night of death would fall; already the shadows lay about her eyes and mouth and had effaced all color. But in her heart warm life still beat, and warm love beamed from her eyes.

"I saw the old maid-servant, who had taken me in, move softly about; she drew the curtain away from the windows to let in the evening light. The sun's rays, softened by the cypresses and grape-vines before the windows, played on the bright-colored straw matting which covered the floor. I saw them fall fairest on the golden curls of a child, who rolled little marble balls over the floor, and crept after them with shouts of joy.

"When the old woman set me on the table, the sick lady was writing. She stopped; her wasted hand rested wearily on the paper, she leaned her head languidly back in her chair. Her great, dark blue eyes followed the child with quiet pleasure, and when the old woman came to take it away she spoke, 'Leave him with me longer, Bridget; he is so good and sweet. Oh, he is always good when he is with me; the half hour the physician permitted cannot be over,' said the sweet voice entreatingly. The old woman said she must take him into the garden, the day had been too hot for him to go out. 'But Walter will first shake hands with his dear mother,' said she, and approached the chair with the little one in her arms. Ha, what is that?" cried the flame; "bring more light, I must see it!"

"What is the matter, what did you see?" asked the reeds.

"Oh, her deep, dark blue eyes, the other side of the cove; they looked at me from under the maple-tree. Now I do not see anything."

"We saw nothing," said the young owl. "Come, come; you are dreaming."

"They were full of tears," said the will-o'-the-wisp; "they looked at me, wide open and full of pain and anguish."

"You are dreaming, you are dreaming," said the reeds; "come and tell us more about the invalid and the child."

"The boy put out his hand," said the will-o'-the-wisp, "and held up his fresh mouth for a kiss. The lady bent down, she took the child's head in both her hands, pressed her pale face down on his golden curls, then put him quickly away and motioned to the old woman to take him out.

"With wet eyes she looked after both till they were concealed by the shrubbery in the garden. Then she quickly seized her pen and wrote on. I watched her, I looked at the paper and read every word. I will tell you what she wrote; it was this:

"Do not be troubled about me and this grief I suffer. Sorrow for a dead father, Ulrich, is a wholesome pain. And when God took from me my little first-born child, that was a wholesome pain, though I thought then my grief would break my heart. Since then I have learned to know other sorrows, Ulrich. But let us not speak of them!

"You, dear brother, will now be the sole heir of my treasure, my Walter. I am teaching him now to utter the name of father, for you, Ulrich, the sad name of father, which must always be foreign to his lips if he could not call you by it. But you will love him, will you not? You will be to him, Ulrich, what you were to your dear, old, little Hannah, and you will love him for my sake. And for Clement's sake, also, will you not, dear Ulrich? However angry you may be with him, however great his guilt may be, yet he is your brother, Ulrich. You have known and loved him, and when one has once loved him, ah!

"But my little Walter, his son, his son, whom he has abandoned! Dear Ulrich, do you not think with me, that we may spare him the pain of knowing him and hearing about him? If one prayer is earnest above all in my heart, it is this: Let my child be wholly your son, in your eyes, in his, in all the world's. You will bring him up simply, not as the rich heir of Nordingen, but as an active, honorable man; you will lead him to God. And, Ulrich, dear, dear Ulrich, hear this prayer also: Forgive his father, forgive him fully; let no anger against Clement dwell in the heart which will be his son's refuge. If I can forgive him, who else has a right to be angry with him? Pray God to have mercy upon him, Ulrich; he needs mercy. I know that my tears fall heavily into the scales before God's judgment throne, and that they witness against him, and therefore I weep no more."

"From my height I followed every motion of her hand; I saw it often stop and rest.

Now I saw great tears fall from her eyes on the last lines, and half efface them, belying her words. The pale lady drew her handkerchief over her eyes; she breathed with difficulty, and with a trembling hand she wrote a few words more:

"Ulrich, I can write no more; my strength is exhausted. Come soon, come very soon. I cannot wait longer for you. My dear, good brother, may God reward you for the faithful love and care you have ever given me; may my son some day be able to thank you for it! Pray for me, Ulrich, that my last hour may be peaceful."

"She wrote her name at the foot of the page, and folded the sheet. With my hot breath I helped her to seal her letter, and when this was done she reached toward a pointed metal cap which hung on my little candlestick. I foresaw, alas, that I must die. But suddenly a clear, childish voice cried, 'Mama, dear mama!' and I saw the little boy climbing up the stoupe steps before the open door. He had gathered up his little dress, and filled it with pebbles; in his hand he carried a stalk of wild meadow flowers. His cheeks glowed; the evening breeze tossed his curls. The young mother forgot to extinguish me, she held out both arms to her child, and the old woman lifted the little one, and put it on the table before the invalid mother. But at the same time she took up the candlestick and blew me out."

As the fading light reeled, and vanished among the shrubs, a new and slender flame glided over the moor, from the side on which it had disappeared. This burned clear and steady, and passed slowly by the cove. The glow-worms wished to detain it, but it motioned them back, and as it passed it whispered:

"Be still, be still; ask me nothing! I might tell things you would not like to hear. It is the same room, with the same bright marble walls, the same fine matting on the floor. The glass door leading to the garden is fast closed. All the sunlight of the hot May day is shut out. The dark window draperies fall to the floor and exclude every ray. Only the folding-doors toward the cool anteroom stand open. The draft toys lightly with the curtains. All is silent, silent; she also sleeps, the lovely, pale lady, sleeps silently and profoundly. She lies in marble stillness, wrapped in flowing white garments. Two dark braids fall from her temple, dull as mourning bands. I watched near her on the tall candelabrum. All was silence, deep silence round about. I heard the wood-ticks working in the carved frame of the mirror, and the little lamp on the chimney-piece crackled, and sent a strong fragrance of incense in light clouds through the room. I heard steps in the anteroom, heavy, loud steps, and little tripping, childish steps. The curtain was drawn. Sweet, little curly head, what seek you here? She sleeps, she sleeps! Will you see your pale mother sleep as she never slept before? Oh, go, go, all of you! She sleeps so quietly, so gently. Go; disturb her not, wake her not! It is a deep, deep sleep. Be silent; oh, be silent!" And the flame had passed by and disappeared within the forest.

[To be continued.]

#### BIRDS TO BE SPARED.

"No decent person who knows the value of birds that sing, whether their notes be harsh or sweet-voiced, will ever kill a singing-bird," said a naturalist. Thousands of birds that are of inestimable value to the farmer, as well as to the town dweller who grows fruit or keeps a garden, are slaughtered ruthlessly every year.

The farmer, the gardener and the fruit grower should know more about the birds that nest and sing about their premises, for then they would defend and protect them, and in time have them back in something like their old-time numbers and variety. How often nowadays does one see the saucy, rich-voiced, nervous little wren? A few years ago it was seen and heard everywhere, but it must be a favored locality that it visits now. Yet the little wren was a most ravenous devourer of the pestiferous and destructive cutworm of the gardens, and did great work toward lessening the damage done by the pest of the soil. The bright little bluebird clears the air and the ground of thousands of codling-moths and canker-worms during a season.

The crow blackbird has no peace at the hands of man, yet a flock of them in a short time will clear a newly-planted field of all its hosts of destructive larvae that the plow turns up. The great American crow itself would do the same thing if it wasn't for the inevitable man with the gun that just wants the crow to try it once. Neither the blackbird nor the crow cares as much for corn as it does for grubs, and if farmers would scatter corn about their fields instead of putting up scarecrows and the like, those misunderstood birds would never pull up a hill of his planting. The chances are, anyhow, that if the agriculturist will take the trouble to examine a hill of young corn that he charges the crow with pulling up, he will find that it was cut off by a grub of some kind, and that the crow was simply mining for the grub, not the corn.

The robin, it cannot be denied, is a sore trial to the man who has fruit trees and bushes, but if he could only bring himself to stop and think how many thousands of ravaging insects that are the especial enemies of his trees and bushes that the robin destroys, both before the fruit has ripened and for weeks after

it is gone, he would not begrudge the bird the few quarts of cherries or berries that it levies on as partial satisfaction of the debt the grower owes him. The same may be said of the other thrushes—for the robin is a thrush—the cherry-birds, orioles, bluejays and many other birds of that class. These birds never levy tribute on grain or seed, but they do the farmer untold benefit.

The climbing birds are the different varieties of woodpeckers, and they are constantly befriending growing things. Whenever a woodpecker is heard tapping on a tree, it is the death knell of the larvae of some destructive insect. Yet it is not an uncommon thing to see the very person for whom this bird is industriously at work following with his gun the bird's red head from tree to tree, until the opportunity comes for him to send a load of shot into the unsuspecting feathered philanthropist. It is a pet belief among farmers that the woodpecker kills the tree it works on, and that he is working for that very purpose. It is a fact that the common little sapsucker does injure trees, but the woodpecker never does. Quite the contrary. The white-breasted nuthatch and the little gray creeper—so generally confounded with the sapsucker—live exclusively on tree insects, yet the nuthatch is in bad repute among many farmers, because they believe it kills their trees.

The meadow-lark is another bird that has little peace on any one's land, for there is a mistaken notion abroad that he is a game bird. He is game in the quality of being alert and hard to get a shot at, but is no more entitled to be so classified than is the flicker, or highhole. The meadow-lark is a constant feeder on underground larvae, and whenever he is disturbed he is simply driven away from active work in ridding the ground of the worst kind of farm pests. The bluejay may be said to be indirectly an enemy to the farmer as well as a friend, for it has the bad habit of destroying the eggs of other birds that do only good.

If there is one bird that the farmer loves to do all in his power to exterminate more than he does the crow, unless it may be the hawk, that bird is the owl. He can't be brought to the belief that if it were not for the owls and the hawks, his fields would be overrun and burrowed by field-mice to such an extent that his crops would be in perpetual danger; the owls, while out mousing, feed on myriads of night-flying moths and beetles, thus preventing the laying of millions upon millions of the eggs of these insects, and they not only keep the field-mice down, but lessen the number of domestic mice and rats about barns and outhouses to an extent that a small army of the most vigilant cats could not surpass. As to the hawk, the farmer remembers that on some occasion one carried off a chicken for him, and therefore the fact that the big, soaring bird daily kills many field-mice, grasshoppers, snakes, lizards, beetles and other vermin cannot be set up in its defense. The proportion of hawks or owls that kill chickens is small, compared with those that keep down the deadly enemies of the farmers' crops.

#### JAPANESE WIVES.

The constant theme of those foreigners who have visited the empire of the mikado is the surprising charm of the Japanese women. This is due chiefly to the careful training of the women of the better classes, and to the peculiar social conditions which obtain in Japan. A Japanese woman must be charming, obedient and thoroughly delightful in order to maintain her position in the household and her hold upon the affections and regard of her husband.

The duties of the married woman in Japan are clearly marked out for her, and she well understands that her only chance of comfort and happiness is found in her strict obser-

vance of them. One of the most trying of the wife's duties is the constant submission and service due from her to the parents of her husband. The filial reverence and respect, always a distinguishing feature of oriental life, is, upon a woman's marriage, transferred from her own parents to those of her husband. In fact, a wife is seldom allowed to visit her own parents after her marriage. In Japan the mother-in-law reigns supreme.

Contrary to the popular impression, divorces are of frequent occurrence in Japan, it being estimated that there is one divorce to every three marriages. These divorces are usually obtained by the husband, and often for what would seem to us trivial causes. The wife seldom seeks a divorce, for the reason that in case of separation the children are always given to the husband. Under no circumstances can they be claimed by the wife. A Japanese wife may be allowed to gently remonstrate with her husband, should occasion require, but may never scold or speak harshly to him, and must at all times have a bright smile and a respectful bow for him on his departure from the house or return to it. She must anticipate his every wish, and have a watchful eye on the servants of the household, in order that nothing may be lacking to make his home a place of comfort and to secure for him entire freedom from worry and fret.

In view of all this, it is not surprising to learn that there are few bachelors in Japan.—*Albany Argus*.

#### THE "HANDY" WOMAN.

It is the great number of little things that must be done, and of little inconveniences that must be borne each day, that make the sum of physical hardship to most women, and everything that reduces the number of these will, by so much, render their lives easier.

Among these little work and friction makers are the window-blinds that cannot be fastened open or shut without a preliminary haggling with rusty or crooked "catches;" the window-sash that must be propped up by a stick because the weight-cords are broken; the closet door that pushes too far in for want of a cleat to keep it in place, or will not lock because it has sagged; the sliding-door that does not slide because it has slipped off its rails, or because, having been made of half-seasoned wood, it has warped; the lock that will not turn; the grate that can no longer be dumped; the damper that has caught so that it cannot be turned to throw the heat into the oven; the window-shade that is always dropping because the roller is a trifle too short for its place; the furnace-register that will not close tightly or open freely; the flue that smokes; the pantry shelf that is loose and liable to sudden upheavals if a heavy hand is laid upon its front edge; the floor board that creaks under the slightest tread just as the baby is dropping off to sleep; the gas-fixture that is in the wrong place, throwing the light directly in the eyes of the invalid courting sleep, or on the back of one who wishes to dress before his bureau glass; the faucet that will not turn, or the plug that does not fit.

All these are trifles that once could have been quickly remedied by the aid of a "handy man;" but, thanks to the trades-unions and other modern institutions, the handy man has nearly vanished from the earth. Now—and here is the gist of our little secret—is the opportunity for the handy woman to step into his place. There must be many women to whom the use of a mechanic's tools would be as easy as it is to most men, and there are few places so small that they could not well support one such woman. In the meantime, we can all of us save ourselves many a petty "aggravation" by learning the use of simple tools, making our lives easier by reducing the number of small material frets and annoyances.—*Domestic Monthly*.



ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER and goes right on with her duties, knowing that she can safely rely upon the ALLCOCK'S to take care of the trouble.

And when she asks for an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER, and the druggist tries to sell her something "just as good as ALLCOCK'S," she goes elsewhere for she wants only the best and will have none but

# Allcock's Porous Plasters

The 19th Century Woman has asserted her right to the pursuit of health, wealth and happiness, and knows how to go to work to obtain them. She begins with her health. When an ache or a pain warns her of overwork; when a cold, sore throat or indigestion tells of coming danger, instead of waiting to be laid up from either work or pleasure, she at once applies an



## THE PACKING OF TRUNKS.

The packing of trunks has become a fine art. Anybody can pack one in a way, but when the trunks get to the journey's end, the test of skill is evident in their condition. Some of them have the contents crumpled up into an almost indistinguishable mass of wrinkles; others come out as trim and span as though the articles had just been laid in; and the secret of all this is to pack closely. There is no danger that there will be too many things put in; indeed, the more the better, if they are properly handled.

Waists may be put into trays, and should have all the puffs and sleeves slightly stuffed with tissue-paper. One woman, however, who has traveled a good part of her life, says she never wastes space putting in paper. All of her laces, handkerchiefs and veils are rolled or folded and used for filling. There are numerous articles that a little crushing does not harm, and these are utilized in every possible way. Skirts she folds from the hem, folding them twice, then turning them back one fold so that the skirt at the hem is shaped like a W crushed together. If this is not narrow enough, another fold is made in the same way, in all cases the back-and-forth idea being followed out, with the hem kept as even as possible. Then the ruffles, if any, are shaken out by taking hold of the skirt about a foot or more above the lower edge; then folding first at the bottom, a square package is made. This leaves all of the wrinkles to come very near the belt, which, however, does very little harm, as the lower portion of the skirt will come out in perfect order.

Wraps are folded after the fashion of a man's coat, the sleeves being filled in with some nitrifiable article.

In putting the things in the trunk, care should be taken to fill in solid, as one packs. It is useless to try to go back and fill spaces after most of the things are in. Large articles should be packed first. All of the skirts may go in one end of the trunk, one above another. If the directions given are carefully observed, the trays will be left for waists and more crushable dresses.

Hats and bonnets are ticklish things to pack, but when one understands just how to do it, are less troublesome, and are pretty sure to come out in good shape. If possible, take off the high trimming from one or two hats, fill the bows with paper or lace or other soft material, put one crown inside of another, pressing in between brims whatever suitable packing material is at hand. Flowers and feathers may be twisted up in paper, then soft things packed all around them; and they can be pressed in quite closely if one handles them carefully.

Cover the top of the trunk before putting in the trays, with a piece of comfortably-thick cloth. Cheese-cloth is absolutely useless for this purpose; paper-cambric is good, or thick muslin or tissue-paper. It is well to have half a dozen pieces of cambric starched and ironed for such uses. The starch keeps out the dust, which will sift through soft cheese-cloth.

Before closing the trunk, see that it is as full as possible. If there is not enough clothing to fill it, leave an empty tray rather than pack loosely.—*New York Ledger.*

## NEAR AT HAND.

In this country, recreation is taken both seriously and expensively. When the American sets out to amuse himself, as a rule, he must make unusual preparations, go to a distant point, and spend a good deal of money. As a result, he puts into his brief play-spell more thought and energy than he takes out of it in the way of rest and change. His recreation is only another form of business.

The German or Frenchman, on the other hand, takes his recreation cozily, inexpensively and without elaborate preparation. He finds the locality for an outing within walking distance of his work; he spends very little money; and he gets the maximum of enjoyment for the minimum of expense to his brain and his pocket. He takes his recreation as a matter of course, and looks for his pleasure in his surroundings. He has learned the lesson of getting rest and happiness out of simple things. In a word, he has mastered the secret of pleasure, which depends not on surroundings, but on adaptation.

There is as much pleasure to be had in Central Park as in Hyde Park, and the restless man who cannot find it in the great playground of New York will not discover it in the great playground of London. The real things are always simple. There is no artifice about greatness; no trick in noble living; no elaboration or expense attaching to wholesome pleasure. No man knows how to enjoy himself until he has learned to get enjoyment out of the simplest things about him.—*The Outlook.*

## EARLY CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

From time immemorial, booksellers' shops have been the favorite resort of all touched with the love of letters, and in days gone by, when the art of advertising was practically unknown, it was only by frequenting the shops where books were sold that possible purchasers were able to learn what was going on in the publishing world, to know what new books were in course of publication, and to hear and exchange the latest literary gossip.

These early book lovers, one may be quite sure, would be certain to while away many a leisure hour by "jamming" the wares on their

hosts' counters, and would read, or at least dip into, many volumes besides those they actually purchased for more leisurely consumption at home. And hence might arise, very naturally, the custom of formally lending out books to read for a monetary consideration.

Thus, at the end of Kirkman's "Thracian Wonder," published in 1661, the bookseller makes the following announcement: "If any gentlemen please to repair to my house aforesaid, they may be furnished with all manner of English or French histories, romances or poetry, which are to be sold or read for reasonable consideration." It is not quite clear from the last few words whether the books might be taken away to be read, or whether the reading was to be done in the bookseller's shop.

But that books might be taken home is evident from the remark of a character in Neville's "Poor Scholar," printed in 1662, "Step to a bookseller's," he says, "and give him this angel, which I'll lend you, for the use of the many-languaged Bibles lately publish't, for a week. Their price is twelve pound. When you have got them to your study, invite your father to your chamber, show him your library, and tell him you are twelve pounds out of purse for those large volumes." This was an ingenious way of getting around the "relieving officer," but it is doubtful, after all, whether the lending system was put into practice to any great extent.—*All the Year Round.*

## HARNESSING THE OCEAN.

A stupendous scheme has recently been seriously suggested for the utilization in British waters of the energy of ocean currents for the purpose of distribution of power and light by means of electricity to centers of population at distances up to hundreds of miles from the source.

This is nothing less than the proposition to dam the Irish channel at the Mull of Cantire, where the distance between the Scotch and Irish shores is only fifteen miles, and where the energy of the current from the north is, so far as human requirements go, infinite; that is, would have to be expressed in scores of millions of horse-power.

That this proposition is being regarded with some degree of seriousness may be gathered from the fact that a series of hydrographic surveys of the bottom of the channel has been made, and charts prepared of the coasts and of the highlands on both sides, from which materials might be conveniently got for building the dam. The report of an engineer detailed for the purpose is to the effect that there are no engineering difficulties in the way. By which is meant, that given the means to proceed, it is a possible thing to do, and is—compared, for instance, with the erection of the Brooklyn bridge—a piece of work requiring merely enough brute force.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

## TO DO UP HANDKERCHIEFS.

To have your handkerchiefs always looking like new ones, wash and iron them after the following directions:

After they have been washed and brought in dried from the line, instead of sprinkling them for ironing, as you do the other clothes, put two quarts of water in a bowl and squeeze six drops of bluing into it from the blue-bag; then take a piece of raw starch the size of a pigeon's egg and dissolve it in the water, being careful that it does not settle in the bottom of the bowl. Take each handkerchief separately, dip it up and down in this water two or three times, squeeze it as dry as possible with the hands; then when they have all been dipped in, lay them out smoothly in a towel and place them in the clothes-basket.

To iron them, lay them out flat on the ironing-table and smooth them on both sides. After this, make a fold two inches deep across the handkerchief and press it in lightly with the iron; then make a fold the other way across the handkerchief just as they are folded in the boxes when you buy them. By laundering them in this way, handkerchiefs will look quite new as long as they last.—*New York Herald.*

## FAMOUS FARMER BOYS.

There are some people foolish enough to laugh at the homely virtues of farm life. But it is well sometimes to look at the list of great men who have been chosen by the people for the great offices of the nation. How many of them came from the farm, and were early in life familiar with wooded hills and cultivated fields!

The Kansas City Times says: "Nearly three fourths of our best men came from the tillers of the soil. For example, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hamlin, Greeley, Tilden, Cleveland, Harrison, Hayes, Blaine, and many others almost as conspicuous in current events or living memory. Among journalists, Henry Watterson spent his early life in rural Kentucky, and Murat Halstead was born and lived on a farm in Ohio. W. H. Vanderbilt was born in a small New Jersey town, and early engaged in the business of ship chandlery. Jay Gould spent his early years on his father's farm in New York state. Whittier and Howells spent their youth in villages, the former dividing his time between farm work and studies. Follow out this list for yourself, and see how long it will become."

## FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea and other irregularities, finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.



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THE PROCTER &amp; GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

## THE SHAWKNIT STOCKINGS,

Containing No Bunches and No Perceptible Seams, constructed in accordance with the Shape of the Human Foot, and knitted from the Best of Yarns, are

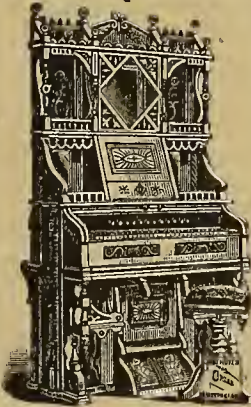
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Coarse, Fine, and Extra-Fine (half-hose), in solid colors and mixtures, for Men and Youths; Super-Stout (hose) in black for Boys and Girls.

Look for *Shawknit* on the toe.

SOLD BY THE TRADE GENERALLY, AND OBTAINABLE DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS. Descriptive Price-List to any applicant. **SHAW STOCKING CO., Lowell, Mass.**

FREE!



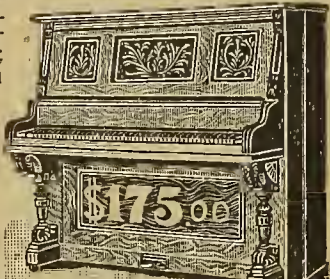
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**Babies**

ought to be fat. They are sickly when thin and thin when their food does not nourish them.

**Scott's Emulsion**

the cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites, makes babies fat and well, strengthens growing children and nourishes mothers. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

**WANTS MORE.**

I am much pleased with my first order of cut-paper patterns, and will order from you whenever I need a pattern.

Mrs. Chas. Carroll, Liberty, Miss.

See new patterns on page 13.



## A HEALTHY MAN

In the accompanying illustration is seen the picture of a healthy man.—Every facial feature indicates a sound physical condition. Dissipation holds no place here. With sparkling eyes, ruddy complexion and rotund cheeks, this man betrays no evidence of ever being wheedled and charmed by unwholesome pleasures. Many a "wild cat" has he sown, however, but his present healthy condition was restored through the aid of a remarkable and most effective prescription which I send absolutely free of charge. There is no humbug or advertising catch about this. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you may do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me, as this remedy restored me to the condition shown in illustration after everything else had failed. Correspondence strictly confidential, and all letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Enclose stamp if convenient. Address **L. E. HUNGERFORD, Box A329, Albion, Mich.**

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## Our Household.

### SHALL I COMPLAIN?

Shall I complain because the feast is o'er,  
And all the banquet lights have ceased to  
shine?  
For joy that was, and is no longer mine;  
For love that came and went, and comes no  
more;  
For hopes and dreams that left my open door;  
Shall I, who hold the past in fee, repine?  
Nay! there are those who never quaffed life's  
wine—  
There were the unblest fate one might deplore.  
To sit alone and dream, at set of sun,  
When all the world is vague with coming  
night—  
To hear old voices whisper, sweet and low,  
And see dear faces steal back, one by one,  
And thrill anew to each long-past delight—  
Shall I complain, who still this bliss may  
know?  
—Louise Chandler Moulton, in Scribner.

### HOME TOPICS.

MARGARET is to be married in October, and her friend, Anita, has been troubled to decide on a wedding present for her. Anita is a school-teacher, but she has a younger brother to educate, and consequently has very little money to spare for



BABY SHOE—COMPLETE.

presents. Some of the girls are making pretty doilies, embroidering napkins, tray-cloths, etc., or making other articles of beauty, and more or less used for the adornment of Margaret's new home. Poor Anita has neither time nor talent for these things, but she writes a beautiful hand, and so she has bought a nice blank book and is begging their choicest recipes from all her acquaintances, which she copies into it. I have been given a peep into this book, and have no doubt when pretty Margaret is installed in her new home she will find Anita's gift more valuable than some of her more showy presents.

I do not doubt she will many times bless the giver for her thoughtfulness and painstaking in making a book so full of choice recipes, and one in which the directions are so minute that one with far less housewifely skill would find no trouble in following them.

From this book I give you two recipes:

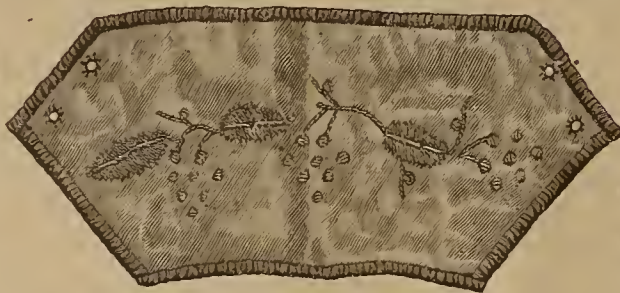
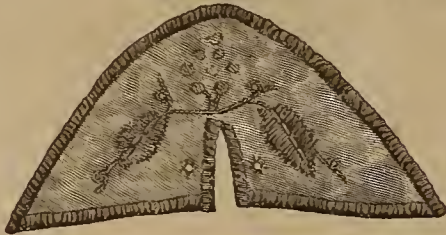
**MRS. B'S CREAM PUFFS.**—Melt one half cupful of butter in one cupful of boiling water. While the water is still boiling, beat into it one cupful of flour, then take it off the stove. When the batter is cool enough to not burn the fingers if pressed into it, beat in, one at a time, three eggs without previously beating them, then drop the batter quickly, in spoonfuls, on buttered tins, leaving plenty of room for them to rise. Bake in a moderate oven until well browned—about twenty-five minutes. When slightly cooled, cut a little

If these dainties are wanted for Sunday, both the puffs and filling may be made on Saturday, but it is better not to fill the puffs until Sunday morning.

**MRS. L'S CREAM PIE.**—Line a pie-tin with pie-crust, prick it with a fork to prevent blistering, and bake it. Put one pint of milk in a double boiler, and when it is scalding hot, stir into it one cupful of sugar, yolks of three eggs and one half cupful of flour moistened with a little milk, and all beaten together. Let it boil two minutes. Remove it from the fire, and when cool, flavor with lemon and pour it into the crust. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, spread it over the pie and set in the oven long enough to brown slightly.

**WILD FERNS AS POT-PLANTS.**—Some

of our wild ferns make beautiful pot-plants, and flourish in a north window if given plenty of water. In potting, use light, sandy soil and leaf-mold, taking care that the drainage is good. Lift the roots after the first frosts, cut off the tops and set the pots in the cellar for two or three weeks, then bring to the light, give plenty of water and the delicate green fronds will soon appear. Keep the soil always moist and sprinkle the fronds every day or two.



BABY SHOE—COMPLETED PARTS.

If you wish ferns for Christmas decoration, lift them carefully before any frost has touched them, keep them moist and they will keep fresh and green until Christmas, but will die down after awhile. Then if you give them a few weeks' rest in a dark, cool place, they will again send up their graceful fronds when brought to the light.

MAIDA McL.

### FANCY WORK.

As the season for gifts draws near, how we can best please our friends with kind

width, but nine inches long; around one end of the long piece line it smoothly with pretty silk, to which has been attached at the straight end a silk pocket three inches deep when hemmed; above this some pieces of pinked flannel for needles, a pointed piece of leather for scissors, and a strap of either ribbon or bound leather for needles. Bind lining and leather together

outline pattern will show how it is put together.

M. E. SMITH.

### THE CAPER.

The caper, which is used in sauces, is the flower-bud of a low shrub, *Capparis spinosa*, which grows on walls and ruins, or on rocks and accumulations of rubbish, in the south of Europe and at the eastern end



BABY SHOE—WORKING SIZE OF SIDES.

with binding ribbon the same shade as leather, stitch neatly. Cut of cardboard a piece the size of smaller leather piece, in which cut a round hole a little to one side of center for thimble, paste this together securely lengthwise for roll, and let dry. Cut a hole to correspond in the leather that is to cover it; bind the hole and insert a leather case the size of the thimble, bound around the top. One inch from each side fasten narrow, bound strips of leather, and bind the whole piece.

Into each end of the roll fit and sew sacks of emery made of muslin covered with brown velvet, smooth and round into the ends. Now insert the thimble-case into the hole of the cardboard, and overcast the leather piece together around the roll, and to this at the joining overcast the long piece. Sew to the round end a piece of brown satin ribbon one fourth of an inch wide and eighteen inches long, with which to tie the roll when closed.

### WORK BOX.

Select a pasteboard box, not too large, tear it apart, and cut from light-weight cardboard like pieces for the inner box, which, when neatly covered with pretty silk, and sewed together, must fit tightly and snugly within the heavier box, which is covered with leather cut to fit, and neatly bound and stitched with binding-ribbon to match. Baste the leather pieces to the pasteboard around the edges, so as not to mark the leather, simply to hold the cardboard in place until the box is put together, before joining the boxes. On one side of the inner box fasten ribbon, or a strip of silk lined with paper to give it body, fasten at intervals for needles in paper. At one end is a pocket of the silk; pinked flannel can be on the other end; a square, emery cushion fasten in the corner, a piece of white wax tied with ribbon in another corner, and a thimble-case in a third. The inner lid has scissor-straps securely fastened on after the cardboard is smoothly covered with silk; it is then neatly overcast to the heavy cardboard which has the bound leather piece basted securely. Fasten the lid to the box with hinges made of silk, buttonholed, and concealed with small bows of narrow, satin ribbon. Before the boxes are joined, insert a shoe-button in the front piece and fasten securely; to the front of the lid a loop of silk is fastened and a small bow sewed. This loop over the button fastens the box when closed.

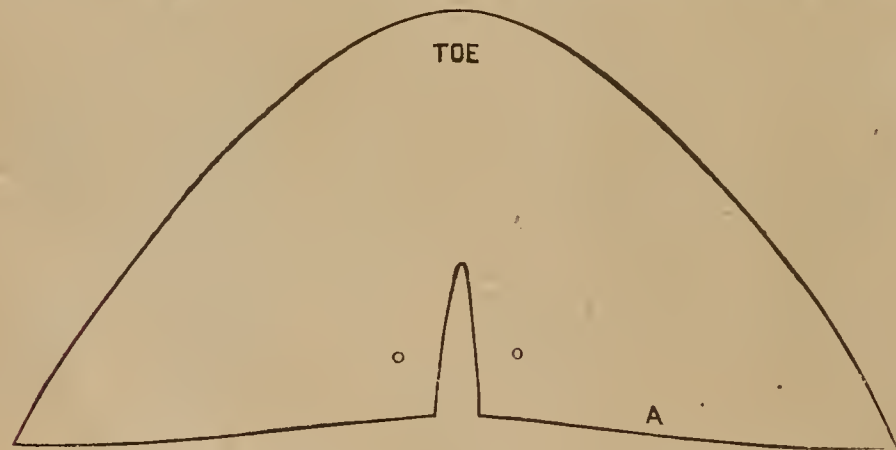
### BABY SHOE.

The little shoe is made of white cashmere lined with silk, and each section bound with blue baby ribbon, embroidered in dainty flowers. The sole is of blue leather bound and lined; the sections are joined neatly by overcasting, and the sole put in the same way. Eyelets worked in silk the color of the binding, and laced with a cord of the silk, secure the shoe to the foot. These are handsomer made of soft kid of any color, bound with ribbon to match and lined with silk. The markings in the

of the Mediterranean. It is very common in Italy and the southern parts of France. It grows wild upon the walls of Rome and Florence, and is cultivated on a large scale between Marseilles and Toulon and also in many parts of Italy. It begins to flower in the early part of the summer, and flowers continuously until the commencement of winter. The buds are picked every morning before the petals are expanded, and are put into vinegar as they are gathered. They are distributed, according to their size, into different vessels and prepared for the market; the youngest and the smallest, being the most tender, are the first in quality, and hence the different sizes are placed in separate vinegar-jars, denoting difference of quality and value. The stems of the caper-bush are trailing, and two or three feet long. The leaves are alternate, ovate, veined and of a light green color. The flowers are white, large and beautiful, with a tinge of red. They are divided into four petals, and from the center of each flower springs a long tassel of deep lilac stamens. The brilliant blossoms give a very gay appearance to the plant.

### ADVICE FOR OLD PEOPLE.

The London *Lancet* says: "Old people make a great mistake when they give up work. Many men who have made a competency in business and feel entitled to retire from active work, find themselves declining in health, and becoming prematurely old for want of occupation. In most aged persons the vital functions continue in active exercise under normal conditions, but if the regularity and moderation of business life are departed



BABY SHOE—WORKING SIZE OF TOE.

hole in the side of each puff and pour in the filling.

**CREAM FOR FILLING PUFFS.**—Put one half pint of milk in a double boiler. Beat together one egg, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and two teaspoonfuls of flour. Pour the hot milk on this, stirring all the time, then return it to the fire and stir it until it thickens. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Let it cool before filling the puffs.

remembrances becomes a perplexing problem. Perhaps these simple suggestions may help to solve them.

Receptacles for sewing utensils have always been acceptable gifts for grandmother, mother, auntie or sister. To make the needle-case illustrated, purchase from a dealer in leather a bronze skin, which will cost from fifty cents up, according to size, and from this cut a piece four inches long by five inches wide, and one the same



BABY SHOE—WORKING SIZE OF SOLE.

from, trouble will surely follow." On the other hand, the *Lancet* held that "if in any direction it is allowable for competitors in the race of life to dispense with self-control it would appear that they may, to a great extent, use this liberty with respect to physical and mental exertion." In other words, we must not eat too much or drink too much, but we may study hard and take plenty of exercise, not only without harm, but with the best results, and if old people wish to live out all the days, they should find plenty to do for both mind and body.



## LUNCHES AND TEAS.

The season for lunches and teas comes rapidly on, and a few hints and suggestions may be welcomed. A good-natured rivalry in these matters is healthful. It is not only credible, but really useful, if pretty, economical dishes are served when made appetizing. Elaborate lunches are very discouraging to the young housekeeper who must be moderate in expenditure. She enjoys society, and will, of course, desire to return the courteous invitations of her more wealthy friends. Let her not be dismayed by their elegant and finished arrangements of linen, china, glass and eatables. To those gifted with "a genius" for making all things prettier by their

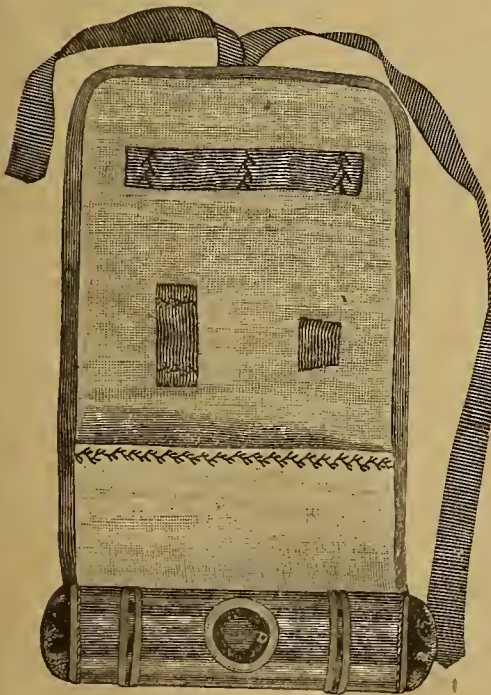


WORK-BOX No. 1—CLOSED.

artistic touch, it may be these thoughts will be unnecessary; but to the far greater number, unblest with the New England "faculty" or the heaven-given "talent," we will hope that any help, even as modestly offered as this, may prove useful, and therefore acceptable.

The table decoration deserves and receives special attention. As any tea tastes better from a delicate china cup, so does any food prove more appetizing if served with "an eye for beauty." See a word picture: The table is covered with the finest cloth you own. It has been ironed and folded, and unfolded and spread with greatest care. There is not a wrinkle. Don't be troubled that Mrs. B has one that looks like satin. Yours is beautiful, much plainer, and is consistent with your means. The napkins match the cloth, of course. These have been purchased at a moderate price. You are satisfied, because you know the best are woven of silk and linen, veritable satin in appearance. You do not aspire to be extravagant. Your object is consistency in all things. The centerpiece is of fine bleached linen, twenty inches square. The center is left plain. The border is formed of colossal three and four leaved clovers.

If you desire to draw this for yourself, enlarge from nature one of each. Cut from paper until you find the desired size. The border must be so deep that there will only be room enough for the flower-bowl you intend to use on it. Lay the pattern on the corners in such a way as to form a pretty, rounding point, and work up to the center. It will not be difficult to make them join well, and there need be no stiffness in the arrangement. Outline with gold thread. Vein and stem with the



NEEDLE-CASE.

same. Above the outlining of the edge of the leaf you use white silk done in the irregular stitch, short and long, which is made like this: For the outside edge of the centerpiece you allow enough linen to be buttonholed with this same stitch, and this follows the shape of the leaf, and is not a straight row all around. This, with a glass bowl in the center filled with Myriophylla roses, with their pure whiteness, shining green leaves and tinted leaflets, is a most attractive ornament. One sitting near it said, "I had no idea how much better food tasted with such a picture before you." Lay the

centerpiece diagonally, of course. At two corners of this, but not on it, are two small glass dishes or plates. One holds salted almonds and the other dainty confectionery.

To define the place of each guest, a small, irregular-shaped card, gilt-edged, has the name written on it, and is tied with a bow of ribbon—or any narrow one will serve the purpose—to a corsage bouquet of the favorite flower of the guest, when known. If the hostess paints well, she may add to the prettiness by cutting from cardboard any flower she wants to use, and painting it.

It is not necessary that the china should be uniform in make or size. Have the plate, cup and saucer to correspond, or be a marked contrast, as pink and blue, white and green, etc. Two forks, one knife and one teaspoon are needed for each plate. These are polished to their best and neatly laid.

The first course is blue-point oysters. Many used have no right to the name; are fat and small, however, and few know the difference. Six of these are served on an oyster-plate to each guest. These, once rare, now in general use, are an excellent imitation of the inside of half an oyster-shell. Fashion is dispensing with these, and in place, small, round plates, only a size larger than the ordinary bread and butter plate, are used. These are served with any thin, salted cracker you may fancy.

Second, a delicate soup—your choice will be in reference to your menu. Serve with this finger-rolls or thinly-spread bread and butter, cut in tiny pieces. The former require special pans; these are divided into grooves about the size of your finger. They are made of biscuit dough, must be of even size, and baked a delicate brown. Glaze with milk or white of egg just before putting in the oven; this will color them. If you wish to use the latter, you will spread the loaf before cutting the slice. Let it be as thin as you can handle it. This is a simple lunch, and only one relish is necessary.

Third, a dish of sweetbreads, fried like oysters, the small, canned French peas, well heated and poured around them. These may be substituted by croquettes of chicken or finely-minced veal, which must be delicately seasoned. Never omit nutmeg; some prefer a pinch of mace. These are to be served without peas.

Fourth, a salad. Your taste will suggest what kind and the way to serve it.

Fifth, for dessert you may have a delicate gelatin pudding, then fruit, and finish with coffee and the confectionery already on the table. None of this is very expensive, and prettily served, all will agree that it was a delightful luncheon.

But you may ask, how shall we make these appetizing, and how pretty? In the center of your plate of oysters, which must be very cold, lay a bit of lemon, just one eighth, which may be squeezed without soiling the fingers. Around the edge of the plate a bright green sprig of parsley here and there. Your bread and butter plates, on which lie the finger-rolls and the slice of golden butter, are pretty enough in themselves. A golden-brown finger-roll is appetizing, both in appearance and taste.

Let each salad-leaf hold just enough mayonnaise for its own need. A little heaped pile of yellowness on the light green will be pretty. If it is a cucumber and tomato salad, made with the French dressing, let it be put in a glass bowl, with a clear lump of ice in the center; its crystal shining invites a taste. Serve your croquettes on a prettily-decorated plate. Let the doily be small enough just to hold the croquettes and not conceal the edges of the plate. In each standing croquette put a little sprig of parsley, coming from the point.

If you prefer a tomato salad, serve them whole, as I described a year since. Perhaps it would be well to repeat it briefly: Select tomatoes all of one size, and not large. Carefully skin them (cold), and do this early, so they may have two or three hours in the ice-chest. Cut a lid from each, remove seeds with a penknife—blunt point.

Make a mayonnaise dressing in this way: Yolks of two hard-boiled eggs rubbed smooth and added to two raw eggs. Add oil slowly, and flavor with a little vinegar, salt, pepper and finely-chopped celery, as fine as mustard-seed. This is excellent. Just before going to the table, lay salad-leaves on a plain white French china platter or small meat-dish. Scalloped edges add to the prettiness. Staud your toma-

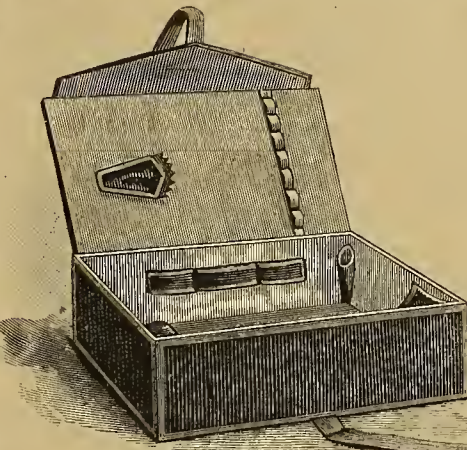
Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

atoes, which you have just filled with the dressing, on this. Have ready two hard-boiled eggs, chop whites fine and sprinkle over the top of the tomato. Chop the yolks, and put in the center of the white. If you have a potato-grater, it will be much prettier if the egg is run separately through this and used as above. The yellow, white, red and green leaf below is as great an ornament as it is delightful to the palate.

Your pudding-bowl may be placed in a plated-ware bowl or a larger china one. Arrange your fruit with glossy green leaves or a pretty vine or flowers. Your taste will direct that. Coffee in the beautiful after-dinner china, with the dainty creamers and bowls at each corner of the



WORK-BOX No. 2.

table, and the confectionery in the clear glass, will give the finishing touch to your good and very pretty entertainment.

HOPE HOLIDAY.

## TEACHING OUR DAUGHTERS ECONOMY.

In many homes the daughters are carefully taught economy along some lines, but are allowed to grow up so lamentably ignorant along others that their lack of knowledge here more than counteracts the instruction and practice given in the other things.

In some homes, the mothers and daughters religiously save every scrap from the table, yet through a mistaken idea of economy, in attempting to make the same scraps palatable, they oftentimes waste much good material, and yet fail to secure a good dish, or one that is particularly relished. More often, though, the scraps are used to good advantage, but the waste or lack of judgment in buying is so great as to overbalance the other economy. There may be as much economy displayed in the selection and purchase of materials as in their use, and as it is a very important feature in household expenses, it should be carefully and systematically taught to our girls.

No one can expend money judiciously until they fully know and appreciate its true value. It is hard, if not impossible, for us to fully appreciate the value of that which belongs to another, so that if we would teach our daughters the value of a dollar, before they spend that dollar, it must pass into their absolute possession; and not as a gift, either, but as some equivalent.

It has been said that in no other way can we learn the value of money excepting as we first earn and then spend it. In many homes it is not advisable for the daughters to go away to earn money. Indeed, this should never be done, excepting as necessity absolutely demands it, custom and "independence" to the contrary. How, then, can our girls be taught the value and economical use of money?

First, let them be taught housekeeping, for this is every girl's inalienable right, and it should not be denied her. Then place in her hands a certain allowance for table expenses, and if desired, for other household expenses also, and let her do the buying for a stated time, understanding that if the bill overruns the amount allowed, the family must go hungry until the time for receiving the next allowance. Or if she can set a satisfactory table, provided with healthful, nutritious food, and yet save something from the amount

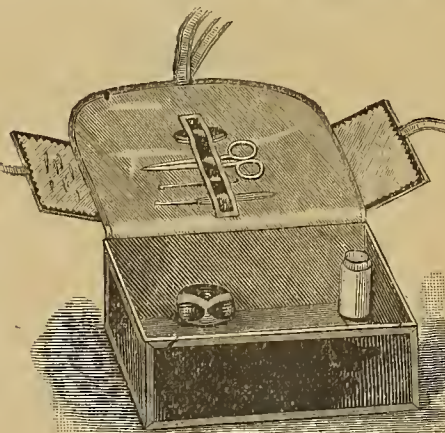
allowed, that saved is to be her own. If she be carefully taught to distinguish the difference between stinginess and close, careful buying, there will be laid the cornerstone of future domestic happiness.

The fact that the money saved is to be her own will set her to studying the best and cheapest articles of food, and will thus become to her one of the most valuable of her home studies or teaching. In the farmer's family, where it would not always be practicable to have a stated allowance, the difficulty might be obviated by setting aside for the daughter's use, in providing for the table or other expenses, the income from the poultry, the dairy, the garden, or from all combined, if necessary, allowing her the surplus for her own use, to spend as she pleases.

As farmers' daughters are most energetic and unselfish, the parent might depend on it that a marked increase in the profits of whatever department on money-making was given over to the daughter's care, as well as a like increase in family comforts, would be the result. With the enthusiasm of youth, they would undertake the study and application of new and improved methods; and if given the necessary help in carrying out the heavier parts of the work, they would unselfishly spend much of the surplus funds for the comfort and convenience of the loved ones at home. So that while the daughters were learning most wholesome and valuable lessons, the parents and other members of the family would also reap much of the reward.

The girl also goes to a home of her own with a good knowledge of the value of money and the economical use of it, also knows just what and how much a dollar will buy, and has learned to spend it for the things that will be most conducive to the family health and comfort; has in the learning of this also learned—unconsciously though it may be—how to steer clear of and avoid some of the most dangerous of domestic rocks and shoals. Add to this a practical knowledge of how to make the most of what may be on hands, how to make a little go a long ways, or, if necessary, "something out of nothing," and "hard times" will have lost much of its terrors.

True economy is not so much the spending of little, as the spending wisely. Nothing is cheap, no difference how small the price, if it is not a good article and one needed. Many articles of food costing but a few cents, are far from economical, because they possess little in nutritive or health-giving properties. The truly economical woman makes a study of these



WORK-BOX No. 1—OPEN.

things, and knows the real or relative value of every article she purchases, whether it be for the larder or wardrobe, and happy indeed the girl who has been taught these things by a wise mother, and need not devote the first years of her married life, when so much time and strength are needed in becoming accustomed to the new order of life, to the study of these questions. CLARA SENSIBAUH EVERTS.

## REMOVING PEONIES AND TULIPS.

MR. EDITOR:—Will some FARM AND FIRESIDE reader please tell me when is the best time to remove peonies; also time to plant tulip bulbs? MRS. C. P. L.

Genesee county, Mich.

ANSWER BY GEO. W. PARK:—The best time to divide and transplant peonies is early in the spring, though they may be removed in the autumn. Tulip bulbs should invariably be planted in autumn.



## Our Household.

### THE LOST CHILD.

She had to take a journey once with all her children—eight, Her brother Tom, the mean old thing, said, "Send 'em on as freight." "Do take the vestibule," said Sis, "so that they can't drop through— For if you spill a few of them, whatever would you do?" But though they joked and though she laughed, she had a heap of fears, And sometimes grew so nervous that she sought relief in tears. But when the morning dawned at length, and all the eight were dressed, So spick and span, and prim and trim, all in their Sunday best, She made her mind up, then and there, to not go through their names— Say Alfred, Lillian, Benjie, Sue, Lucille, Jack, Maud and James— But simply count them as they stood when they got off the train— 'Twould save a deal of thinking and confusion of the brain. So off they started on their way, arriving there at noon— I'm sure she never thought to reach the place very soon; The brakeman and conductor both helped all her little brood To disembark; then she begins to count them as they stood, And "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven," she said aloud, then stopped— The people all were laughing, so she thought she would have dropped! Each window held a grinning face—none looked unless he smiled— So, mortified, she stopped before she counted the eighth child. The engine bell began to ring, the train moved slowly on— She turned in nervous haste to see if any child were gone. She knew she'd counted only seven, when they should number eight, So tries again, and gasping, sinks upon a pile of freight. "I've lost a child," she cries aloud, "my child is on that train, Oh, stop it—telegraph!" A man of calculating brain Says: "Pardon—what's the lot?" "Eight—eight!" she shrieks again aloud, Forgetting all things save her loss, nor heeding now the crowd. "And here are seven," the stranger says—"pray, quiet your alarms— The eighth—well, how will this one do you're holding in your arms?" She clasps her little Benjie boy and laughs and cries by turns, Then seeing all the smiling crowd, her poor face burns and burns!

### HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

As sleeves are to be the indicative of every costume this season, the sleeve we give may be the model for some one to select.

Capes, too, are of all kinds, the immense sleeves making them indispensable, al-



TRAVELING-CAPE.

though the new sacks are provided with quite roomy affairs.

The coats are quite long, tight-fitting, with a revere collar, and large, plain sleeves; the material giving the chic to the garment. The cloths used are very heavy, chinchilla, beaver and Scotch mix being favorites.

Fur capes are abundant and quite reasonable in prices. The cloth capes are also very comfortable, being lined throughout. Some are brightened by plaid linings. A very convenient strap is fastened underneath to hold them on.

In the novelties for weddings and other gifts, I notice a quaint device of knife and fork combined for eating watermelon. It comes in plated goods for \$1.25. Small spades with perforations for dishing batter-cakes are shown in nice styles from \$2.50 to \$4.

Silver-plated cups and saucers in price \$4.50 to \$5, in the long run would be the most economical thing for a young housekeeper to have; as they began they could purchase three, adding another for each member of the family, the breakable china being kept for occasional use only. In twenty years of housekeeping, much could be saved by this investment at first. As I look back over the many years of housekeeping, and think of the numberless teacups and saucers broken, I wonder what amount could have been saved had I been thoughtful enough and could have gotten them then. Some might object that they savored too much of "tin cups;" but I think the ones I saw were very nice.

The long belt-pins lately introduced are a boon to those who cannot control the secession between skirt and waist, than which, nothing in a woman's dress seems more slovenly.

A nice little arrangement resembling a small hoe, called a "food-pusher," is nice to teach a small child neat habits in eating, something many parents are quite lax about. Silver novelties of all kinds are quite the fad, and very many pretty ones can be had in all prices ranging from one dollar upward. L. L. C.

### WILD GRAPES.

This fruit, which is usually abundant in our woods, can be put up for winter use in many excellent ways. The jelly made from them is far more delicious than that of the cultivated grape; the jam is also very good. When very ripe, a delicate marmalade can be prepared from this fruit. The wine is quite equal to port, if kept until age mellows it.

To make the jelly, take the grapes before overripe, pick them from the stems, put in a preserve-kettle, mash, set on the fire, let come to a boil; take up, press out the juice either in a jelly-press or through a flannel bag. Measure, and put back on the fire; to every pint add a pound of sugar, stir until dissolved, let heat rapidly and boil until the liquid will jelly in a spoon. Take up in glasses, cover with paper and set in a cool place.

For jam, select ripe grapes of the larger variety, pulp them, and put the skins in a bowl and the pulps in another. Put the pulps in a preserve-kettle and set over the fire to boil for two minutes; press through a colander to take out the seeds; add the skins and measure; to every pint allow half a pound of sugar, mix, and put into the kettle, and boil rapidly for twenty minutes, stirring to prevent scorching. When thick, take up in small jars and seal.

If marmalade is preferred, take very ripe grapes, mash, put in a preserve-kettle and set over the fire to heat. Rub through a coarse wire sieve until all the pulp is extracted. Weigh it and put back in the kettle, add a little water to prevent burning, and set over the fire. For every pound of fruit pulp add half a pound of sugar, let cook until very thick, stirring all the while to keep from sticking. Take up in jars or little molds.

Wild grapes, picked from the stem, can be packed in jars, and boiling hot molasses poured over them to use for pies in winter.

Wine made of wild grapes was regarded as a very strengthening beverage by the southern families of a hundred years ago, and was always found in their cellars. The following recipes for making it are taken from a manuscript cook-book of an old Virginia housewife:

To make wine of wild black grape, pick from the stems, put in a large wooden vessel and cover with cold water; mash and strain. For every gallon of juice add three pounds of sugar. Put in a cask, let stand open for two weeks, then stop up and let stand six months before using.

If the grape known as the fox-grape is used, for every bushel pour over twenty-two quarts of water; wash the grapes and let stand twenty-four hours. Strain through a thin cloth, measure the juice; to every gallon add two pounds of brown sugar. Let stand over night, skim, pour

in a wine-cask, cover the bung-hole with cloth and set away for two months, then fasten tightly, and keep a year before using. ELIZA R. PARKER.

### SALAD-MAKING.

"With brains" should always be put at the head of the list of materials that must go to the making of a salad, but if a person will only bring an ordinary brain, in a high state of concentration, to bear, he or she will be amazed to find the almost limitless number and variety of vegetables and meats that can be combined with other materials to produce those toothsome and nourishing, and in hot weather, those perspiration and temper saving dishes called salads.

The celebrated Thomas I. Muney, author of a most profitable book on salads, lays it



EMPIRE SLEEVE.

down as a cardinal principle, "no oil, no salad," but the wise women of Boston and thereabout, have discovered that a very palatable salad can be made with cream or butter as a substitute for oil. In the complicated salads, without any intention of "going for to do it," we mix the elements of food in about the proportions marked out in carefully-studied dietaries. The lettuce or other fresh vegetable supplies water and mineral salts; the chicken, lobster or other meats furnishes protein matter; the oil gives the necessary fat, and the rolls, or bread or crackers we eat with it furnishes the carbohydrate material. Such a salad as this, in warm weather, can be made to do the duty of a steak, cooked over a strong fire; and a glass or two of well-made iced tea will add a refreshing drink "to wash it down." Make them in the cool of the morning in summer-time. MRS. H. M. PLUNKETT.

### TRAVELING-CAPE.

This is a new style of the ever-necessary cape. A circular cape, with a seam down each shoulder, and ornamented with three rows of cloth applied as strap seams. The fronts are kept together by a strap at the throat, and another strap hidden under the revers will keep the cape double-breasted when it is closed. A heavy cloth makes up best, and takes from two and one half to three yards, according to width.

### RECIPE FOR INFLAMED CORNS.

I was told of an effective and sure cure for a corn, which is so simple and easy to prepare that everyone suffering from one should try it. It is this: Take a tablespoonful of brown sugar, then shave from the laundry Ivory soap enough to mix well with the sugar, and lay it on the corn; then wrap a soft, linen rag around it to keep it in place, and let it remain over night. It generally relieves in one night, but if not, apply several times. SARA H. HENTON.

### HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway is now selling excursion tickets for home-seekers to points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana at one fare for the round trip. The dates of these excursions are October 2d, November 6th and December 4th. Tickets will be good for twenty days.

Home-seekers' tickets are also being sold to points West and Southwest, dates of sale being September 25th and October 9th; good returning within twenty days. Liberal stop-over privileges will be granted on all tickets. For rates and further information, apply to agents B. & O. S. W. R'y, or address G. B. WARFEL, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, or J. M. CHESBROUGH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

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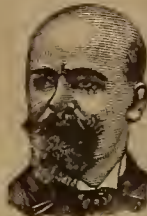


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## Beeman's Pepsin Gum.



**CAUTION.**—See that the name Beeman is on each wrapper.

The Perfection of Chewing Gum and a Delicious Remedy for Indigestion. Each tablet contains one grain Beeman's pure pepsin. Send 5 cents for sample package.

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to wash as clean as can be done on the 75,000 in use. Washboard and with much more ease. This applies to Terrific Perfect Washing Machine which will be sent on trial at wholesale price if not satisfactory money refunded. Agents Wanted. For exclusive territory. Terms and prices write PORTLAND MFG. CO., Box 4, Portland, Mich. Mention this paper.

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by securing health and comfort. TOKOLOGY is a complete ladies' guide in health and disease—a book for every woman. The demand has been very great, but it is needed in every new home. It is already printed in English, German, Swedish and Russian. Everywhere it is followed by benedictions. Prepaid \$2.75. Sample pages free. Best terms to agents. ALICE B. STOCKHAM & CO., 277 Madison St., Chicago. Mention this paper.

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BATTERY  
Tub fits bath or two PAIRS of water make FULL SUBMERGENT BATH. We make Dry Battery and Attachments for Home Electric Bath. Invigorating. Cheap. Investigate. Acme Mfg. Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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We direct special attention to the following remarkable statement:

For many years I suffered from Catarrh of the head and throat, which destroyed my hearing, and for twenty-five years I was so deaf that I could not understand conversation at all. Could not hear a clock strike by holding my ear against it. I had tried every known remedy, and nothing had given me the slightest relief. I obtained Dr. Moore's treatment, and had not used it three weeks until my hearing began to improve, and now I can hear common conversation across a room without difficulty; can hear a clock strike in an adjoining room, 30 feet away, with the door closed, and I think I am entirely cured and my hearing permanently restored.

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**PREMIUMS FOR LADIES.** We are giving grand premiums to ladies for getting up clubs for our paper. Address at once, LADIES HOME COMPANION, Springfield, O.



**NOTICE** We receive many orders for patterns without any name or post-office address signed, hence we cannot fill the orders. If any of our readers have not received their patterns, and will write us a letter giving the full particulars so we can verify their order, we will be glad to look their orders up and fill them immediately.



No. 6222.—BOY'S CAPE OVERCOAT, WITH MILITARY CAPE. 11 cents.

This is just the style of coat needed by our little men to help them brave the winter weather now fast approaching. It affords perfect protection to the body, and has a deep cape which can be worn when very cold or removed when the days are mild. The rolling collar can be turned up for the better protection of the throat, and the deep pockets or the chest-protecting, double-breasted fronts being safety retreats for the cold little hands.

Sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 6226.—LADIES' BASQUE, WITH JACKET FRONT. 11 cents.

The mode portrays the new style postilion back, the revived Fedora or Spanish front with the still popular Eton jacket style, all combining to present a basque unequalled for its general becomingness, utility and convenience. The full fronts close invisibly in center, being arranged over glove-fitted linings, shaped with the usual double darts. Ladies of stout build will rejoice in the revival of the graceful postilion back, the new style showing the fashionable godet folds that start from the points below the waist line indicated by single buttons.

Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



No. 6221.—LADIES' JACKET BASQUE, WITH DOUBLE-BREADED VEST FRONT. 11 cents.

This stylish basque has a double-breasted vest front, with wide revers of heliotrope broadcloth. The design is extremely modish and universally becoming, stout or slim ladies wearing it with equal grace. The adjustment is glove-fitting, and the very full gigot sleeves are in latest mode.

Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

I think your bazaar patterns are a little the best fitting I ever tried. Please find 33 cents for three more.

MRS. JOS. LEACH, Running Water, S. Dakota.

Your patterns are a great attraction. It is worth taking the paper for.

MRS. R. H. WILLIAMS, Sundance, Wyo.

I have found your patterns, I am pleased to say, what you claim for them—perfect-fitting and economical.

MRS. T. C. BEGGS, Allegheny City, Pa.

I am highly pleased with the pattern I ordered for my sister. It gave a perfect fit.

MILLY ROBINSON, Richmond, Ontario.

Your patterns are so cheap and satisfactory, I do not know what I should do without them these hard times. The one I wish now is the ladies' cape, 4078. I take both your papers, and would not be without them on any account.

CARRIE BRADLEY, Bourbon, Mo.

# 40 CENT PATTERNS FOR 10 CENTS.

Any **FOUR** Patterns and the Farm and Fireside one year, 50 cents. (Present subscribers accepting this offer will have their time advanced one year.)

When subscribers accept this offer, no commission or premium will be allowed the club raiser or agent.

These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand for our paper among strangers, and to make it more valuable than ever to our old friends, we decided to offer them to the lady readers of the Farm and Fireside for the remarkably low price of only 10 Cents Each. Postage one cent extra.

These Patterns are cut for us by the oldest, and we think, the best Pattern Manufacturers of New York City.

The patterns are all of the very latest New York styles, and are unequalled for style, ac-

curacy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-four years these patterns have been used the country over. Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress. Your order will be filled the same day it is received. You can order any of the patterns which

have been offered in the back numbers of the Farm and Fireside. Order by number.

Do not fail to give BUST measure if for ladies, and WAIST measure if for skirt pattern, and AGE if for misses, boys, girls and children. Order patterns by their number.

We guarantee every pattern to be perfect and exactly as represented. To get BUST measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents.

Postage one cent extra on EACH pattern.



No. 6206.—LADIES' COAT. 11 cents.

With the chilly weather comes a demand for top garments, so we here furnish one of the latest designs for a ladies' coat. It is made of brown tailor-cloth in the fashionable three-quarter length, and fits the figure smoothly. The fronts are faultlessly adjusted by long bust darts and curved center seam, which gives a specially graceful appearance to full figures. The closing is accomplished in double-breasted style by very large and handsome smoked-pearl buttons and buttonholes. The backs are outlined on each seam by bias straps of the cloth, half an inch wide, stitched on each raw edge. These end just below the curve of the waist line, from which point the back falls in hollow box-plaits laid underneath to form the new and stylish full back here shown. The collar, wrists and lower edges of coat are trimmed with cloth in the same way, following out the Greek design, plainly shown on each rounded plait in back. The ample sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to admit of the easy introduction of the dress sleeves. The trimming is one that any good operator on the sewing-machine can easily carry out, but the cloth thus used must be of good quality and firm texture. Braid, galloon, fur or any preferred trimming can be used, or the coat can be finished with plain edges. The coat can be made from the dress material and warmly interlined. Tweed, covert suiting, cheviot, whipcord and all the rough-surfaced cloths being la mode.

Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



No. 6228.—MISSSES' BASQUE. 11 cents. Sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 6229.—MISSSES' COSTUME. 11 cents. Sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 6207.—LADIES' BASQUE. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



No. 6223.—MISSSES' WATERPROOF CLOAK. 11 cents.

With the aid of the waterproof materials now on sale in dry-goods stores, and with this pattern, a mackintosh can be made at home at a trifling expense. Its construction is simple, but stylish, the large arm-eyec being specially adapted to accommodate the very full dress sleeves now in vogue. The cape, of fashionable length, closed to the waist, does away with the necessity for sleeves, which are only an annoyance when adjusting a rainy-day cloak. The loose-fitting fronts close invisibly in center with buttons and buttonholes on a fly. Capacious pockets placed in handy position are protected with deep laps. The back fits closely to the waist, straps being provided in which tape or ribbon is inserted to pass around the waist and tie in front. The cape can be made adjustable if preferred. The rolling collar can be turned up for better protection in a storm, an additional strap, with buttons, being added to hold it in position. Mixed plaid, striped or plain tweed and cheviot, serge, diagonal, covert and rough, double-faced cloth are all suitable by the mode. The cape is generally lined, but this will depend upon the material selected.

Sizes, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.



No. 6224.—LADIES' BASQUE. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



No. 6225.—BOY'S SUIT. 11 cents. Sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



No. 6230.—GIRL'S COAT. 11 cents. Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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For the Farm and Fireside one year and any **FOUR** patterns, send 50 cents.

For ladies, give **BUST** measure. For **SKIRT** patterns, give **WAIST** measure only. For misses, boys, girls or children, give **AGE** only. Send 11 cents for each pattern.

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Address **FARM AND FIRESIDE**, Springfield, Ohio.



## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### THE NIGHT IS FAR SPENT.

Night is far spent and morn is near—  
Morn of the cloudless and the clear;  
'Tis but a little and we come  
To our reward, our crown, our home!  
Finished the toil, the rest begun,  
The battle fought, the triumph won!

We grudge not then the toil, the way;  
Its ending is the endless day!  
We shrink not from these tempests keen,  
With little of the calm between;  
We welcome each descending sun—  
Ere morn our joy may be begun!

### THE DEAD WIFE.

**T**HE hour set for the funeral had come. The hearse, with its black plumes, stood at the farm-house door. It seemed a strange and foreign thing among the bright-colored hol-lybocks, the commonplace sunshine, the lowing of cows in the barn-yard, and the chickens that moved about upon the green lawn before the house. The Jersey wagons of the neighboring farmers filled the road, for the Garretts were much respected.

Mrs. Garrett, who had just died, was a "home body" and saw but little of her neighbors, but her husband had grown rich by great industry and close saving, and had pushed his children on in the world.

John, his only son, had been to college, and the girls to boarding-school, and they were so improved that they seemed to belong to quite another class from their mother.

They had stood with their father at the coffin to look for the last time at the woman who lay there.

"Your mother was a pretty woman when she was young," the farmer had said. It had startled him to see how thin and withered her face was under the white hair.

"Sarah's only fifty," he continued. "She hadn't ought to look so old," he said. He had not thought of her looks when she was alive.

There was a certain sullen resentment under his grief that she was dead. How was he to do without her? She was a master hand at cooking, butter-making, laundrywork and sewing. He had never thought to ask her if she needed help. She had never complained, and to complete her work she had risen at four and had gone to bed late at night. Things always ran smoothly. She never spoke of being ill. It stunned him when she took this cold and sank under it in two days. The doctor said that all her strength was gone. "Sarah had the strength of ten women," the husband said. "Where had it gone?"

He was amazed and indignant. Was this the justice of God, to take away a woman so useful in the world? It was not just!

Her daughter sobbed vehemently. She had always been so tender! She did so much for them! They did not, it is true, feel well acquainted with her since they grew up. But between their music and their studies and their young companions, and other social occupations, their lives had been filled! They smoothed the folds of her merino gown, a little ashamed that the neighbors should see that she had no silk dress. She had insisted that each of them should have silk gowns, and had helped to make them.

Jack, her son, like his father, was shocked to see how tired and worn his mother looked. He had talked for a year or two of taking her for a week to New York. She had never seen a great city. But he always had some engagement. He remembered now that she had made enough in the dairy to keep him in spending money at college. He wished he had contrived that little holiday for her! They all felt now how good and unselfish she had been, and how dear to them.

"Why should she be taken from us?" the old man moaned, bitterly. "It is cruel. Why has God done this thing?"

And the dead woman lying there, her lips closed forever, could make no answer save that which toil had stamped upon the thin, worn face that seemed pleading for rest.—*Youth's Companion.*

### FAITHFUL PREACHING.

Much is said of the necessity of preaching a plain gospel, yet there are multitudes of people who will hear none of it. Let the faithful pastor prepare his sermons for practical effects against sinful practices and

tendencies, and deliver them in the utmost kindness, and with tears, still he will be styled by a certain class of bearers "a terrible scold," "a chronic faultfinder," "an old fogey," and so on. Some of his critics will be cruel enough to call him a coward who hides behind his cloak; who strikes sinners in public when they cannot strike back, and who takes advantage of his position to wreak personal vengeance against his enemies. The gospel preacher has always been subject to this sort of abuse, and probably always will be. No conscientious minister can excuse himself from the duty of lifting up his voice like a trumpet, and telling the people of their sins. What is the use of having preachers if we will not have the truth? Don't be too particular as to what form the truth may come in.

### LIFE.

How we prize the life that now is—this mortal life, this life of uncertainty, this life that is fast fleeting away, this life with all its environments, with all its limitations, with all its aches and pains and disappointments! How, withal, we love this life! How we long to retain it! How we would like to invest it with immortality and dwell here forever! How loath we are to part with it! With what reluctance, with what unavailing protests we yield to the inevitable!

Yet this life to which we thus cling is not worthy of mention in comparison with the life possible to us and promised to us; the life we have even now, and shall have forevermore, if we have Christ—a life unlimited; a life that has all eternity for its fuller expansion; a life that knows no aches, no pains, no disappointments, no death. Is it not strange that so many may be found who have no appreciation of it, no deep yearning for it—who so little prize it that they refuse, when it is freely offered them without money and without price?

### IMPROVEMENT AND AMUSEMENT.

Hon. William E. Gladstone says, in regard to the problem of pleasure versus work: "You want amusement, but that does not exclude improvement. Do you suppose when you see men engaged in study that they dislike it? No. There is labor, no doubt, but it is so associated with interest all along that it is forgotten in the delight which it carries in its performance, and no people know that better than the working class. . . . But what is to be desired is that some effort should be made by men of all classes, and perhaps by none more than by the laboring class, to lift ourselves above the level of what is purely frivolous, and to endeavor to find our amusement in making ourselves acquainted with things of real interest and beauty."

### COURAGE TO DO AND DARE.

How much we admire men who are decided and outspoken—those who accept heartily the testimony of the word of God, then risk all for it, whatever the consequences, and make always a bold stand for Christ. Out and out for Christ, the greatest safeguard against backsliding. The more useful course to pursue if you want to do real work for Christ. You must live out your profession to have influence with others. Your testimony will have weight just in proportion as you act out fearlessly what you believe. To be a decided, outspoken Christian is the only way to be happy, safe and useful.

### GOOD READING.

The Cincinnati Gazette, now issued every Tuesday and Friday mornings, for only one dollar a year. A delightful feature is its miscellaneous correspondence on the Home and Farm page, a page that belongs exclusively to the Gazette's rapidly-increasing family of readers who make it intensely interesting by varied expressions of thought and friendly discussion. Write the Cincinnati Gazette Co., Cincinnati, O., for a free sample copy, and examine this as well as many other pleasing features. Subscribe for it, and make money by inducing others to subscribe. It is a great metropolitan daily newspaper, and farm, shop and home paper, all boiled down to twice a week, and costs less than a penny an issue.

### KNOWS A GOOD THING.

I have sent for three patterns, and they have proven very satisfactory. I think your fashion department a decided improvement to your paper. It is, however, always a welcome visitor. MAGGIE KINNEY, Winlock, Wash.

See page 13 for new patterns.

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## Queries.

### READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**Bean-threshers.**—S. J. M., Mechanicsburg, Ill. Bean-threshers are made by Charles H. Bidwell, Albion, N. Y.

**Weevil in Wheat.**—W. J. F., Poland, Ohio. The best method of destroying weevil in stored wheat is by the use of bisulphid of carbon. Pour a couple of ounces of this volatile liquid in a saucer placed on top of the grain, and close up the bin tightly. Or the liquid can be put in the center of the grain by means of a long iron pipe with a close-fitting rod. Push the tube into the grain, withdraw the rod, pour the liquid down the tube and then withdraw the tube. Or tie cotton to the end of a long stick, soak it with the liquid, then push it into the center of the grain. The vapor of bisulphid of carbon is highly inflammable. Keep it away from fire.

**Smut in Corn—Parsnips and Salsify.**—R. C., Adrian, Mich. Smut is caused by the growth within the corn-plant of a minute parasitic plant. The spores, or seeds, of smut adhering to the corn used as seed are carried to the soil, where they germinate and send their microscopic mycelium threads into and up the corn-plant as it grows. The best method of prevention is to plant seed-corn that has been prepared by the hot-water treatment used for seed-wheat, described in the August 15th number of this paper.—Parsnips and salsify do not have to be frozen to make them good for eating. The flavor is improved by frost. They are so hardy that freezing does not injure them, and that part of the crop intended for spring use may safely be left in the ground over winter.

**Farm Cheese-making—Keeping Cabbages for Winter.**—P. C., Amma, W. Va. It would take more space than can be spared to give full directions for making cheese at home. You need a good manual on the subject, and we can recommend the "A B C of Cheese-making," by J. H. Monrad, Winnetka, Ill. Price, fifty cents. For twelve dollars you can get a complete outfit for making cheese on a small scale from A. McK. Wilson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.—For keeping a few



dozen heads of cabbage for use during the winter, barrels may be filled with trimmed heads, placed lengthwise in a shallow trench and covered with a layer of dry leaves, chaff or straw and a top covering of six or eight inches of earth. Or wrap the outer leaves closely around each head, stand them root up on the surface of dry ground, in single or double lines, and cover with a ridge of earth, as shown in the illustration. Pull and store only when the cabbages are dry.

**To Cure Bacon.**—R. A. B., Strasburg, Va. The sides, or fitches, of pork are first rubbed with dry salt on the flesh side, then placed one on the other, flesh side uppermost, on a bench that will allow the brine to drain away readily. In about five days rub off the salt, put on a fresh supply, and pile up the pieces again, putting at the bottom those which were at the top. Change and salt the pieces twice at least. Salted thus with dry, fresh salt, the bacon will be sweeter, finer, and will keep better than when salted in brine. The place for salting should be cool, dry and have a free circulation of air. The time required will depend on conditions, such as the thickness of the sides and the dryness of the weather. About six weeks is the usual time. For smoking the sides, use green hickory and fresh, clean corn-cobs. Smoke about a month, or until the bacon is perfectly dry, but not hard. Before smoking, the flesh side should be sprinkled thickly with bran or ground pepper, which will form a crust and prevent the smoke from getting too deep into the meat. Bacon may be canvassed like ham and hung up in a dry, dark, cool place, or may be packed in boxes with dry, sifted wood ashes. Put a layer of ashes in the bottom of the box, then a layer of sides, then ashes, and so on until the box is filled, the top layer of ashes being six or seven inches thick. The boxes must be kept in the dry. If the ashes become damp, unpack the sides and repack in dry ashes.

**Garden Irrigation.**—Dr. A. C. W., Hugo, Ill., writes: "I want to irrigate a garden. River only ten or fifteen rods away. I cannot afford a large outlay of money to do so. What would be my cheapest manner of bringing the water? There is also a ravine, or gulch, I could dam and make a reservoir within five or seven rods of garden. Now, had I better do that and use a small dam? If so, how construct dam and the outlet so it would not wash? Or would river and small wind-pump or cheap motor or engine be best?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH.**—A definite reply to the question cannot well be given without knowing all the particular conditions and surroundings. Much depends on the soil itself. When the land is porous enough to easily absorb water, irrigation is usually more easily accomplished, and more satisfactory than on soils that do not take up water, or allow it to filter through readily. In porous soil I prefer subirrigation by tile lines placed at proper distance, say eight feet apart. In my garden I can irrigate only a strip about two feet wide by one line of tile. This takes too much tile and labor. Possibly you may intend to apply the water from the surface. For a small (home) garden a barrel, hung between wheels, and easily emptied by turning over to one side, will answer well enough. With a horse hitched to it, you can draw many hundred gallons a day from the near river. I water my closely-planted (early) celery in this way. The barrel is emptied into a box on the upper end of tile lines, and from there the water flows down in these channels prepared for the purpose. For a larger garden I would have a small windmill, or other power, to pump up the water into a tank, and carry it in pipes to the garden, where it may be easily distributed by cheap hose, made as described in an earlier volume of this paper, and from there copied in other papers and works on gardening.

## VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. DETMERS, 1515 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Note.—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

**Actinomycosis.**—A. McK., Memphis, Mo. You will find a brief description of the treatment of actinomycosis in FARM AND FIRESIDE of October 1st.

**Actinomycosis.**—M. B. C., Fountain, Col. What you complain of seems to be a case of actinomycosis in the superior maxillary bone, and therefore incurable. The best you can do is to prepare the beef for beef.

**Lice.**—M. T., Hooser, Kan. If your horse has lice, wash the same in a thorough manner with a five-per-cent solution of creoline (Pearson's) in water; repeat this twice every six days, and then feed well and keep the animal in a dry and clean stable. At every washing remove all bedding, etc., in which the lice may be hiding.

**So-called Rose.**—J. M. H. L., Crothersville, Ind. What you complain of—that your mare presses out a little of the rectum after having voided her excrements—does not amount to anything, and is done by a great many horses. It is known under the name of "rose." If your mare should happen to be constive, feed her occasionally a bran mash.

**A Suspicious Case.**—J. B. G., Muncy, Pa., writes: "I have a mare that has a discharge from one nostril. The other nostril is all right. It has been that way a year or more. She breathes hard in that side. Is there a cure?"

**ANSWER.**—Yours is a suspicious case. Inform at once your state veterinarian or state live stock commission, and keep your horse separated from other horses until the state veterinarian has examined the same.

**An Enlargement.**—P. P., Au Gres, Mich. The enlargement on the gullet (esophagus) of your colt may be simply an enlarged thyroid gland, and not be on the esophagus at all. You say it does not seem to hurt your colt any. As long as this is the case, it will be best to leave it alone, because it may be that it never will interfere with anything. If you wish to have it removed, have it, by all means, first examined by a competent veterinarian, and do not resort to useless quacking or have a dangerous operation performed by an incompetent person.

**Small Warts in the Ear of a Horse.**—T. W. T., Diamond, Ohio. If you have some patience and will wait, the warts will disappear after some time. If you have not the necessary patience and don't want to wait, you may paint the warts, but nothing else, several times, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, with a concentrated solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol, or else you may apply to each wart a small drop of either sulphuric or nitric acid, but must take care that the acid does not come in contact with the healthy skin, or still worse, allow it to run down into the ear.

**A Peculiar Ailment.**—M. P., Pilot Knob, Tenn. I cannot comply with your request, and cannot tell you what to do for your cow. Unless you have overlooked in your description and neglected to state what is most essential, and as it appears to me, dwell exclusively on what is inessential, I must call it a very peculiar or unheard-of ailment. Please state what had happened to your cow before the skin on the posterior surface of the fore legs commenced to slough, and everything may find an explanation. The sloughing and supuration, surely are not caused by any internal disease.

**Forging, or Overreaching.**—D. B. C., Pendleton, Ind., writes: "I have a two-year-old colt which I am breaking. It strikes, or the hind feet come in contact with the front ones and keep up that disagreeable clicking. Is there any remedy?"

**ANSWER.**—Horses "forge," "click," or "overreach" if the fore feet do not get out of the way of the hind feet quick enough. This happens particularly if a horse that has a rather short back and comparatively long hind legs is exercised until he tires. Therefore, it often happens in young colts that are too early (too young) taken in training, especially if the same have comparatively better developed hind legs than fore legs, and thus, unfortunately to themselves, show some speed. Forging can be somewhat decreased by judicious shoeing, but the main point is not to exercise a forging colt until it becomes tired.

**Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.**—O. N. A., Allegany, N. Y. The diagnosis of tuberculosis in cattle, unless the disease has made considerable progress, or unless tuberculosis is known to be prevalent in the herd, is by no means easy, even to the most experienced veterinarian, except the tuberculin test be applied. This test, however, is also useless unless it is applied in the most careful and painstaking manner; and this can be done only by a veterinarian or a physician perfectly familiar with all the modern achievements in medical science. If the disease is prevailing in the herd, and an individual case has made sufficient progress, the diagnosis can be made by anybody. A dull and weak hacking cough, more or less difficulty of breathing, a "dead" coat of hair, emaciation, weakness, etc., constitute the most conspicuous symptoms. Auscultation and percussion, methods of examination which can hardly be expected to be applied by a farmer, give further information.

**So-called Mad Itch.**—M. J., Odum, Tenn. What you describe is essentially caused by an impaction of the third stomach with the indigestible (woody) and irritating parts of corn stalks, chewed out by hogs that had preceded the cattle. It is a complaint often heard where hogs are fed with corn stalks, and cattle are compelled to eat what the hogs refuse. Prevention in such a case is much better than an attempt to cure, which will seldom be successful. If a cow is affected and an attempt is to be made, twenty-seven to thirty drops of croton-oil dissolved in a pint or more of linseed-oil, may possibly have some good effect, provided it is given very slowly, so that it goes directly into the third stomach, and not into the paunch. It seems that in such cases the contamination of the chewed-out corn stalks with the saliva of the hogs is also an important factor in producing the disease, which cannot be counteracted by the croton-oil. The latter can only remove the impaction, and nothing more.

## DISSTON'S



Send for Pamphlet, "The Saw," mailed free. HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper when you write.



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**Rachitis.**—C. H. B., Deweyville, Ohio, writes: "I have a Chester White sow, five months old, that weighs 180 pounds. She has been raised on ground wheat and milk. She is now disabled. She is weak in the back and has to be helped up. At times she commences to step with hind feet, as though her feet were sore. Her legs are stiff. At times she seems better. While the weather was hot I used to give her cold water to wallow in. Has she rheumatism? If so, what is the remedy? If kidney-worms, what is the remedy? I have poured turpentine over her loins and gave her lye in slop, also three doses of arsenic."

**ANSWER.**—What you describe is undoubtedly a case of rachitis, caused by defective diet. Stop feeding ground wheat, give bran instead, and if possible, let your sow run out in a pasture where she can find grass and clover, and can root to her heart's content, if she is yet able to do so. Further, feed her some animal food, and give her, with each meal, a teaspoonful of prepared bone-meal. Sow milk has to be avoided.

**Wounded in the Udder.**—M. L. C., Madisonville, Ohio, writes: "I have a fine Holstein cow that severely scratched her bag, between the two front teats, on a wire fence about three months ago. Her stomach was also somewhat scratched. At first it swelled up very much and was inflamed. I bathed it twice a day and put fresh tar and lard on it. The swelling went down about a month ago, but the sore refuses to heal. Would it be best to keep on with the bathing? That seems to loosen the scab."

**ANSWER.**—First, do not apply any grease or lard. It is about the worst that can be done to wounds in the mammary glands. Secondly, clean the wound and find out, by careful probing, whether there are any fistulous canals. If there are, cauterize the same with lunar caustic or a red-hot iron after a free discharge of the secretion has been provided for. If there are no fistulous canals, a dressing twice a day with a three-per-cent solution of creoline will suffice. If, however, there is a milk fistule, that is, a fistule through which milk is discharged, you will not succeed in effecting a healing until your cow has become dry.

**Bloody Milk.**—O. N. A., Allegany, N. Y., and C. S., Wesco, Pa. Bloody milk, or an admixture of small quantities of blood to the milk, may have various causes. Immediately after calving, say within fourteen days, a slight admixture of blood can hardly be considered as something morbid or unnatural. If it occurs later, it has other causes, which consist either in congestion or mastitis (inflammation of the udder), or in interior lesions, caused by external violence or injuries, or by rough milking, etc. An admixture of blood also occurs, in some cows at least, during the period of heat (when the cow is bulling), and dissolved blood in the milk, causing a more or less uniform redness of the same, is an attendant or a symptom of several diseases, in which hematuria (bloody or blood-colored urine) constitutes the most conspicuous symptom. In all cases removing the cause constitutes the remedy. So, for instance, where congestion or inflammation is found to be the cause, frequent but gentle, though thorough, milking and a light, cooling diet constitute the remedy. Where external violence (kicking, etc.) or rough or violent milking must be accused, the remedy suggests itself. If sexual excitement (bulling) is the cause, the admixture of blood will disappear after the sexual impulse has been appeased. If it is an attendant of hematuria, the latter has to be treated as such. Still, if hematuria has so far progressed that dissolved blood is also contained in the milk, it usually is fatal.

**Sudden Death of a Cow—Apoplexy of Pigs.**—G. D. H., Cincinnati, N. Y., writes: "Please tell me what ailed my cow. The first I knew anything was wrong with her was when I watered her after noon. She came back and could hardly breathe, and with every breath would almost groan, and her flanks would rise and fall very much. When I put my ear to her side it sounded as if two stones were grating together in her lungs. She died the next morning. Would anything have done her any good?—Also tell me what ails my pigs. They seem all right and to be doing well, when all at once they back up from the trough, fall over, squeal and kick, and die in a few minutes. Upon opening I find a pint or more of clotted blood around the lungs, and the membrane between the lungs and the heart spotted. They are kept in a pen and fed sour milk from the dairy. What shall I do to prevent any more dying?"

**ANSWER.**—If your cow took sick as suddenly as you state she did, probably a foreign body, too large to pass, got stuck in the esophagus or maybe in the larynx, and choked her. She died of suffocation. You ask if anything would have done her any good. Yes, if you had called at once a veterinarian; he might, and probably would, have been able to either extract the foreign body, or if he had found it in the esophagus, he might have been able to push it down into the stomach.—Your pigs, it seems, die of apoplexy or hemorrhage in the chest. You will have to feed something else besides sour milk.

**Oestrus Larvæ.**—G. R. C., Tullahoma, Tenn., writes: "I have a flock of 225 sheep that run in a wood lot containing 150 acres, and I have penned them this summer (at night) in a place 150 feet square. Some ten days ago I noticed them having a slight cough, and a few of them troubled with a discharge from the nose. I put pine-tar in their nostrils and gave them a mixture of one part copperas to ten of common salt. Next day two of them were found dead and two are now sick. One of them frequently throws her head to the left side and goes sideways when walking. She still has a fair appetite, though quite emaciated. The other, a lamb, will fall to its knees while walking, but does not throw its head around to the side like the ewe. It has not much appetite and has lost flesh. I notice a few of the others are also losing flesh. Tell me the trouble and what to do for the whole

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flock as well as the sick. My pasture is a dry one, and the sheep get water at a trough, drawn from a well. Besides, we have had a dry summer. Should I divide my pasture into smaller lots, or divide the sheep?"

**ANSWER.**—Your sheep, which have been, as you say, in a wood lot of 150 acres, probably suffer from oestrus larvæ in the frontal and maxillary sinuses, ethmoid bone, etc. It is usually called "grubs in the head." Those sheep which are strong and vigorous and have but a few larvæ in the sinuses will recover, but all those that harbor many of them, especially if the sheep are not strong or have larvæ in the ethmoid bone, will die. Smearing tar on the nostrils might have prevented the flies from depositing their eggs in the nostrils if it had been done in midsummer. It is too late now. The prevention consists in keeping sheep away from wood lots, the favorite swarming-place of the oestrus flies during the summer; or if no other pasture is available, to keep the sheep in the stable on every bright day when the flies are flying. It is a dangerous disease, and in some districts, wooded districts particularly, a curse to sheep raising; but a much greater curse to sheep raising, much more detrimental, yeelp free wool, is now sweeping the whole country. The remedy for that will have to be administered by the flockmasters themselves.

**Multiple Tumors.**—W. B. L., Scotland, Md., writes: "I had a Jersey cow five years old that died last week. In June I noticed a small lump, but thought it a sting. It increased rapidly, and when she died she had one on each flank, one in front of each fore leg and one under her ear. The largest, the one on her flank, was seven inches in diameter and perfectly hard, not sensitive to the touch. She seemed perfectly well, even the day she died. After her death one of the places was opened and the tumor came out just like a kidney. I regret she was not opened, that I might know more of the cause of her death. A neighbor lost a calf with the same disease the week before."

**ANSWER.**—The case you describe would have been an interesting one if a careful post-mortem examination had been made. That it was not done is to be regretted. It is not even possible to determine from your description the nature of the tumors; they may have been fibrolipomata, and may have been something else. Those on the surface did not cause the death of the animal; but since no post-mortem examination was made, it will never be known whether or not there were any tumors in interior organs interfering, by pressure or otherwise, with the functions of vital organs and thus cause the death of the animal. Otherwise, tumors which are distinctly limited—"come out like a kidney"—are not in themselves of a very malignant character, and as a rule, do no serious damage only by their size and by occupying space belonging to something else.



## Our Miscellany.

It is the iron in clay that gives the ordinary brick its red color.

THE pastor trusts the women in everything except church secrets.

THE division of the clock-dial into sixty minutes originated in Babylon.

A FRENCH physician reports a case of hiccup successfully treated by taking snuff until sneezing was provoked.

THE way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words—industry and frugality.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

THE sweetest music is that we never hear; the prettiest women are those we never see; the best things in the world are those we never get.—*Detroit Free Press.*

UPON laying a weight in one of the scales inscribed eternity, though I threw in that of time, prosperity, affliction, wealth and poverty, which seemed very ponderous, they were not able to stir the opposite balance.—*Addison.*

WOOL—"I didn't take any vacation this year; I didn't need one."

VAN PELT—"But you worked hard, didn't you?"

WOOL—"Yes, but you see I saved myself a good deal by not taking any last year."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

AN OPPORTUNE FRIEND will be found in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, when racked by a severe cold, and the many Lung or Throat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and effective as ever.

THE Japanese have many curious customs. They begin a book at what we call the last page, and the end is where we have the title-page. Horses, when in their stalls, face the door of the stable; men, and not women, do the sewing, and they push the needles in and out from them instead of toward them.—*Truth.*

It is going to be a cold day for gambling in New York under the revised constitution, which gives the legislature the power, and imposes upon it the duty, of passing effective laws for the suppression of all forms of gambling. The gambling and horse-racing fraternity will do everything in their power to defeat it, but it is very doubtful if they succeed.—*Boston Herald.*

RUSSIA has tried experiments with aluminum shoes for cavalry horses. A few horses in the Finland Dragoons were shod with one aluminum shoe and three iron shoes each, the former being on the fore foot in some cases, and on the hind foot in others. The experiments lasted six weeks, and showed that the aluminum shoes lasted longer and preserved the foot better than the iron ones.

We invite the attention of our readers to the offer of B. H. Kirk & Co., 172 Washington Street, Chicago, whose advertisement appears in this issue. To realize a large amount of cash quickly, they are offering some genuine bargains in low-priced watches—watches that rank high in quality, but which cost a very little money. If any of our readers need anything in this line, we assure them that they can get good value by ordering from this firm.

At a late meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, the secretary raised the question of the vitality of long-kept seeds. He said that fifteen years was as long as he had undoubted evidence of a seed being kept and then germinating. He scouted the idea that seed from the hands of mummies had ever developed. The evidence of such a claim was unscientific and untrustworthy. Sir B. W. Richardson at the same meeting said that he had planted many seeds found with mummies, but none had ever developed.

A PHILADELPHIAN, who had traveled extensively in Burnah, was telling an English girl, on a recent voyage across the Atlantic, some of the remarkable work which elephants are taught to do in that country, and in order to create a good impression, he drew slightly on his imagination. He told the truth as to how the elephants toil all day, piling up teakwood at the sawmills, and even lay the logs on the plane, "And," he continued, "there was one old elephant, much wiser than the others, who, after he had laid down the log, got down on his knees and squinted to see if it was on straight." The girl smiled in a bored sort of a way, and said, "Now I am sure you are an American."—*Philadelphia Record.*

ANY one acquainted with the living expenses of persons who esteem themselves fairly comfortable, finds a significant moral in the commands laid upon the rich by their physicians. Not only is the wealthy patient bidden to substitute costly table waters, and even imported champagne for ordinary drinks, but every detail of his daily life seems regulated with a view to spending the most money for his needs. The whole world is ransacked for food that his weak stomach can digest, for clothing sanitariously suitable for his body. The infants of the rich are required to drink milk at fifty cents a quart, and to wear tiny garments that exceed the cost of plain adult clothing. It may very well be that a child under two years old, fed and clothed according to a doctor's prescriptions, may cost more per annum than the living expenses of a wholesomely clothed, fed and housed adult.—*New York Sun.*

A LITTLE Roxbury girl says she's not going to be an old maid; for, says she, "When a nice little grown-up boy comes to ask me to get married, I'll be so happy I won't wait to run down-stairs to meet him; I'll just slide down the banisters."—*Boston Courier.*

THERE is a story—one of the numerous, unvoiced-for narratives that float about the Capital—of a rather amusing adventure which Mr. Garner had with a young man of this city who may be called Cholly—not because that is his name, but because it sounds like him. The young man appeared to be having rather a dull time, and the hostess was determined that he should be entertained in some way.

She thought that the professor could relieve the ennui which had settled over the young man, and brought them together.

"Now, Cholly," she said, "this is Professor Garner. He has been to the wilds of Africa, you know."

"Y-a-a-s. I've heah'd of the pprofessor. Happy to meet him, I'm suah."

"Of course you are. He has had no end of wonderful adventures and seen lots of queer people. And he knows how to talk to monkeys in their own language. Now, professor," she went on, turning to Mr. Garner, "do talk to Cholly a little while, won't you?"

And then she fluttered away.—*Kate Field's Washington.*

### COLOR AT THE FAR NORTH.

Mr. Frederic Wilbert Stokes found in the arctic regions a land of beauty, with seas and skies of surpassing loveliness. He gives the following fine sketch, in the *Century Magazine*, of what he saw:

"The intensity and brilliance of color impress the beholder as something supernatural. Our sojourn was from the middle of July, through August, and a few days of September—a period when the polar latitudes are teeming with animal, insect and plant life. The chief peculiarity of color at the North, so far as my short experience tells me, is that there are no semitones, the general effect being either very black or just the opposite, intensely brilliant and rich in color. In fact, a summer's midnight at the North has all the brilliance of our brightest noon, with the added intensity and richness of our most vivid sunsets; while noon, when the sun is obscured by threatening masses of storm-clouds, is black. Indeed, it is the true land of 'impressionism.' Of the wealth of color in flower, liehen and moss; of its curious riches as manifested in insect, shell and animal life, and of its wonderful lighting skill as shown on the great inland ice, ice-cap and glacier, I have neither purpose nor pen to write. This new world of color awaits the one who can truly describe it. In all these color effects at the North there lies a wizard-like power of enchantment—a distinctive uncanniness that, basilisk-like, both attracts and repels. Great nature's pitilessness broods over it with a force and penetration possibly not equaled, and surely not surpassed, in any other quarter of our globe. It is a land of beautiful and awesome dreams."

### A TERRIBLE DREAM.

Mrs. Blank went shopping. Mr. Blank went with her. No one can explain just why he went, for she didn't positively compel it, and he is still regarded as sane! He went, anyhow.

She wanted buttons. Those at Jenkins' store were too small, much too small. So she went to Kahn's and Poznanski's and the Merchants' Supply; then to Poznanski's and the Merchants' Supply and Kahn's. At Jenkins' again, they showed her the same buttons and she found them too large! Blank guessed it a case of expansion caused by the heat; it seemed hot to him! She got almost to another place—not quite—for they saw her coming and looked up for the night! So she went home.

That night Blank's hard breathing woke his tired wife, so she woke him, in turn.

"What's the matter?" she demanded.

"I—I had a dreadful dream," he gasped; "I thought we were both dead, that you had gone to heaven, and that I—I hadn't!"

"How perfectly awful," she cried, grasping him convulsively around the neck, "to be separated, and—"

"We—we weren't separated," moaned Blank with a shudder; "I—I could have endured that! But no—no! I dreamt you were to be allowed to go shopping forever, and that I was condemned to go with you!"—*Kate Field's Washington.*

### CURIOUS AND CLEVER WORKMEN OF JAPAN.

I see a man planing. He pulls the plane toward him. I notice the blacksmith at work. He pulls the bellows with his feet, while he is holding and hammering with both hands. He has several irons in the fire, and keeps his dinner-pot boiling with the waste flame. The cooper holds his tub with his toes. All of them sit down when they work. How strange! There is an important difference between a European and an Asiatic. One sits down to work and the other stands up to it. Why is it that we do things contrarywise to them? The Japanese say that we are reversed. They call our writing crab-writing because they say it goes backward. In a Japanese stable we find a horse's flank where we look for his head. Japanese turn screws the opposite way to us. Their looks are thrust to the left, ours to the right; notwithstanding, they are a promising people. They have few

of our inherent insular prejudices and conservatism; they are the Germans of the East, in ability, education and enterprise. The Japanese have availed themselves of the progress of industrial civilization and customs quicker than any other nation. They are not good people of business, as a rule, but in the applied arts and sciences they particularly excel. They are thoroughly up-to-date people, whilst their climate, scenery and social temperament are all much to be envied. Now that the Japanese have got a patent law, we may reasonably expect to hear of some clever and startling novelties.—*Australasian Coachbuilder.*

### BY THE DEEP SEA.

They were watching the foam as it trailed itself in strange, fantastic shapes along the yellow sands.

"How wonderful, how mysterious is the sea!" exclaimed Paul. "How superior in its majestic naturalness it is to all the achievements of art. Think, darling, into what beautiful, harmonious forms you bubbling foam is wrought."

"I am thinking," replied Fantine, catching his enthusiasm, "thinking what lovely embroidery patterns it would make."

### BENEFITS.

Mr. Spigot was being shown the points of village interest by Mrs. Wellby.

"I suppose that grass in the park has been cut for the aldermen," remarked Mr. Spigot serenely.

"For the aldermen?" exclaimed Mrs. Wellby unsuspiciously. "Dear me, no! You mean for the Alderneys."

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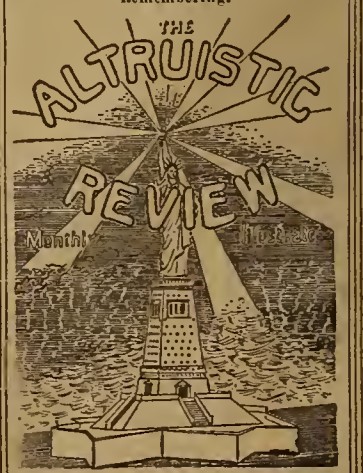
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## Selections.

### JUTE AND ITS USES.

**T**HE linden-tree family (Tiliaceæ) supplies us with that valuable fiber, the Indian jute, which in Bengal has been cultivated and woven into various fabrics from a remote period; and yet, little more than half a century ago was considered a weed, and unfit for textile purposes, the green tops only being used as a pot-herb or vegetable by the Jews in the East, and known as "Jews' mallow."

Indian jute is obtained from two distinct species of the plant (*Corchorus capsularis* and *Corchorus olitorius*), principally the former. Several other species, however, are supposed to possess filaments of great tenacity.

Jute is the most extensively cultivated of all plants throughout the whole delta of Bengal. It is generally grown during the rainy season, on high land, and not, like rice land, subject to immersion, which would utterly ruin the jute-plant for textile uses. The seeds are sown in April or May, when there has been a sufficiency of rain to moisten the ground, on land plowed and rolled, and the seeds which had been sown broadcast are then harrowed over to cover them. No plant is more grateful for kindly cultivation than jute. It thrives best in a warm, loamy soil well manured. A hot and moderately rainy season suits it best; but excessive rain injures it. In this respect it is a delicate plant. It also requires to be carefully weeded when young, but it soon acquires altitude and strength enough to suppress all intruders on its territory. A good crop attains a height of from ten to twelve feet. Heat and moisture produce the most luxuriant crop of jute. The land is irrigated according to need; where the soil is damp and cold, irrigation is not required.

In about one hundred days the crop is ready for cutting. It is cut like corn, but close to the roots; no stubble is left. It is tied up in bundles and laid in a shallow tank or ditch, and over the bundles cloths are laid, to sink them overhead in the water until rotted; that is to say, the bark rotted off, which requires about ten days' immersion, or steep, as it is called. When the bark is easily removed and the fibrous substance soft, it is ready to be taken out of the steep, and the water wrung out of it as a washerwoman does with her clothes, and hung upon the lines to dry, afterward cleaned from all bits of bark and other impurities, then bundled up and sent to Calcutta to be sorted and made up in the bazaar, where there are many wealthy merchants who deal in jute.

The clothes we wear are more or less composed of jute; what is called canvas padding is made of jute. The bags that contain our coal, the sacks that hold our grain and flour are jute; seed-bags of all sorts are jute; every bale the eye can look upon is wrapped in jute; every bale in our docks and warehouses is jute; every bale in every ship at sea is jute. Many scores of tons of jute yarn, which covered the Atlantic telegraph wire to America, taken out and reeled off by the Great Eastern steamship, now lie quietly at work at the bottom of the sea, and thousands of tons of jute are doing a similar service. At the Crimean war, millions of jute bags filled with earth or sand were used for the construction of bastions or earthworks. A large proportion of the paper used in the world is made from jute; hops from the Pacific slope are conveyed to their destination in bags of jute; screens for upholstery and for protecting fruit and other trees are woven from jute.

### A GRACEFUL TOY.

The greatest authors have not disdained to write of the pretty trifle which is so powerful in beauty's hands—the fan. Gay attributes its invention to Venus, and calls it

A graceful toy, whose waving play  
With gentle gales relieve the sultry day.

The fan was a symbol of early worship. It was used to keep insects away from the altar. A favorite design in the Greek church represented a six-winged cherub. The Aztecs in Mexico used it. Montezuma sent to Cortez gifts of feathered fans ornamented with a sun and moon of polished gold. It was with them an emblem of authority, and placed in the hands of their gods. Catherine de Medicis brought fans into use in the French court, and her vain damsels used to have tiny mirrors inlaid in them. In 1678, the French fashion-

papers decreed that the fan should be of a size corresponding to the width of the ladies' dresses. This made them so large as to become unwieldy. The fan which Charlotte Corday carried in her hand when she stabbed the tyrant Marat at his bath was mentioned in her trial, and is preserved at Caen, her native town.

At dancing assemblies in England, long years ago, men chose their partners by the lottery of the fan—a much prettier method than that of the modern apron and week-tie party. The fans were "shuffled," and each man took his choice, the owner becoming his partner. Fortunate was the man who knew his sweetheart's fan!

### LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

Milk and merriment have much to do with the plump beauty of the babies. The woman who wants to round out her attenuated anatomy, fill up the hollows in her neck and face and grow musical dimples at her joints must be merry. Worry is wearing and aging. Cross people always look old. Fretting upsets the nervous system and deranges the digestive order. Tell a woman a piece of bad news at table, and she will be ill on the spot. Hurrying keeps people lean and ugly looking. Haste makes more waste than gain. It is better to miss an early train or lose an early worm or two than catch both and lose a sweet disposition. What does it matter if the new dress is a day late? Cultivate a supreme contempt for the little vexations, and laugh and grow fat.—*New York World*.

### IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER

That a handful of iron tacks are good to clean out bottles and fruit-cans. Half fill the jars with soap-suds, then add the tacks and shake.

That it is safer to use them than shot, as the latter may leave a poison deposit.

That newspapers should be saved for kitchen use, to wipe the stove, to polish the tea-kettle, to wipe the flat-irons, doubled to place under a hot kettle or hot dish we wish to place on the table.

That two or three spread on the floor in front of table, stove and sink on baking-day saves the floor, and they can be burned up when through with, taking the dust with them.

That a box in a kitchen or a drawer or shelf in the cupboard will hold paper bags, also the strings, and they will be found useful many times.

### FIVE MEALS A DAY.

Frances Willard attributes her gain in health and weight to the fact that they made her eat five meals a day in England, and hearty meals at that.

There is a growing belief that the "food cure," properly administered, is more efficacious than medicine in rebuilding shattered constitutions and toning up weak nerves. It was advocated in this country a few years ago by a celebrated Philadelphia specialist in nervous diseases. Miss Willard weighs one hundred and forty-two pounds now, though she was "almost a skeleton" two years ago. She is back on her bicycle, but not in bloomer costume. "I am too sedate for that," she says.

### THUMB DETECTION.

In course of transit between New York and New Orleans, a packet of paper money had been opened and its contents considerably reduced. Two of the seals had been broken, and one had been resealed by thumb pressure. Mr. Carvalho, an expert in matters of identification, endeavored to find out the thief, and with this view obtained wax impressions of the thumbs of all the officials of the American Express Company through whose hands the packet was known to have passed. The impressions were photographed and enlarged, and one of them clearly agreed with an enlarged photograph of the thumb-impressed seal. The thief was thus detected.

### PEELING TOMATOES.

Nearly all cook-books say, "Pour boiling water over ripe tomatoes, then skin them," and at least ninety in every one hundred persons attempt to skin them in this manner, and consequently do it very imperfectly. This is the proper way to peel tomatoes: Cover them with boiling water half a minute, then lay them in cold water until perfectly cold, and the skin can be peeled off without difficulty, leaving the tomatoes unbroken and as firm as they were before being scalded.



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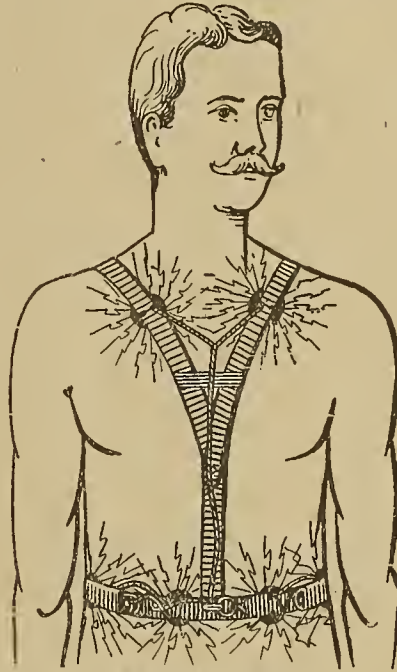
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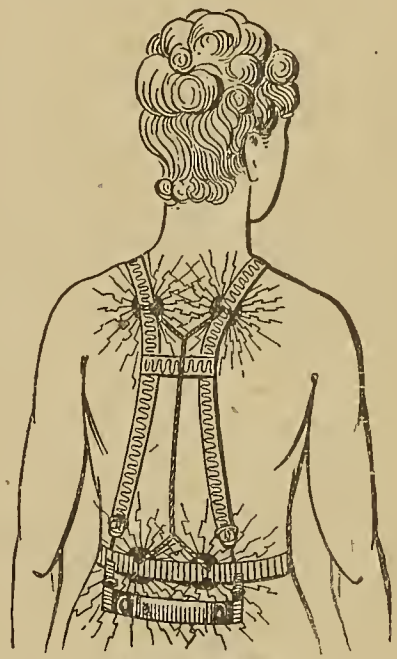
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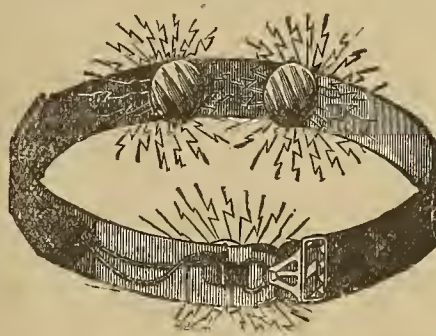
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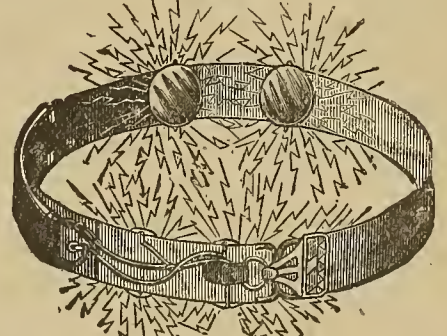
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(Illustrations of ladies' belts will appear in the next issue of this paper.)

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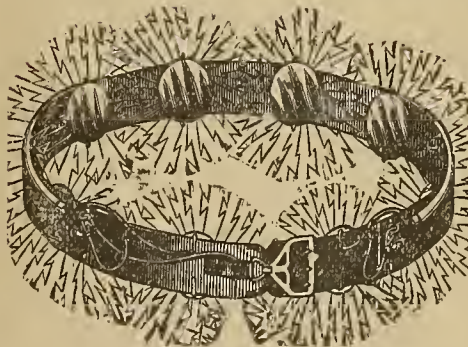


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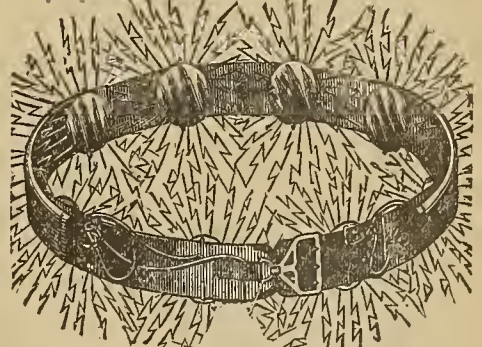


PRICES FROM \$6.00 UP.

No. 3.



No. 4.



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MENTION THIS PAPER.



## Smiles.

She jumbled his business letters,  
Her writing was awful, too;  
But he kissed and quickly forgave her,  
For in years she just counted two.

A beautiful girl in Dubuque,  
Fell in love with a pastry cuque,  
And she said with a smile  
His heart I'll beguile  
And wed him by huque or by cruque.

—Boston Courier.

## THE BLESSED TELEPHONE.



HERE is a telephone in their residence, and as it is used principally by Mrs. Binks and her friends, it is perhaps natural that it should be identified solely with Mrs. Binks, and that Mr. Binks—well, Mr. Binks answered when the bell rang a few nights ago, and this is the conversation that took place:

"Hullo!"

"Well!"

"Is this Mrs. Binks?"

"No."

"I mean is this Mrs. Binks' telephone?"

"No; it's the company's."

"Well, is this Mrs. Binks' house?"

"I don't know. I'm beginning to think that perhaps it is."

"What?"

"Yes. I guess it is. Everyone seems to think it is, anyway."

"Is Mrs. Binks' daughter there?"

"No."

"Well, who is this?"

"Oh, this is only Mrs. Binks' husband, the father of Mrs. Binks' daughter, the man who lives in Mrs. Binks' house, and occasionally drives Mrs. Binks' horses. She got him with the house, you know."

"Oh, she did!"

"Yes, she did."

"Tough on Mrs. Binks, isn't it?"

"That telephone will probably be taken out of the house."

## THE DEACON'S REMONSTRANCE.

There lived down in Cambridge, Ind., a well-known old gentleman by the name of Josiah Nixon, who in early boyhood had acquired the habit of gross exaggeration. The habit had grown upon him so that he believed everything he said was the truth, no matter how great the exaggeration. After he had reached the ripe old age of threescore and ten, some of the deacons in the church thought his peculiarity was too much like lying to pass unnoticed, and it was decided, after a great deal of consideration, that the old gentleman must be churched.

One evening, while he was seated in front of his door telling a small circle of neighbors about the way pioneers had to live, the gate opened, and the delegation of deacons filed in.

"Yes," the old gentleman was saying, "we had hard times then. I lived two years on grass and hickory-bark on Sundays. We used to call Sundays 'bark-days' on that account, and that's the only way we could tell when Sunday came. Bears! I see twelve hundred great big varmints one't around our camp, and I killed—"

"Uncle Josiah," broke in one of the deacons, "we have come to see you about this habit of yours. You have the unpleasant habit of forgetting the truth when talking, and we have come to remonstrate with you."

"I know it, deacon," replied the old man, as he looked around. "I know it, and I want to tell you that I have grieved over that failin' of mine five hundred thousand times a day for the past two hundred years."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

## SMART DOG.

"When I was a-livin' back East," said the man with the ginger beard, "I owned one of these here little woolly Scotch terriers that was one of the smartest animals you ever see. Funny thing: One day my wife was readin' in the paper that woolly dogs wasn't goin' to be in fashion that summer, and she says to me, in a jokin' sort of a way, 'I guess we will haf to sell Dagobert'—that was his name—'an' git a nice, fashionable, smooth-haired dog.' 'All right,' says I, 'still keepin' up the joke. Now, what do you suppose that there dog went and did?'"

"Mebbe he committed suicide," ventured the grocer. "I have heard of dogs havin' their feelings hurt so bad that they kill their-selves."

"Not much he didn't. Didn't I jist tell you he had a whole lot of sense? He jest snaked a quarter out'n the box where we kept the small change to pay the milkman and the newspaper-boy, and went down to the barber-shop and had his hair cut—that's what he did."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

## AT THE SODA-FOUNTAIN.

Clerk—"What flavor?"

Bridget (aside to Pat)—"Phat do he mean, Pat?"

Pat—"Wbist, Biddy; don't show yer igerance; they has fruit flavors in the soda. I'll be havin' 'strawberry in mine."

Bridget—"Oh, ris, Oi see, fruit flavors; Oi'll have onion in mine."—*Life.*

## POETRY AND PRACTICE.

"James, dear, will you bring me up a scuttle of coal from the cellar?" said a busy wife.

"That's just the way with you," said James, with a frown, as he put down his book and rose from the arm-chair.

"Just the way with me?"

"Yes," he snapped, "as soon as you see me enjoying myself, you have something or other for me to do. Didn't you see I was absorbed in my reading?"

"Well, dear, I will do it myself."

"Yes, and tell everybody—your mother especially—that you have to carry your own coal up from the cellar. No, I'll do it. Let me mark my place."

So he marked the place in the book at which he had ceased reading, and when he went down to the cellar, grumbling all the way, she picked up the volume, and found that it was a love-story, and that the passage he had been absorbed in was as follows:

"My darling, when you are my wife, I will shield and protect you from every care; the winds of heaven shall not visit your face too roughly, those pretty hands shall never be soiled by menial tasks, your wish shall be my law, your happiness—"

Just then he reappeared, and dropping the scuttle upon the floor, said:

"There's your coal! Give me my book."

## SOME RATHER GOOD CONUNDRUMS.

When is a ship like a woman foolishly in love, madly in love, and ambitiously in love? Answer—She is foolishly in love when she is attached to a huoy; madly in love when she's resting on the bosom of a heavy swell; and ambitiously in love when she's making up to a pier.

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales, a baboon and a bald-headed man? Answer—The Prince of Wales is heir apparent, a baboon is a hairy parent, and a bald-headed man has no hair apparent.

Who carried the least luggage into the ark? Answer—The fox and the cork, because they had only one brush and comb between them.

Why is a hen immortal? Answer—Because her son never sets.

## LITTLE BITS.

Mother—"I don't know what to do about my little boy. I have been feeding him all the new patent health foods I could hear of, and he gets thinner and thinner every day."

Doctor—"H'm! Desperate cases require desperate remedies. Try him on meat and potatoes."

Some tired teachers in one of our schools for whom the small boy had been making life a burden, were discussing the situation. Said one of them:

"Well, we won't have them in the next world drumming their feet, or doing something to disturb us all the time."

"No, but they can flap their wings," said another teacher, with a laugh.

Husband—"Do you know that every time a woman gets angry she adds a new wrinkle to her face?"

Wife—"No, I did not; but if it is so, I presume it is a wise provision of nature, to let the world know what sort of a husband the woman has."

An exchange prints another of those "true stories," about newly-married Vassar graduates.

"You look tired, my dear," said Mr. Gay to his wife.

"I am tired," said Mrs. Gay. "I heard you say once that you liked rabbit, so I went to the market this morning and got one. I meant to surprise you with broiled rabbit for dinner; but I've been at work on it all the forenoon, and I haven't got it more than half picked yet."

The six-year-old daughter of a family living in the suburbs returned home the other day from accompanying her father to the train, in a high state of excitement. To her mother's inquiries she answered:

"I met a man you don't know, papa don't know, just me. He said, 'Good-morning, Miss N,' but," with indignation, "he didn't shake his hat at me!"

## Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old or middle-aged man, suffering from nervous debility, lack of vigor, or weakness from errors or excesses, will inclose stamp to me, I will send him the prescription of a genuine, certain cure, free of cost, no humbug, no deception. It is cheap, simple and perfectly safe and harmless. I will send you the correct prescription and you can buy the remedy of me or prepare it yourself, just as you choose. The prescription I send free, just as I agree to do. Address, Mr. THOMAS BARNES, lock box 113 Marshall, Mich.

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(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

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I am no quack doctor with a drug compound of poison, no long-haired Indian Joe, with a polk-dot decoration, no retired foreign money-maker with a patent discovery, no graduate of some Egyptian or Indian secret college, nor a healthy Chinese One-Ho, but a plain every-day American who, by accident discovered a mine of our called Vite, that defies criticism and challenge investigation.

I have no time to read the letters of idle curiosity chaps, or Paul Prys, so give the names of five references and inclose 10 cents for me to find out who and what you are before giving you my terms to agents. Circulars sent free to all applicants. I want an agent in every locality; elderly men or women are best.

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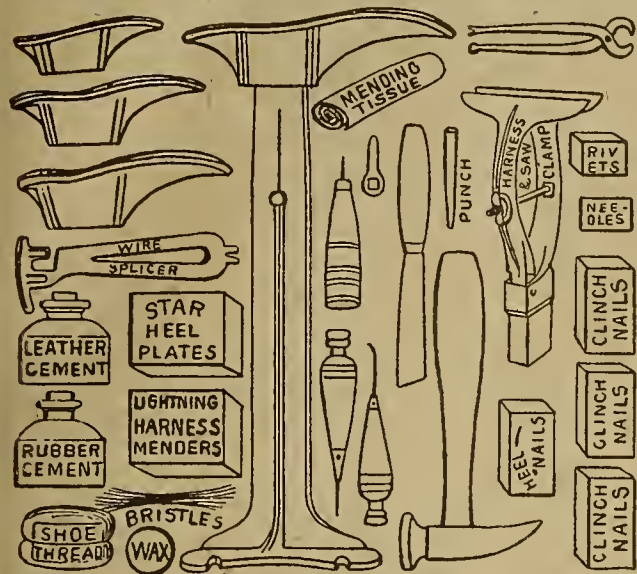
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1 Iron Standard.....	.50	4 Packages Shoe-nails.....	.40	4 Harness-needles, assorted.....	.05
1 Shoe-hammer.....	.15	6 Pairs Heel-plates.....	.40	1 Harness and Saw Clamp.....	1.00
1 Shoe-knife.....	.25	1 Bottle Rubber Cement.....	.25	1 Leather-punch.....	.25
1 Sewing-awl.....	.10	1 Bottle Leather Cement.....	.25	1 Box Rivets.....	.20
1 Harness-awl.....	.10	1 Ball Shoe-thread.....	.05	1 Pair Wire-nippers.....	.25
1 Pegging-awl.....	.25	1 Ball Shoemaker's Wax.....	.05	1 Package Mending-tissue.....	.25

Every article in the outfit is made from first-class material, and will give excellent service. So far as the tools are concerned, there is practically no wear out to them.

**PREMIUM No. 68.**—Given as a premium for a club of 8 yearly subscribers to this paper. Price, when purchased, \$2.75; or with this paper one year, \$3.

**PREMIUM-NO. 90.**—This Cobbling Outfit is exactly the same as the one described above, except that it does not contain the harness tools. In this outfit there are 26 articles.

Given as a premium for a club of 5 yearly subscribers to this paper. Price, when purchased, \$1.75; or with this paper one year, \$2.

Each member of the club will be given a Free premium. See instructions at the bottom of this page.

**SHIPPING DIRECTIONS** Cobbling Outfit must be sent by freight or express, at the purchaser's expense. Go in with your neighbors and order five outfits. They can be sent by freight as cheap as a single outfit. By a special arrangement one outfit can be sent by express about as cheap as by freight. Give shipping directions.

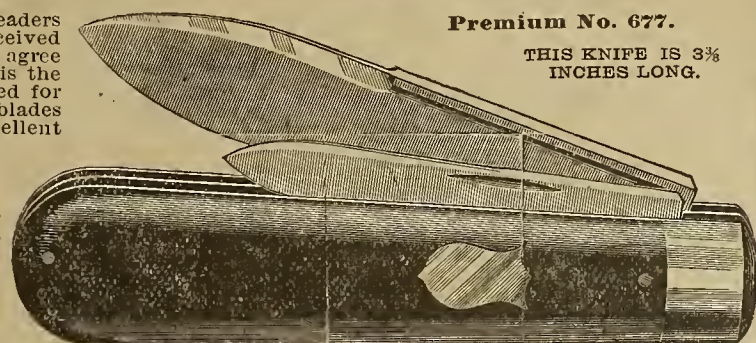
## THE STANDARD POCKET-KNIFE.

Given FREE for One Yearly Subscriber to this paper. See our offer below.

Thousands of our readers who have each received one of these knives agree with us in saying it is the best knife ever offered for the price. The two blades are made of an excellent grade of crucible tool steel. The knife has a rubberoid handle, which is much superior to either bone or wood. It is very neat in appearance, and is the product of superior American workmanship. It is constructed on scientific principles, and each knife warranted by the manufacturers as absolutely perfect. Only by buying in very large quantities are we able to offer them at this price.

Given as a premium for one yearly subscriber to this paper. Price, when purchased, 35 cents; or with this paper one year, 75 cents. Postage and wrapping 5 cents extra in each case.

The subscriber will also be given a Free premium. See particulars at the bottom of this page.



Premium No. 677.  
THIS KNIFE IS 3 3/4 INCHES LONG.

## THE BIJOU REPEATING AIR-RIFLE.

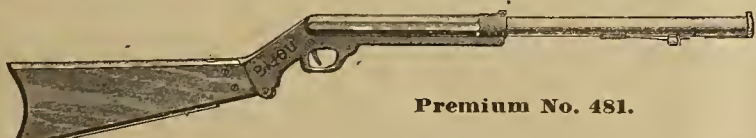
Shoots 150 Times Without Reloading.

Given FREE for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers to this paper.

The appearance and shape of this gun is, as shown in the cut, that of a regular rifle. It has the greatest amount of effective force possible to get from an exertion in loading not beyond the strength of a boy. It is a repeater and shoots 150 times without reloading. It has a heavy brass barrel, heavily nickel-plated, and a walnut stock. It will afford hours of sport and recreation, either indoors or out, to ladies, gentlemen and children, in target practice, and make an expert marksman of any one who uses it. The ammunition is cheap, being a large-sized shot which can be purchased at any gun-store for ten cents a pound. Length of gun, 31 inches; weight, 3 pounds; packed ready for shipment, with full directions for using.

Given as a premium for a club of 7 yearly subscribers to this paper. Price, when purchased, \$2.25; or with this paper one year, \$2.50. Expressage paid by us.

Each member of the club will be given a Free premium. See particulars at the bottom of this page.



Premium No. 481.



### Particular Instructions for Club Raisers

Subscriptions must be taken in accordance with the following prices and instructions in order to have them count toward any premium that you are working for.

The following-named premiums are known as our "SPECIAL" premiums. Each member of the club is entitled to one of these "SPECIAL" premiums on the following conditions: Subscribers who pay the club raiser 50 cents for Farm and Fireside one year, may choose FREE the Standard Cook Book, or Pilgrim's Progress, or the Music-book of 218 Pieces, or the American Corn-husker, or the Book of 100 Superb Photographs; while the subscribers who pay the club raiser 60 cents for Farm and Fireside one year, may choose the People's Atlas, or Gems from the Poets, or Silver-plated Sugar-

## THE WONDERFUL CHRISTY KNIVES

Given FREE for a Club of 3 Subscribers to this paper.

Premium No. 29.



14 inches long by 1 3/4 inches wide.

Who has not heard of the wonderful Christy knives? Where is there a housekeeper who would do without them after they have once used them, or can find a fault with them?

We do not know of any, for we have only heard words of praise for them from our readers who are so fortunate as to own a set. They are made of fine sheet steel, with a round steel handle fastened onto the knife so it cannot possibly come off. The wavy beveled edge is the secret of their superiority. They will cut hot, new bread in thin slices without a crumb. Wherever a knife is needed in kitchen and dining-room we guarantee these knives to give perfect satisfaction.

**The Bread-knife** While this is called the bread-knife, it can be used for any purpose where a strong, sharp knife is needed. It is the finest knife to be had for thin slicing, as for cold meats.

**The Cake-knife** Is simply perfection when it comes to cutting cake, as it will cut the most delicate frosting and the lightest cake without crushing it or scattering a single crumb.

**The Paring-knife** Is pronounced faultless by every lady who has tried it. It is the universal verdict that it is the best paring-knife ever invented.

The 3 knives given as a premium for a club of 3 subscribers to this paper.

Price, when purchased, 75 cents; or with this paper one year, \$1.

Postage paid by us.

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## NOW WE HAVE IT, A \$10.00 WATCH FOR \$1.75.

Every Watch Positively and Unequivocally Guaranteed.

A STEM-WINDER AND STEM-SETTER.

FREE FOR A CLUB OF 6 SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER FREE

SEE OUR OFFER BELOW.

Price, when purchased, \$1.75

Premium No. 80.



### A Bran New Watch

This is the Latest and Best Low-priced Watch in the World. It is NOT a Young Clock, but a Real Perfect Watch.

**This Watch** Is fully warranted. If it is not exactly as represented, or does not give perfect satisfaction, it may be returned and your money will be refunded. Get one and try it.

**The Case** Is the regular 18 size. It is dust-proof and very durable, being made of strong nickel-plated metal, smoothly finished, with heavy beveled crystal.

**The Movement** Is simply marvelous for accuracy and durability. Nothing equal to it in watches that sell for far more money was ever known. It is a stem-winder and stem-setter, and an American-made watch in every particular. It keeps as good time as \$30.00 to \$40.00 watches, and with ordinary usage will keep accurate time for many years. Every watch is tested and regulated before it leaves the factory, and is fully warranted for one year, the same as Elgin and Waltham watches.

**OUR OFFER** This new stem-wind and stem-set watch, with chain, given as a premium for a club of 6 yearly subscribers to this paper; or for a club of 3 subscribers and \$1 additional.

Price, when purchased, \$1.75; or with this paper one year, \$2. Postage paid by us in each case.

Each member of the club will be given a Free premium. See particulars at the bottom of this page.

## THREE BROWNIE STICK-PINS

Given FREE for 1 subscriber to this paper.

Premium No. 615

Consists of the three pins opposite—one "Fly," one "Brownie" and one "Ax." Order by the premium number.



"Fly," "Brownie," "Ax."

Each pin is from 2 to 2 3/4 inches long.

Premium No. 711

Consists of three pins, but all three will be "Brownies," no two alike. Order by the premium number.

There is a great demand now for a set of stick-pins. Everybody wants them. These pins would cost at retail in jewelry-stores 25 cents each. The "Fly" and "Ax" pins are heavily silver-plated. The "Brownies" are covered with hard enamel in almost every variety of color, to represent the costumes of the different "Brownies," as Uncle Sam, the Dude, the Chinaman, the Indian, the Policeman, etc. Pictures won't show these colors, and words can't tell you how cunning these little fellows are, so it is almost impossible to describe them, unless we say with the girls, "They are perfectly lovely!" and with the boys, "They are great!" Try a set!

A set of 3 given as a premium for 1 yearly subscriber to this paper. Price of 3, when purchased, 30 cents; or with this paper 1 year, 75 cents. Price of any one pin, 15 cents; price of any two pins, 25 cents. Postage paid by us.

Each subscriber will be given a Free premium. See particulars at the bottom of this page.

shell and Butter-knife. For descriptions and the numbers of these premiums, see pages 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. Order all premiums by the premium number.

### A Club Raiser's Outfit

Consists of a "SPECIAL PREMIUM," with list-book and blank subscription receipts. For 30 cents, to help pay the cost of postage, wrapping, etc., we will mail to any club raiser a "SPECIAL PREMIUM." Club raisers must not offer to sell these "SPECIAL PREMIUMS," but use them for canvassing purposes only. Send us your subscriptions as soon as you get them, and say that you are getting up a club, when we will add them to your club list. If you do not get a full club, you can pay the remainder on the premium that you are working for in cash. Sample copies of the Farm and Fireside supplied free to club raisers.

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By the Last U. S. Census.

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Population for the Past 50 Years. A Condensed History. Number of Miles of Railroad. Peculiarities of Soil and Climate, together with the Chief Productions, Principal Industries and Wealth. Educational and Religious Interests. Interest Laws and Statutes of Limitations.

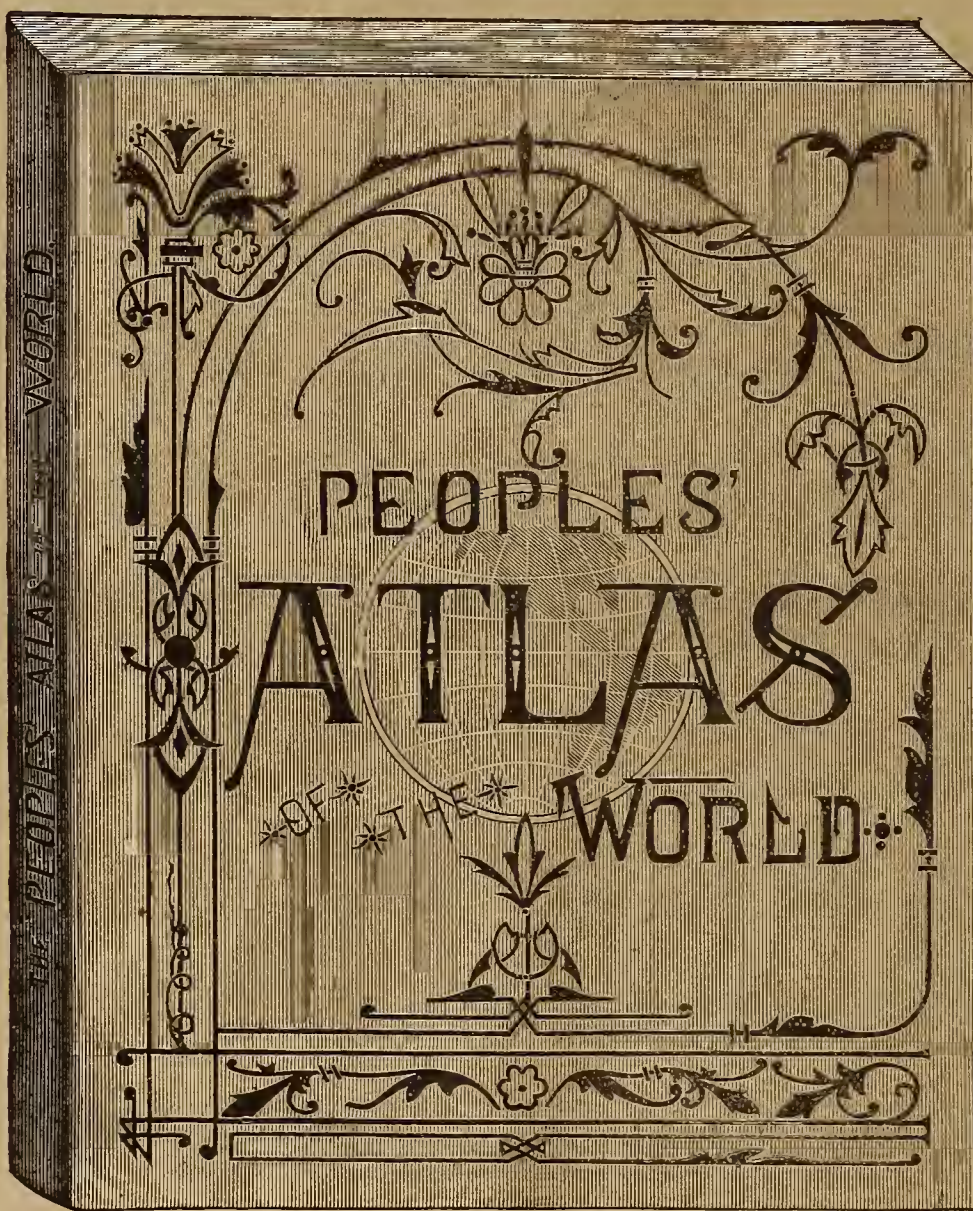
### The People's Atlas of the World

Contains a vast amount of historical, physical, educational, political and statistical matters so comprehensively arranged that any part of it may be found with a moment's search. This department comprises a

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD.

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We will Send **FREE** by Mail, Post-paid, the People's Atlas with the Farm and Fireside One Year for 60 cents.



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We will send **YOU** the People's Atlas Free by mail, post-paid, if you will send one yearly subscriber to this paper at 60 cents, the price for both the paper and Atlas. In this case the subscriber gets both the paper and the Atlas, and you will receive the People's Atlas for sending us the subscriber. The subscriber may be either a new or the renewal of an old subscriber. At the same time you can get



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# A MAGNIFICENT BOOK FREE

For Sending One Subscriber to This Paper at 60 Cents; the Subscriber may be Either  
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Entitled "GEMS FROM THE POETS," and Contains

## 400 Poems and Pictures,

**POEMS** Breathing of Love and the Divine, Poems of Joy and Happiness, Poems Full of Wit and Humor, Poems that tell in Beautiful Rhyme of the Reward for Self-sacrifice, for Virtue, for Honesty, for Charity, for Devotion to All that is Noble and Pure and Good, Poems that Spin the Story of the Ages past into Golden Threads and Weave them into a Mantel of Wisdom that Unlocks the Secrets of the Bursting Buds and Translates the Warble of the Birds and the Hum of the Bees into One Continuous Anthem, Poems that Sing the Songs of Nature and the Heart, of Memory and Longing, of the Home and Family, of the Woods and Fields, of the Rivers and Lakes, of Youth and Beauty, of the Age and Birth of the Seasons and of Life Eternal.

**PICTURES** Of Land and Sea, of Quiet Farm-house and Frowning Fortress of Deep Forests and Peaceful Meadows, of Rippling Brooks and Roaring Cataracts, of Raging Storms and Calm Moonlight Nights, of Ancient Castle and Little Hut, of Beekoning Church-steeple and Guiding Lighthouse, of Early Dawn and Glowing Sunset, of Snowy Winter Nights and Hot Summer Days, of Waving Harvests in Broad Valleys and Bare Rocks on High Mountain Sides, of Stately Ships and Humble Fishermen's Boats, of "Grandma" and the Old Homestead, of Cooing Birds and Blooming Flowers, of Lovers Wooing, of Sweet Girls and Beautiful Children and of Illustrious Poets.

Being a Superb Collection of the Most Famous Poems from the Works of the Most Illustrious Poets, and the Entire Book Handsomely Illustrated with Beautiful Engravings by World-renowned Artists, makes "Gems from the Poets" One of the Grandest Books of the Century, the Engravings Alone Costing at least \$20,000.00, being Made for a Book to Retail at \$4.00 to \$10.00.

Owing to the recent depression in business, we were enabled to secure from the New York publishers the plates of this magnificent work at a great sacrifice. They were made for a richly-bound book to retail at four to ten dollars, and several thousand were sold at this price. The engravings alone cost at least \$20,000.00. We have republished the work on good paper, with a neat and attractive binding, which in beauty of picture and merit of poem, is equal in every respect to the high-priced edition.

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in Every Home.**

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The Pure Language,  
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The True Religion Taught by these  
Gifted Men, is Balm as Well as

**FOOD FOR THE SOUL.**

It Educates the Children,  
It Entertains the Visitor,  
It Delights Everybody,

**BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.**

GRAY'S ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.



(The 32 verses of this poem are given in full in "Gems from the Poets.")

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,  
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,  
The plowman homeward plods his weary  
way,  
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the  
sight,  
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,  
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,  
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Remember that there are 400 poems and pictures in "Gems from the Poets." A great number of the pictures cover a full page each (and each page is 7 1/4 inches wide by 10 inches long), while many of the poems occupy 1, 2 and 3 pages. The above is a small picture, but if we put in one of the large pictures it does not leave room enough for a description of the book. The paper in the book is much finer than this, and hence the pictures are a great deal more beautiful than the above picture shows. Each page is 7 1/4 inches wide and 10 inches long.

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,  
The moping owl does to the moon complain  
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,  
Molest her ancient solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's  
shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering  
heap,  
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

We only have space here to give the names of a few of the illustrious poets whose poems are in this book:

Whittier,	Longfellow,
Lowell,	Holmes,
Bryant,	Holland,
Tennyson,	Burns,
Arnold,	Wordsworth,
Scott,	Saxe,
Clodfelter,	Browning,
Emerson,	Hood,
Pope,	Southey,
Byron,	Keats,
Shakspeare,	Shelley,
Poe,	Coleridge,
And many others.	

The famous artists of two continents have been called upon for the best productions to grace the pages of this work. Read the following partial list:

Allan Barraud,  
W. H. J. Boot,  
E. F. Brewtnall, R.W.S.,  
Frank Dadd, R.I.,  
M. Ellen Edwards,  
W. Biscoombe Gardner,  
Davidson Knowles,  
E. Blair Leighton,  
Mary L. Gow, R.I.,  
H. Giacomelli,  
W. Hatherell,  
J. Nash.

## DIAMONDS OF THOUGHT IN SETTINGS OF GOLD.

As poetry is the *cream of literature*, and as *this* collection is the cream of *all* poetry, this magnificent work may properly be called diamonds of thought in settings of gold. The works of the best authors are expensive. Attempt to make a collection of the poets and see what it will cost you; you will need hundreds of dollars to get half way through the list. Besides, in the works of all the poets there is a great deal of chaff along with the wheat, and to find the real grain you would need to hunt through many bulky volumes. But here is a work which presents to you the very essence of all that is good—the nectar without any of the dregs—all carefully selected by a ripe scholar who has, by gift and training, the rare faculty of choosing the best, thus assuring to the readers a rich feast. The work is most profusely illustrated. Beautiful engravings illustrate the poems. These illustrations were engraved by the most noted artists of America and Europe, and are masterpieces in every sense of the word. Fine pictures of some of the most popular poets are also given. Most of the engravings are full-page size. Each page is 7 1/4 inches wide and 10 inches long, including margin. As a book for the center-table it is unexcelled.

We will Send by Mail, Post-paid, "GEMS FROM THE POETS" with the Farm and Fireside One Year for 60 Cents.



**THIS BOOK FREE**

We will send **YOU** this book, "Gems from the Poets," Free by mail, post-paid, if you will send one yearly subscriber to this paper at 60 cents, the price for both the paper and the book. In this case the subscriber gets both the paper and the book, and you will receive the book for sending us the subscriber. The subscriber may be either a new or the renewal of an old subscriber. At the same time you can get



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That is, if you send (15 cents extra) 75 cents in all at the time you send a subscription, the subscriber will get both this paper one year and the book, and you will receive the book and have your subscription to this paper advanced one year. See the subscription blank on page 23.

Address **FARM AND FIRESIDE**, Springfield, Ohio.



# TEN GOOD BOOKS FREE

For Sending One Subscriber to This Paper at 60 Cents; the Subscriber May be Either a New or the Renewal of an Old Subscriber. See particulars below.

Below we give a list of nearly thirty good and useful books, suited for every member of the family. Many are by famous authors, known wherever the English language is spoken. There are novels by such great authors as Bertha M. Clay, Miss M. E. Braddon, Charles Dickens and others. There are sermons by the great Talmage, lectures by the inspired Spurgeon, fables by Aesop, stories of adventure and travel for boys and girls, chimes and jingles for the children, and numerous other books for all members of the family. Each book is 7½ inches long by 5½ inches wide, and most of them contain from 80 to 90 pages, while two contain over 150 pages each. Thus, ten books give nearly a thousand pages of reading. They are bound in attractive

covers, and would easily sell for 10 cents each. We are thus giving you \$1.00 worth of books FREE. You will wonder how we can afford to give a dollar's worth of books away, and some will doubt it, but to all those we say that if these books are not exactly as represented, they may be returned and we will refund the money. The reason we can furnish these books is because we manufacture them ourselves in immense editions, on the latest improved printing and binding machinery. We aim to keep on the shelves in our premium-room over a hundred thousand of these books, and sometimes have twice that many. Our premium-room alone is larger than many store-rooms in cities. We do not make any profit on these books, but simply use them to get subscribers, and in this way you get bargains that you cannot find anywhere else.



No. 74. **Talmage on Palestine.** A book containing a series of sermons, by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, about his recent and noted travels through Palestine, telling what he saw and learned there. They make such delightful reading, and so instructive and entertaining, that the book is immensely popular. On the days he delivered these sermons in his church in Brooklyn, which seated 4,500 people, thousands were turned away from the doors for want of standing-room inside the church. Even to read the book makes one thrill through and through.

## WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

Below we offer six popular books written by Charles Dickens, one of the greatest novelists who ever lived. These books abound in wit, humor, pathos, masterly delineation of character, vivid descriptions of places and incidents, and skilfully-wrought plots. They are intensely interesting to children as well as grown persons.

No. 96. **The Haunted Man.** By Dickens. An interesting love story, into which are gathered some of the truest and noblest of the bright thoughts of the wonderful author. You will follow Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Fetterby through their trials and tribulations with great interest.

No. 97. **Two Ghost Stories.** By Charles Dickens. This book will be especially suitable for boys. It is one of Dickens' funny books. Besides "Two Ghost Stories," "The Holly-tree" and "Going into Society," it contains "The Boy at Mugby" and "The Seven Poor Travelers," in addition to four other stories.

No. 98. **Three Christmas Stories.** By Chas. Dickens. Oftentimes one wants to read something short, yet interesting and elevating. Dickens' short stories are simply unexcelled. They will interest readers of all ages, but the children are always delighted to have papa or mamma to read them aloud. "Three Christmas Stories" includes "Somebody's Luggage," "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings" and "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy."

No. 95. **The Battle of Life.** A love story, by Dickens. There are the usual incidents of love, intrigue and crime, which produce the customary trouble between loving hearts, but in the end all goes merry, riches flow in, contentions are reconciled and the good rewarded. Don't mistake this for a cheap novel, for it is by Dickens, and every parent can place any of his books in the hands of their children, confident that they are doing a good thing. While Dickens was a novelist, he was also a preacher, inasmuch as his instructions and advice are always the best.

No. 101. **The Chimes.** By Charles Dickens. In his own peculiar style the author starts out with a description of these chimes, which is so real we can almost imagine we hear them. He compares them to the ticket-porter who waited just outside the church door for jobs. When the chimes resounded he always went out into the road to look at the belfry. You cannot feel satisfied until you know what has become of this old porter who, like the chimes, knew nothing of the bright, warm fires and faces seen from the windows. You close the book, hoping that all lives which seem hard, may be as bright as was this old ticket-porter's.

No. 100. **The Cricket on the Hearth.** By Charles Dickens. This is a simple tale of home life, and being a fairy tale, is sure to interest the children. The story opens about dusk, with Mrs. Peerybingle putting on the tea-kettle, which soon begins to have gurgles in the throat, and indulge in short vocal snorts. Presently the Cricket chimes in,

whose presence in the house Mrs. Peerybingle considers an omen of good luck. Caleb, another interesting character in the story, lived with his blind daughter in an old, tumble-down house. To prevent his daughter knowing how poor he was, he described his home as if it were a palace. She never knew that the crevices became wider every day, that the iron was rusting, wood rotting and paper peeling off, that Thackelton, Caleb's master, was hard, exacting and cold. Caleb, too, had a cricket on his hearth. The reader now finds his sympathies going out even to the hard Mr. Thackelton when he is disappointed in marriage—his promised wife marrying Caleb's son. One feels sorry for him when he says his house is very lonely, that he has not even a cricket on his hearth. The story closes with a dance, in which the cricket joins the music with its chirp, chirp, and the kettle hums.

No. 92. **Old Mother Hubbard, and 138 Other Nursery Rhymes and Jingles.** For generations these rhymes have delighted the children. The comical pictures, the fairy stories and short verses are a never-ending source of delight. This is the complete book, containing one hundred and thirty-eight stories and over seventy illustrations, including "Old Mother Hubbard," "This is the House that Jack Built," "Yankee Doodle Came to Town," "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," "The Jolly Miller," "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," "The Song of Sixpence," "Baby Girls and Baby Chickens," "Simple Simon," "The Babes in the Woods," "Three Blind Mice," "See-saw," "Hush-a-bye Baby on a Tree Top," "Little Bo-peep," "Pat-a-cake, Pat-a-cake, Baker's Man," and many others that are familiar to many millions of people who learned to repeat them in their childhood, oftentimes even before they had left the cradle, or knew the meaning of the words.



She took a clean dish,  
To buy him some tripe;  
And when she came back,  
He was smoking his pipe.

There are seven more pictures and fourteen verses, similar to the above, to the story of Old Mother Hubbard. This is one of the best books for children in the entire list.

No. 89. **Her Only Sin.** By Bertha M. Clay, author of "The Shattered Idol," "On Her Wedding Morn," and other noted books. For stories of love, adventure and romance, delightfully told, replete with stirring incidents that will hold the reader from the beginning to the end, there are few better than those of Bertha M. Clay. "Her Only Sin" is fine. It is just the novel to read in a single evening, for once you begin you can't lay it down till you know the end. An English gentleman, Sir Jasper Brandon, with titles and wealth, married, unknown to any of his people, a beautiful Venetian girl, and for one year their life was as beautiful as the sweetest dream. The arrival of a little daughter resulted in the mother's death, which drove the father into a spell of fever, and the little daughter was carried away by an aunt. Sir Jasper returned to England, and for the gratification of his parents, married a proud woman, without love or much pity. They had one daughter, and when she became grown, the other daughter appears on the scene, but her identity is unknown. The two girls and their lovers would have been happy at first as well as at last, if it had not been for a jealous,

cunning mother. And so the story goes, getting better with every page, and ends as the life of every true-hearted girl will end.

No. 68. **Recipes for Making Two Hundred Kinds of Soap.** The art of soap-making is very simple, and with these recipes any lady can make all the soap needed for her family.

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No. 93. **Mrs. Caudle's Lectures.** This is a collection of thirty-six of the best lectures by this humorist. If you want something that will make you laugh till your sides ache, get this book. It is full of the most ridiculous fun from cover to cover. It drives away the blues.

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No. 70. **Good Manners.** Edited by Mrs. M. W. Baines. A manual of true politeness, containing chapters on good behavior, receptions, dinners, parties, balls, letter-writing, courtship and marriage, anniversaries, etiquette in public, customs regarding funerals and mournings, etc. The book contains twenty chapters.

No. 91. **The Fatal Marriage.** By Miss M. E. Braddon. This is a thrilling story, in which a man marries a lovely girl for her wealth, and as it should always be, he came to grief as a reward for his deception. Young women who read this story will be better prepared to detect deception on the part of their would-be lovers.

No. 78. **Indoor Games.** Now that the long evenings are coming, what is more desirable than something to interest the children as well as the older people. This book will introduce many games and amusements. There are also many simple tricks with handkerchiefs, strings, etc., that can be practiced and used to entertain visitors and friends.

No. 90. **On Her Wedding Morn.** By Bertha M. Clay, author of "Her Only Sin," "A Golden Heart," and other stories. This is a companion novel to "Her Only Sin," and will be read with the same intensity of feeling, with mingled joy and sadness as the characters in the book have cause for tears or laughter. It is a love story that must appeal to the heart of every reader.

No. 84. **Gulliver's Travels.** Tells of the supposed travels and surprising adventures of Lemuel Gulliver into several remote regions of the world, where he met with a race of people no larger than your hand. Also his wonderful exploits among giants. Complete in one volume. This book has long been known as a great favorite with boys and girls who like to read books of travel. Illustrated.

No. 69. **Short Stories.** A book containing a number of short stories of adventures, which will be eagerly read by boys and girls. There are eleven stories, as follows: "Mary Abbott's Tryst," "Witch Work," "A Moonlight Romance," "A Strange Wooing," "A Boy's Adventure," "One Boy's Experience," "Miss Oliver's Christmas Gift," "Billy Mason's Foolishness," "How Robbie Saw Santa Claus," "Why Jerry Did Not Celebrate," and "A Bad Name," with illustrations.

No. 76. **Noble and Heroic Deeds.** Compiled by A. D. Hosterman. This book consists of sketches from the lives of eighty-eight men and women who became famous for noble and heroic deeds, with anecdotes and incidents in their lives. It is said that every person is some one's hero. If this be true, it is important that the right kind of heroes be placed before the boys and girls who will soon have to take on the responsibility of manhood and womanhood. When such heroes (as Jesse James becomes a boy's model, the influences are dangerous and often disastrous. Their lives are nothing more or less than the records of murder and crime. But turn to the lives of such men as George Washington, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Thos. Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton-gin, and to the lives of such women as Martha Washington, the mother of President Polk, Joan of Arc, Phoebe Phillips and all the rest which are given in this book, and the results are sure to be good. Such lives inspire young people to the sense of duty and patriotism, and encourage their ambition to be great. Some of the greatest men have said that their lives were influenced more by reading biographies than from any other cause. This book gives short biographies that will be read with interest by all.

No. 71. **John Ploughman's Pictures.** By the late Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon, the great London preacher and evangelist. This is one of the most original and popular books of the age. It fills a niche in literature that was



empty till Mr. Spurgeon stepped from the ranks of the common people (where he always remained) to the greatest pulpit in all Christendom. It is written in the simplest language, yet deals out a moral philosophy that is as grand as its author's life was sublime. The author states in the preface that its object is to smite evil, and especially the monster evil of drink, and it is safe to say that the plain talks of John Ploughman, couched in Spurgeon's quaint sayings, his wit, his logic, his power for good, have accomplished more than any similar publication. This book can be read by every member of the family over and over with increasing pleasure and profit, and every mother who has a son that must face the temptations of the terrible curse of drink, will place a good weapon in his hands when she induces him to read this work. This book contains thirty-nine pictures, which emphasize some of the main points in a stronger way than words can, such as "He has a hole under his nose and his money runs into it," "Don't cut off your nose to spite your face," "Fools set stools for wise men to run over," "Where the plow shall fail to go, there the weeds will surely grow." If you haven't this book, it would be well to get it now.

No. 86. **A Bartered Birthright.** By Franklin Fitts. This story tells the struggle between justice and injustice, in the author's entertaining style. A man occupying a prominent position in a leading banking-house becomes addicted to the gambling habit and takes money from the bank. The blame is attached to a young man recently discharged by this man for paying attention to his daughter. The story ends with a victory for justice and the offender sighing in vain for squandered honor and a forfeited birthright.

No. 72. **An American Girl in London.** By Sara Jeannette Duncan, author of "A Social Departure," etc. An interesting account of the experiences of an American girl while visiting a relative in England. The situations are very often laughable. After reading this book, one cannot fail to have some idea regarding his English cousin and his manners. Her experiences on board the steamer are novel and interesting. The author tells the story in such a bright, breezy style that it is very refreshing. There is lots of fun interwoven through it all.

No. 75. **Bread and Kisses.** By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Grief," "Joshua Marvel," and other popular books. This might be called a book of sermons in a novel. It tells the story of two loving hearts, who begin their home in poverty, and then while the author is carrying them from their humble home up through the vicissitudes of life to greater places, he gives many good arguments why people should be more generous and less selfish, why the rich should be mindful of their responsibilities because of their wealth, and why honesty is the best policy. Illustrated.

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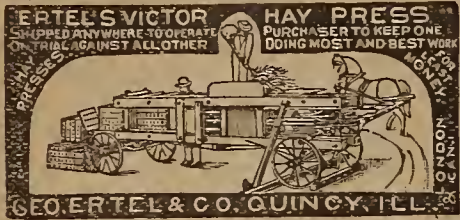






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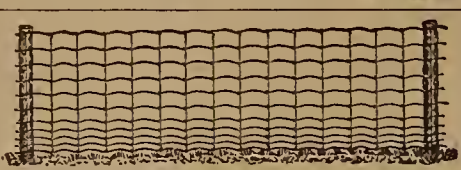
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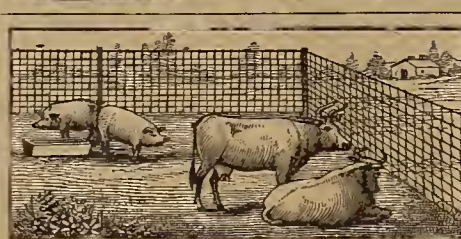


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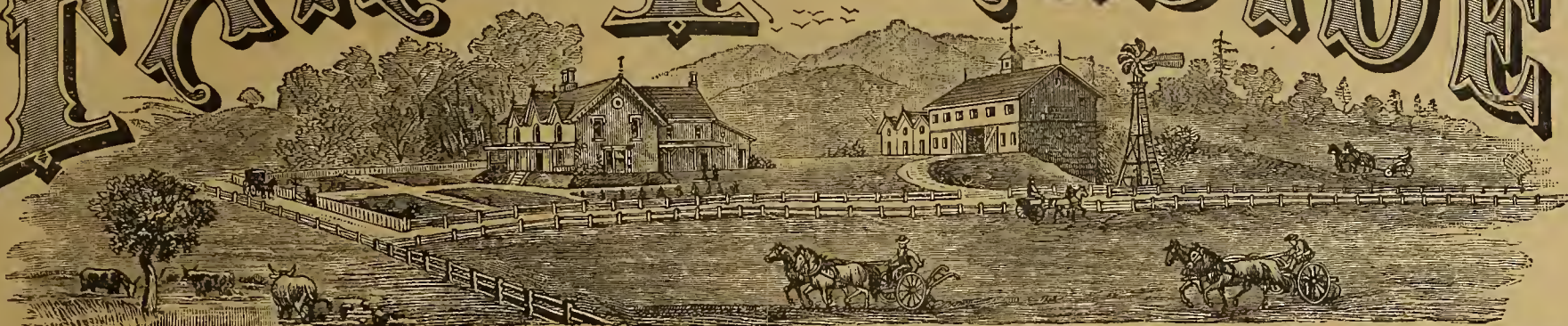
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# FARM & FIRE SIDE.



EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 3.

NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

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## Read Our Wonderful Clubbing Offers

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### Topics of the Time.

THE long winter evenings are already upon us, and the question must come to many families, how shall these evenings be spent so as to bring the greatest enlightenment and pleasure to the family fireside. During the summer months the days are long and there is much work to do on the farm; and in most cases every member of the family is compelled to put forth all his strength in doing the work which spring, summer and autumn makes necessary about the place; but from now until the leaves begin to bud again, from two to three hours each evening may be spent very profitably around the fireside. It is as much one's duty to have reading matter in the house as it is to provide food and clothing. Food for the mind is just as important as food for the body. Of course, there are people who never read, who live to a good old age, but their usefulness is impaired, and they lose much of the real pleasure of living.

Cast about for good books. They are much better for the children than bad companions. They can be bought for almost a song. Subscribe for some publication which will be full of good reading matter. Some families make a practice of spending at least half an hour each evening in having some one read aloud to the others. This is very good practice, as it affords opportunity for developing reading aloud with correct pronunciation. Reading matter, of course, should be chosen so as to have something which should interest the different members of the family.

WITH the death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the last of a very distinguished line of American writers has passed away. Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, Whittier and Holmes will ever stand out as the great American writers of the end of this century.

Few great men have lived to such a good old age. When Oliver Wendell Holmes was born, in 1809, less than ten years had elapsed since George Washington's death. Thus, a single human life almost bridges over

the past from the Revolution down to the present time. The beauty of such a life lies in the fact that the greater part of it is left to us in his admirable books, and can never pass away. A million people draw inspiration from the writings he has left us. Millions unborn will continue to do the same thing, and lives will be brighter, hearts happier and purer for having read "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," or some other one of his numerous volumes.

THE millers of this country, through their national organization, the Winter Wheat Millers' League, are making earnest efforts to recover the foreign markets for American flour lost by the repeal of reciprocity. They will appeal to Congress at its coming session to enact retaliatory measures against such foreign countries as have placed already, or soon will place, prohibitory duties on American flour. By the repeal of reciprocity American farmers lost markets that were already taking from eight to ten million bushels of wheat annually. This quantity is a small portion of our annual production of wheat but it is no insignificant part of the surplus exported, and is a factor in fixing prices.

It seems that the Chinese have already made two proposals for peace, but that the Japanese have not only refused to consider such proposals, but have continually been pushing vigorously forward the campaigns. Much may depend upon the outcome of this war, and it is being watched with considerable interest by all nations. America is to be congratulated in refusing to do other than maintain a purely neutral attitude.

Count Yamagata, who commands the Japanese army on Corea, and whose portrait we present to our readers, is the son of a distinguished poet and philologist.

Count Yamagata, who commands the Japanese army on Corea, and whose portrait we present to our readers, is the son of a distinguished poet and philologist. He won laurels in the war of Restoration of Japan, as early as 1867, and to him largely is due the reforms of the Japanese army, which ended in the adoption of the most approved methods now in use in the European armies. He studied military tactics in France and Russia, and took advantage of opportunities to learn all he could during the Franco-German war.

Count Ito, the prime minister, whose portrait is also given, has risen from the humble class, and has been raised to the nobility by the present emperor. He has been one of the most foremost leaders of the reform party. He seems to be a man of large and liberal views. He has reorganized the administrative, judicial, political and financial departments of the Japanese empire, and has largely framed the constitution for the empire. His brother at present commands the Japanese fleet which was engaged in the battle which was recently fought at the mouth of the Yula river.



COUNT YAMAGATA,  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE  
JAPANESE ARMY IN COREA.

IN a recent number of the *North American Review* is an interesting article on modern Egypt, by United States Consul-General Penfield. The article relates principally to a great project of irrigation undertaken by the Egyptian government. At the present time the productive part of Egypt is a ribbon-like strip of alluvial land bordering the Nile, forming an elongated oasis in that rainless country. The area of this remarkably rich oasis is nearly equal to Massachusetts and Connecticut together. The cultivable area of a country dependent on the soil is to be doubled by irrigation, the irrigation of definite science, rather than of chance or guesswork, and the scheme is grand enough to take its place with the building of the pyramids and the Suez canal.

For several years engineers have devoted untiring study to the safe storage of the surplus waters of high Nile, that they may be employed during the months of low Nile, when the whole country is a-thirst. Extensive surveys have been made, and a number of plans completed. To assist the Public Works Department of the Egyptian government in the choice of making a plan, a commission of European hydraulic engineers was called in. The English and Italian members of the commission reported in favor of a dam seventy feet high at Assouan, which, however, would bury under the restrained waters of the Nile the ruins of the Island of Philæ, that most brilliant gem in the diadem of ancient Egypt. On account of this, strong protests were made. Everyone applauded the magnificent prospect of increased prosperity to Egypt, but the clamor for another site was great—a site that would reconcile the interests of agriculture with those of history, art and archaeology. But other sites offer nearly equal advantages, and the great project will eventually be completed.

To complete the Nile dams and the distributing canals will require no less than fifteen million dollars. The Egyptian government has the money in hand, and the six European powers financially interested in the Egyptian affairs will approve its expenditure in so promising an improvement, as a mortgagee favors the making of repairs on a bonded property, at the expense of the mortgagor. The Egyptian treasury will expect to be recouped two or three years after the completion of the reservoir and canals, in taxes levied on the land as it becomes productive.

This great irrigation project has an important bearing on a branch of American agriculture. Thirty years ago, Samuel Baker, the noted English explorer, in giving an account of his researches in equatorial Africa, said: "The Nile might be so controlled that the enormous volume of water that now rushes uselessly into the Mediterranean might be led through the deserts to transform them into cotton-fields that would render England independent of America."

This project means much to the growers of six-cent cotton in the United States. Every acre wrested from the desert by the magical mud and water of the Nile will be capable of producing a 750-pound bale of cotton, superior enough to command a quick market, presumably to the exclusion of a bale of American-grown

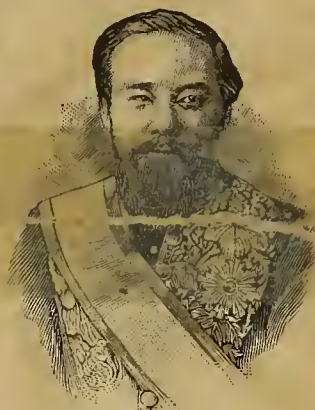
cotton, for Egypt is already our aggressive competitor in that important fiber.

Egyptian cotton is all exported, and brings one or two cents a pound more than American upland cotton, owing to its long staple and silky appearance. Last year it realized upward of \$45,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 worth was imported into the United States. It has already been a most important factor in changing the condition of Egypt from insolvency to prosperity. This year's cotton area is the largest ever planted, and the crop will be the greatest on record. When the proposed irrigation project is completed, the production of cotton in Egypt will be enormously increased.

Consideration of this subject should give an impetus to the existing movement in our cotton-

growing states toward a complete diversification of their agriculture. In the face of prevailing low prices for cotton and the rapidly increasing competition in Egypt, and India also, it will not do for our cotton

growers to make this one crop their sole dependence. Southern farmers must found their hopes for future prosperity in diversified agriculture.



COUNT ITO, THE JAPANESE  
PRIME MINISTER.

WITH all sorts of inventions, and the many devices to facilitate man's work on the farm, comparatively little has been introduced into the home to relieve the arduous duties of the housekeeper. The outlook in this direction is not discouraging, however. In a recent number of *Harper's Bazar* there appeared the following: "There is a prospect that before we are much older, nearly all our housekeeping will be done by machinery. Not only by special machines for special purposes, but by great co-operative machinery for the whole housekeeping." While the housekeeper will welcome whatever will afford more leisure for reading or the care of the children, she recognizes that science, machinery or servants cannot relieve her of many duties. "The faithful housekeeper is quite sure that there is one servant that will never be supplanted—the servant of small things. The servant, paid or unpaid, who picks up the trifles everyone else drops, and puts away the articles everyone else forgets. The servant who carries up and down stairs odd cups and glasses and spoons; who finds overshoes and slates and school-books and hats; who gathers the scattered playthings, and discovers the misplaced book or sewing; who makes ready the chair and the footstool for the coming occupant, and who takes up all the dropped stitches, moral and material, in the family life. There may arise housekeeping-machines, big and little, working with marvelous skill and accuracy, but until a method is discovered of putting a heart as well as hands into them, of giving them a soul as well as a body, it is certain that the sphere of the servant of small things can never be perfectly filled by such contrivances."



## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE,  
Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

**Money by Mail.** Again we urge all our readers who have occasion to send small sums of money through the mails to use post-office money-orders. It is the safest way to make remittances. They reduce the chances of loss in the mails to the minimum, and also afford some protection to the sender against loss in the business transaction.

The American Fat-stock Show Will be held in Chicago, November 22d to December 1st. This exhibition will also embrace the American horse show and the American poultry show. Copies of the premium list can be obtained on request from the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, Springfield, Illinois.

A great feature of the exhibition will be the horse show. Fifteen thousand dollars in prizes will be equitably distributed among the several classes.

The railroads will give special transportation rates to this great show.

**Free Instruction in Agriculture.** The young men who have a few weeks or months of leisure this winter, and who desire to make the greatest progress in the business of farming, who hope to receive the greatest returns from their labor by directing it in accordance with the best known scientific principles and the most approved modern practices, should be intensely interested in the free winter courses in agriculture, horticulture, veterinary science, private dairying and creamery management, offered by the Pennsylvania state college, and opening January 2, 1895. Prof. H. J. Waters, State College, Center county, Pa., will furnish full particulars upon request.

**Crosby Peach.** In acknowledging the receipt of some fine specimens of the Crosby peach from Mr. W. D. Hinds, Townsend, Massachusetts, we take pleasure in adding that this variety is highly recommended by the best horticulturists in the country for the remarkable hardiness of the trees and buds and fine quality of the fruit. In the severe climate of New England it has fruited every year for the past ten years, three seasons of which period all other varieties failed to stand the winters. The Crosby is no longer a novelty, but a standard variety, and the prices of young trees for planting are very reasonable.

Preserve the  
Sheep Industry.

It is a fact which needs and will bear repetition, though it will take experience to demonstrate it to all, that farmers who have no sheep are deeply concerned in the preservation and development of the sheep industry. The forty-five million sheep which we have, or did have before the stampede to the butcher's block began, produce only about half enough wool to supply the needs of the United States. The annual importation of over three hundred thousand pounds of wool, in both fleece and cloth, is in effect an importation of the grass, hay and grain from which wool is produced. A hundred million sheep in the country would afford a good home market for the surplus grain and forage crops of farmers who do not keep even one ewe lamb. Every farmer who abandons the sheep industry will become the direct competitor of the grain grower and help swell the surplus agricultural products that now find slow sale in foreign markets.

Two distinct irrigation movements now hold public attention. The greater is the one toward federal and state legislation providing for a comprehensive system of irrigation for vast tracts of arid land in the West, including the conservation, control and distribution of interstate waters, and the sale and settlement of the lands to be improved. In brief, it is a great and promising co-operative movement. The lesser movement is the extension of irrigation by individual enterprise. In the semi-arid regions, the uncertainty of sufficient rainfall for the growth of crops has forced the settlers to the alternative of irrigating or emigrating, and that country is becoming

The report of his chief of the seed division (M. E. Fagan) for 1893 is short, containing less than four pages of printed matter, and in its shortness probably meant to show the little regard the secretary has for this whole seed humbug, and his wish that its remaining period of existence be as short as the report. In its recommendations, the report says:

"Everyone of my recent predecessors has ignored or overlooked the fact that for many years no useful purpose has been served by the continued enlargement of the quantity of seed purchased annually, and its indiscriminate distribution to those who by accident or design become the recipients of this gratuity.

"The purchase, propagation and distribution of seed were begun at a time when but a few of the now thickly-populated states held within their limits a propagating garden or seed-farm. The conditions, however, have changed, and in nearly every state of the Union may be found large establishments built up by private industry and private capital, engaged in the business of raising new and valuable seed, and in the propagation of rare plants, trees and flowers.

"In this industry, which is no longer an 'infant industry,' many thousands of acres of land are annually cultivated, giving employment to thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers. The proprietors and managers, in order to advance their interests, are ever on the alert for new and valuable seeds. If their efforts bear fruit, and something new is produced, the discovery is made public through the medium of the trade journals and catalogues, and the public may receive the benefits by purchasing the product at the usual market price, instead of waiting two or

sellers or consumers of provisions, all these are vegetables which are grown in kitchen gardens, and which, whether they are eaten cooked or raw, are, like potatoes, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets, cauliflower, cabbage, celery and lettuce, usually served at dinner in, with or after the soup, fish or meats which constitute the principal part of the repast, and not, like fruits generally, as dessert. The attempt to class tomatoes as fruit is not unlike a recent attempt to class beans as seeds, of which Mr. Justice Bradley, speaking for this court, said: 'We do not see why they should be classed as seeds any more than walnuts should be so classified. Both are seeds in the language of botany or natural history, but not in commerce or in common parlance.'

All this seems to be plain, and should set at rest the discussions so frequently brought up in farm papers, whether the tomato is a fruit or a vegetable. I have usually put the question in this way: When you want tomatoes, where do you go? Reply: To the vegetable or kitchen garden. Or if you have got to buy them, you will be sure to go to the market gardener, not to the fruit grower of fruit dealer.

History of Horticulture of the World's Fair. Prof. Bailey's "Annals of Horticulture in North America" are published in annual volumes, as a "witness of passing events and a record of progress." The volume for 1893, already mentioned, gives a full history of horticulture at the world's fair, and is really offered as a horticultural souvenir of the fair." Prof. Bailey, whom I had the good fortune to meet repeatedly during my two visits in Chicago, last year, was avowedly there, during the greater part of the season, for the express purpose of collecting facts for this volume. He gives in it a full review of the horticultural exhibits, with names of all plants and exhibitors; also a full discussion of the yields and prices of fruits, vegetables and all other horticultural crops in North America during the year. Bound in cloth; price, \$1.

While the impressions which I received at Chicago last year were still fresh in my mind, I could not help mixing a little criticism into my accounts of the many wonderful things that I had seen. In some respects I did feel disappointed, and Prof. Bailey has evidently had similar experiences and impressions. "With so much to admire," he says, "it seems ungracious to offer criticisms of any of the integral parts of the exposition; but it is true that some of these departments and bureaus did not properly or adequately represent the subjects with which they were charged, and this was true with various lines of exhibition which fell to the care of the department of horticulture. \* \* \* The pomological displays were creditable to the fruit interests of America, but the horticultural exhibits, while excellent in certain groups, were not a true index of the state of the industry in this country, nor of the best taste in ornamental gardening; while the great vegetable and nursery interests were very imperfectly represented."

In consideration of the hasty planting that had to be done, the naturally poor soil and the short time the plants had for development, the ordinary mortal who saw the plant exhibit will gladly admit that great results had been achieved. The wonderful sights in horticulture, as well as in other exhibits, will not easily fade from

orchard-grass. The grass has often been pointed out by prominent writers. Peter Henderson's recommendation of it in "How the Farm Pays" is very emphatic. Yet many farmers continue to grow, or attempt to grow, timothy under conditions that are far more favorable to orchard-grass. The trials made by the station people, for instance, resulted largely in its favor. Orchard-grass possesses a much larger root system than timothy, truly says the report; and its roots penetrate the soil to a much greater area and depth. Consequently, it has a much larger territory from which to secure its food and water supply, and that partially, if not entirely, explains its capacity to excel timothy.

T. GRENER.



dotted over with windmills and reservoirs. Nor is the field of the irrigation pump and reservoir bounded on the east by the rain line of Kansas. There is a place for them in every part of the country where market-garden crops are grown. The crops secured in a single droughty season would more than cover the outlay for wind-mill, pump and reservoir of sufficient capacity for a few acres.

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

**Government Seed Distribution.** The political opponents of every high government official are always on the watch for an opportunity to find fault with what he may say or do, and they seldom hesitate, either, to twist his words, if necessary, to give a better handle for attacks. Secretary Morton was not spared this very common experience. I have read pretty nearly everything he has written or said in public since he got to be the secretary of agriculture, and I confess I can often see good points and earnest, honest endeavor to do his duty, and aid the farmer, where others had to nag, and blame, and criticize. Of course, criticism is right when it is deserved. Very few farmers and farmers' organizations, however, will disagree with him in the stand he has taken in reference to the free-seed distribution by the United States government. He is fighting it tooth and nail, and it looks as if he would succeed in making an end of this absurdity and gross abuse of government patronage. This is of all the greater credit to him, as he has almost the entire Congress to fight against. Congressmen apparently want the seeds worse than their constituents do.

more years for this division to drop a package of the new discovery in their post-office boxes.

"In view of these facts, does it not appear that the seed division has outlived its usefulness, and that its further continuance is an infringement of the rights of citizens engaged in legitimate trade pursuits, in which they have invested their capital, and upon which the maintenance of their families and their employees depends?"

"Instead of recommending an increase in the capacity of the building now occupied by this division, as is customary in the annual report, it would seem to me more proper to urge the retirement of the department from the seed business, and that the building now occupied for that purpose be devoted to some useful pursuit more in keeping with the spirit of our institutions."

**Vegetables or Fruit?** In "Annals of Horticulture" for 1893, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, and just published by the Orange Judd Co., of New York City, I find a reference to the decision of the United States supreme court, delivered May 10, 1893, by Justice Gray, which settles for good the question as to the legal standing of the tomato. The court's opinion seems to me founded on good common sense. Here are a few sentences:

"There being no evidence that the words 'fruits' and 'vegetables' have acquired any special meaning in trade or commerce, they must receive their ordinary meaning. \* \* \* Botanically speaking, tomatoes are the fruit of the vine, just as are cucumbers, squashes, beans and peas. But in the common language of the people, whether



## Our Farm.

### FARM-HOUSE SURROUNDINGS.

A house well placed in beautiful grounds is as much improved as a diamond by its setting. In either case, without experience or careful thought, beauty which already exists may be marred. Comparatively few farmers have time or means to keep up extensive lawns, as both must be generally devoted to the productive crops, which bring in the family revenue.

But if the little time to be spared for this purpose is used with some definite plan in view, it will give more satisfactory results than working at haphazard.

Perhaps suggestions will be more practical if made in connection with an example, which the illustrations will serve to represent. In Fig. 1 we have a plain, roomy farm-house, situated upon a plot of ground about an acre in extent, hemmed in by an angle of the road and a winding stream of water. The land has been so long under cultivation that not a sprout of the early forest growth remains in sight. The orchard is placed in a retired spot beyond the little brook, and nothing has been done to add picturesqueness to the landscape, unless the clothes-poles in the rear are so considered. Even the woodland growth in the distance seems to have withdrawn to give a more bleak, cheerless aspect to the home. What a difference is shown in the second sketch, after a very few years of thoughtful attention. Yet all can be done at odd jobs as the leisure is found.

By a reference to the diagram, Fig. 3, a better idea can be obtained of the progress of the work. Here the house is shown at *a*, connecting by an ell with the barns, *bb*; the road is indicated at *ddd*, passing over the bridge at *m*; convenient barnyards, *ccc*, inclose the barns with sheds at the rear. It will be seen that the house faces the east, giving a sunny, southern exposure to the side of the ell and barn; as this is desirable here, it is well to leave this frontage very open. The inconvenience of the entrance through the gate below the turn is obvious, and one of the greatest improvements will be to lay out and grade a driveway, *ee*, which affords a very direct and easy access from the road, either with or without gates. After laying this out, the first leisure in the spring should be spent in setting a few good-sized saplings, to become the shade trees of future years. Thrifty trees should be selected from some neighboring woodland and carefully transplanted. In locating these, they should not be too near each other or the house, so that they will grow to good size without interference, and be placed so that they will add to the appearance of the house from any point of view; therefore, too much regularity is to be avoided. Hence, in the diagram two elm, oak or maple trees of similar habit are planted on either side of the drive, half way down to the road, at *i* and *j*; *kk* may be trees of more rapid growth, if desired, and less permanent character. These four trees will serve to frame in the house from al-

most any point of view, and give it a more retired appearance. At the rear two trees, *xx*, happily conceal the connection of the house and barn, and improve the perspective, affording a better background when seen from either road. The trees and driveway being attended to, the general laying out and inclosing of the grounds will be next in order; a close board or picket fence running from the house to the brook limits the front yard. After leaving space for a narrow grass-plot and a good gravel or cinder walk, *t*, beside the drive, *e*, a fence should be run up to the corner of the house to protect a hedge row, *p*, to be set just inside at the first opportunity. A gate at *s* may have a vine-covered lattice archway over it when the hedge is sufficiently grown to take away the fence. A farm roadway, *e'*, leads from the barn down to a culvert over the brook at *z*, leaving a well-drained plot, *v*, for kitchen vegetables and small fruits. Some hardy fruit-trees, *y*, across the stream may be grouped so as to shut out north winds if necessary. Quince, plum and smaller fruit shrubs may be set along the fence at *w*, and a spruce or balsam hedge serves as a wind-break around the clothes-yard, *u*; a gateway here leads into the front grounds, but is screened by a flowering shrub. Grape-vines may be trained along the fence and over the arbor, *r*, beyond. A smooth, open space is left at *h* for lawn games, with a hedge, *p*, along the bank. A naturally shelving spot, *o*, near the brook, *n*, is cleared out, leveled, and rustic steps laid. A seat behind the hedge affords a quiet nook for reading down near the little babbling stream, which may be stocked with trout. Various shrubs and flower beds may be scattered about in this yard from time to time to suit the taste, with a winding path leading down to a summer-house, *r*, to be built among the shrubbery. When leisure is found to lay out the remaining plot, *h* should be left to grass, with a very few shrubs and a flower bed at *q*. The plot *f*, inclosed with a fence, makes a convenient place to grow

### BARNS AND THEIR USES.

True it is that much is said and written in regard to barns and the uses to which they are put; but since all subjects may be argued from at least two points of view, I beg permission to present a few thoughts.

No doubt, many persons in erecting a barn have in mind only the idea of erect-

ing a building that will eclipse that of their neighbors in outside appearance, paying little or no attention to interior arrangement or convenience, and not a great deal to the comfort of the animals it is to shelter. Such, no doubt, frequently build palatial barns and mortgage their farms to do so, but the same class of men would doubtless build magnificent dwell-

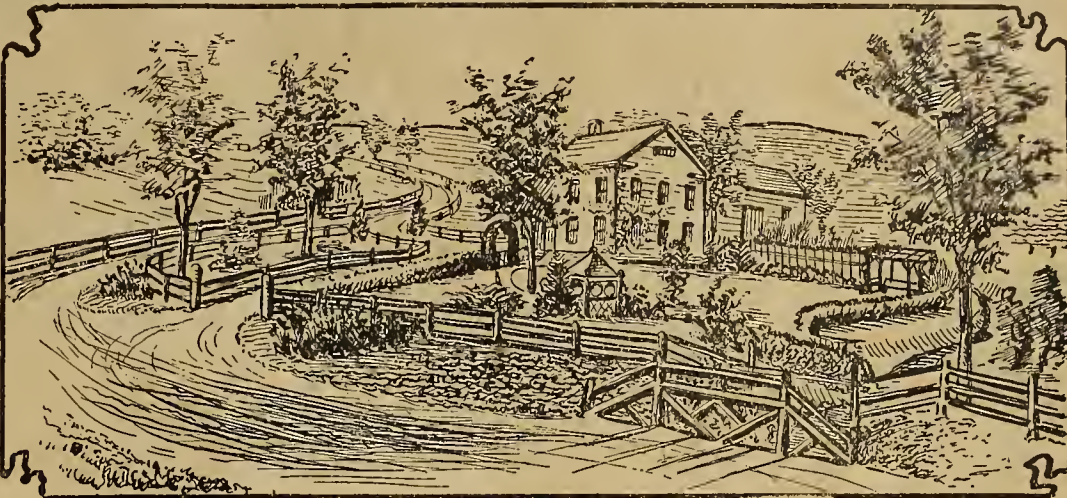


FIG. 2.—FARM-HOUSE SURROUNDINGS AFTER IMPROVING.

absorb the poisonous gases thrown off from their lungs? Admitting that no farmer should mortgage his farm to build an enormous barn, in the present condition of business matters, yet if he has the means to build a barn, I would say, build large enough to accommodate both stock and provender under the most favorable conditions. An empty stall or stable is frequently of great convenience, and it is better to have a few stalls unoccupied than to have stock unsheltered.

Some would say my barn is too large, because it is not all occupied at all times. Be that as it may, I sleep better when I know that the animals which aid us in gaining a daily supply of food and raiment may rest in comfort, as we seek to do, whether the thermometer indicates twenty degrees below zero or one hundred degrees above.

During the sultry summer days, when at noon the sun's direct rays are almost unendurable, and many valuable milk cows are tormented to desperation by the flies, with perhaps not even the protection of a shade-tree in the fields, and when I go to the cool, inviting atmosphere of the library to read some favorite book or paper or write a few lines on some farm topic, I find comfort in the reflection that our cows, from which we expect good returns in all seasons, are quietly chewing their ends in the coolness and quiet of the covered barn-yard, free from flies, the windows darkened, the doors all closed, and pure, cool water within their reach.

I know a farmer who years ago started with a comfortable dwelling of eight rooms, and to which have been added, year by year, "additions" and "lean-tos," until to-day the dwelling is forty feet wide and eighty feet long, yet only one or two rooms are actually in use, the remainder only occasionally opened up to sunlight or fresh air when some company from the city happens to come; and all this while the cows, which have provided the means for building and furnishing so much house-room, have endured the cold of winter winds and the heat of summer suns beside the strawstacks or in the pastures.

So, in conclusion, I would say that while providing for comfort and convenience for ourselves, let us not forget to provide for the dumb animals upon which we so much depend; and while giving them shelter, if means permit, build large enough so that cows, heifers and calves, horses, colts, sheep and hogs shall not all be crowded in space one fourth sufficient for comfort or cleanliness.

JOHN L. SHAWVER.

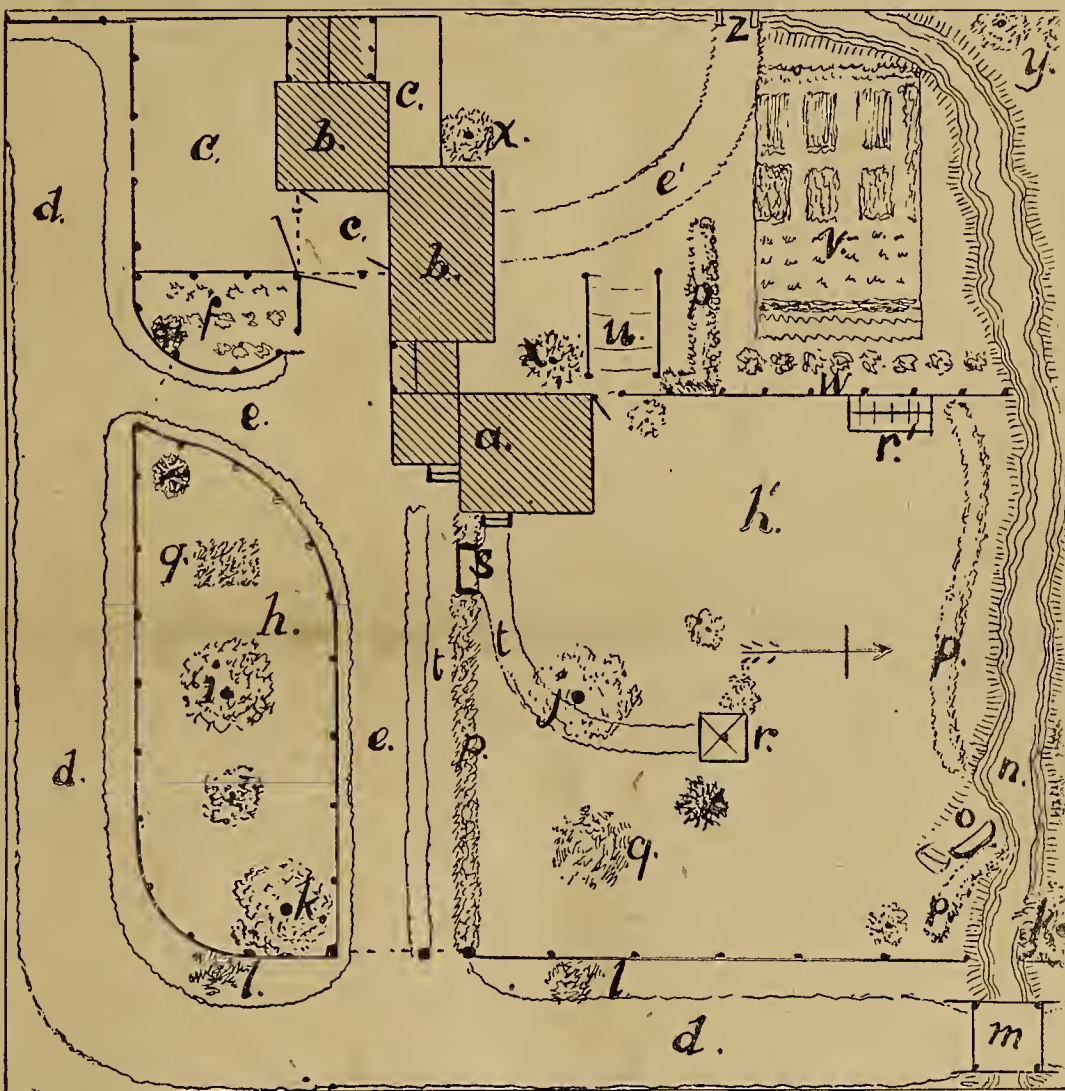


FIG. 3.—DIAGRAM OF FARM-HOUSE SURROUNDINGS.

currants, raspberries, etc. Two tall, slender shrubs guard this entrance and break the exposed southern frontage, while the other entrance has a group of wild roses or other low, native shrubs on either side to give a rustic effect.

Some vines growing over a part of the plain house relieve the angular appearance greatly, and a row of trees along the

ings under the same conditions and with as little judgment in deciding upon their cost or convenience.

I do not know how other men may look upon the subject, but it grieves me to see a farmer with a large, magnificent dwelling, only two or three small rooms of which are in actual use, attempt to carry a large number of animals through our severe and trying winters with scarcely any shelter. Perhaps he has a stable in which he can shelter from four to six horses, and perchance a cow-stable; but ten to one, the cold winds of mid-winter go whistling through the cracks between the boards, and the stock find little comfort. But is it not too true that on many farms the calves and young cattle, the sheep, the colts, and quite frequently the cows and horses, go unsheltered through the long, severe winters, while the owners take special delight in hugging a warm stove in a comfortable house.

As to building barns only of sufficient size as to have barely room to accommodate the crops of average years by crowding every available foot of space, building "lean-tos" for sheltering the wagon, mowing away wheat on the driving-floor, which would necessitate the driving up over the bank, pitching perhaps from the wagon on the sunny side of the barn and mowing back forty feet from the pitcher, setting the threshalongsides the barn, the engine in dangerous proximity to the building, stacking the straw so near to the eaves, and all in a burning sun—well, those who fancy it may adopt that plan, but I prefer a barn with some accommodations, even if all the space is not utilized for grain and hay.

Why not provide for suitable air space

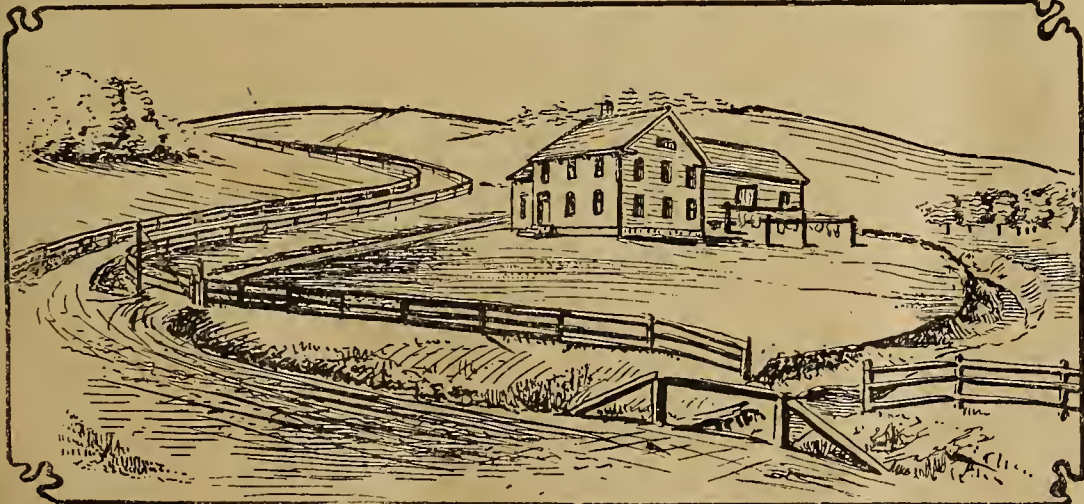


FIG. 1.—FARM-HOUSE SURROUNDINGS BEFORE IMPROVING.

most any point of view, and give it a more retired appearance.

At the rear two trees, *xx*, happily conceal the connection of the house and barn, and improve the perspective, affording a better background when seen from either road. The trees and driveway being attended to, the general laying out and inclosing of the grounds will be next in order; a close board or picket fence running from the house to the brook limits the front

distant highway, or a little rustic bracing of the bridge railing, will add to the attractions of such home surroundings.

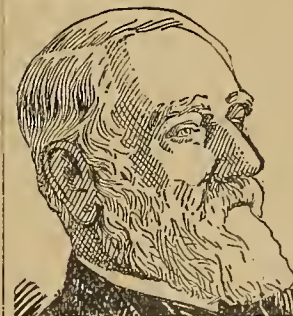
The greatest expense of these improvements will be in the time required. With careful use of the leisure hours each time for some needed and permanent improvement very much will be accomplished in one season, and a plain house become very attractive in its inviting environments.

D. COMINGS.

SEASONED timber is but little liable to decay under the influence of a dry atmosphere, and will resist decomposition for an indefinite period when kept totally submerged in water.

## Pains in the Back

"I had been afflicted for several years with what the doctors called **Diabetes**, and suffered terribly. The pain in my back was agonizing in the extreme. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me. Now I can go to church and attend other meetings with pleasure. I always keep Hood's Pills by me. In my whole life I never met anything that did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. 'Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn by no other.' I was once foolish enough to listen to a druggist who claimed to have something superior to Hood's, and took another medicine. If I had thrown my dollar in the street I would have been a gainer." JOHN BRANSTON, care of John Greetham, Wellington, Ohio.



Mr. John Branston

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
Hood's Pills cure Constipation. 25c.



## Our Farm.

### FRESH FROM THE FIELDS.

**P**OTATOES FOR PROFIT.—If I were the possessor of a place incumbered with a big mortgage, but suitable for growing potatoes (white or Irish), I would surely look to this crop to help me get rid of the mortgage. I don't think that one could find any one among the ordinary farm crops more and more promising as a mortgage-lifter than this. With good manuring and good general management, it is yet possible to raise the old-time large potato crops, at least on suitable soil and in favorable locations; and surely, the average market price of potatoes has been almost holding its own during a period when nearly everything else the farmer raises has suken to one half or one third of its former price. A bushel of potatoes is worth now more than a bushel of wheat, and two hundred bushels of them can be grown to the acre as readily as thirty bushels of wheat, only with a little more labor and a little more expense for seed. We hear the cry of overproduction of wheat, of grapes and other fruits, etc., but you never yet heard any one say anything of overproduction of potatoes. They are always salable, and at the lowest price they have ever touched (twenty-five cents a bushel) so far as I remember, they have always paid a profit. And this is more than can be said of other ordinary farm crops.

That we cannot grow potatoes with safety year after year on the same piece of land, should go without saying. A judicious system of rotation is necessary; and consequently, under most circumstances, only a fourth of the tillable land can be devoted to the crop. Another fourth will be in clover, another fourth in grain, and the last fourth perhaps in corn, leaving out of consideration the small but necessary patches of small fruits, garden, etc. But if I had a piece of land especially adapted to the potato crop, I think I would not hesitate to have a short rotation with clover. The ground may be sown with rye in the fall, just as soon as the potatoes are dug. Clover is sown in early spring. The rye may be cut for early feed or for grain. It will be profitable either way, usually; but for a two-year rotation, I would give the clover the best possible chance by cutting the rye early. In the spring following, the young clover, then a foot or so high, may be turned under to feed a crop of potatoes. Under average conditions, we would probably prefer a three-year rotation, by taking a crop of clover hay the third year, leaving the aftermath to decay on the ground, and then plowing it under for potatoes the fourth year.

It may be questionable, in many cases, whether we can afford to spend much money for plant-foods in the production of grain crops. For a crop so valuable, so promising, and so profitable when the conditions are right, as the potato crop, it would be a foolish waste of opportunities to withhold any part of the plant-food that the crop may need to come to its fullest development. We must remember that in every one hundred pounds of potatoes (worth now about \$1 here), we sell seventy-five pounds of water and only one third of a pound (or slightly more) of nitrogen, one fifth of a pound of phosphoric acid and three fifths of a pound of potash, altogether having a fertilizing value of only about ten cents. No matter whether we have the manure, or must buy it, whether in one form or another, we cannot afford to attempt growing potatoes for profit unless we give the crop the best possible chances for a big yield, and especially all the plant-foods it may be able to make use of.

**MANURES FOR POTATOES.**—I am not especially wedded to any one kind of manure. Anything that can be used for the purpose, whether it be old stable manure, prepared compost, wood ashes or commercial concentrated manures, may be used with good effect. One of the most approved and safest ways of using plant-foods to the potato crop, is to feed them to the clover, and then use the clover (roots, stubble and perhaps aftermath) to feed the potato crop. The objection to fresh stable manure, and even to old compost, when applied to the potato ground in spring or fall previous to planting the potatoes, is the tendency of the tubers to grow scabby. This tendency cannot be overcome by a mere disinfection of the seed (soaking it in a corrosive-sublimation solution). Some

people, however, use rather new stable manure in this way right along, without being much bothered by scabby growth.

In my experience, the selection of very rich soil, if otherwise suitable, for the potato crop always results in a very large crop. If we use our old onion ground (rich enough for the production of a good onion crop even without further applications), we can raise 400 bushels of potatoes and upward to the acre, at least, if blights do not seriously interfere. On ordinary but well-manured ground I raise 200 bushels to the acre, even where the leaf-spot has cut the crop short prematurely.

One of the best manures that can be used for potatoes on sandy or gravelly loam, and especially if fed to the clover that is to furnish food to the potatoes, is wood ashes. Possibly wood-ash manuring can be overdone. Heavy dressings applied directly to the potato ground, like heavy applications of muriate of potash, kainite, etc., may make the tubers quite scabby. But none save good results may be expected from a dressing of one ton or even upward of unleached or three tons of leached wood ashes per acre, if evenly distributed over the land and either plowed or harrowed in. A simple dressing of old, air-slaked lime (carbonate) may do well for some soils that have been heavily manured in previous years and are full of humus.

While in New Jersey, I have had excellent results from commercial fertilizers, especially the high-grade special (so-called) potato manures of various manufacturers. They seemed to "hit the spot" more promptly (on sandy loam) than they do here on soils of more clayey character. Still, even here I have secured good results from them on potatoes, as also from various simple substances of plant-food applied singly.

**MURIATE VERSUS SULPHATE OF POTASH.**—Farmers are frequently warned against the use of muriate of potash for potatoes, and advised to use sulphate instead. I have used the muriate for the crop in New Jersey quite largely. I found bad results from its use only once, when I applied it at the rate of 600 pounds per acre, and thereby ruined the crop for two seasons. The few small tubers that grew on the one-tenth-acre plot thus treated were nothing but a mass of scab and utterly unfit for use. This year I made a thorough comparative test with the two forms of potash on potatoes, corn, tomatoes and beans, using both substances at the rate of about 200 pounds per acre. Owing to the fact that almost the entire piece of ground had been well manured with stock-yard manure, and presumably had enough potash already, the strips dressed with potash gave no increase of crop that is easily perceptible, except on one end, across the potash application where the yard manure did not reach. This is on a few rows of potatoes, and here the yield seemed to be somewhat larger at both ends, the strip left without potash being in the center. But we could not discover any difference in yield between the plot on which muriate was applied from that dressed with sulphate. Nor can I find any difference in quality of tuber whether taken from the one end or the other of the row.

**HOME-MADE FERTILIZERS FOR POTATOES.**—An "old subscriber" in South Carolina asks me to give a formula for an Irish-potato manure. "Being situated so far from the city," he says, "I must rely on fertilizers, and I think I can make them cheaper than I can buy them ready mixed. Also, please give prices at which the ingredients ought to be obtained."

I am not prepared to give a special formula for the special needs of this case. Possibly his soil may be well supplied with potash or with phosphoric acid already. Possibly, therefore, a dressing of one single substance of plant-foods might answer as well as the combination of the three chief ones. But as long as I am in doubt about this point, I would prefer to use a complete manure, rather than run any risk of failure by applying only one or two of the chief needs of plants. The selection of the forms of plant-foods, however, must depend very much on the local opportunities of securing them. If I can get wood ashes close by, or cotton-seed hull ashes, or fish, or cotton-seed meal, or any other waste product that is available for manure, at a low enough rate, I would not look further for other forms of plant-foods. Nobody can say that just such and such proportions of the various substances must be used. Formulas are made mostly on general principles, but we may vary them greatly, and often radically,

and yet obtain just as good, if not better, results. There is a great deal about this business that we do not know yet, and never will know.

The following are some formulas for potatoes given by the New Jersey experiment station:

I.	
Nitrate of soda.....	100 pounds
Sulphate of ammonia.....	200 "
Ground fish.....	200 "
Ground bone.....	400 "
Bone-black, dissolved.....	400 "
South Carolina rock.....	400 "
Muriate of potash.....	200 "
High-grade sulphate of potash.....	100 "
	2,000 "

II.	
Nitrate of soda.....	250 pounds
Sulphate of ammonia.....	200 "
Dried blood.....	200 "
Dissolved bone-black.....	900 "
High-grade sulphate of potash.....	450 "
	2,000 "

III.	
Nitrate of soda.....	250 pounds
Tankage.....	500 "
Dissolved bone.....	800 "
High-grade sulphate of potash.....	450 "
	2,000 "

Any of these mixtures are good enough. You can get the ingredients of any large fertilizer dealer at the sea-coast. Use from 400 to 1,000 pounds of the mixture per acre. To mix the stuff, empty the different ingredients, in the proper proportions, on a tight barn floor or in a tight wagon-box; if very dry, sprinkle slightly with water, and then mix by shoveling and raking and hoeing over until the whole mass is homogeneous. I usually put the different kinds on separately, either in the trenches or broadcast, without previous mixing. It is just as good, and perhaps better, simpler and safer.

The Georgia experiment station gives the following formulas for sweet potatoes, and they are good for Irish potatoes also:

I.	
Cotton-seed meal.....	360 pounds
Superphosphate.....	320 "
Muriate of potash.....	120 "
II.	
Cotton-seed meal.....	360 pounds
Superphosphate.....	320 "
Kainite.....	640 "
III.	
Nitrate of soda.....	400 pounds
Superphosphate.....	400 "
Muriate of potash.....	100 "

These quantities are for one acre. Cotton-seed hull ashes may in all cases be substituted for other forms of potash. Usually, I prefer to apply kainite and muriate of potash in the fall. Nitrate of soda should always be applied in spring, just at or soon after planting. For superphosphates (dissolved bone, etc.) I would also prefer spring application. For prices, apply to the dealers. JOSEPH.

### Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

#### STRAWBERRIES AT MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION, 1894.

##### SPECIAL REPORT ON STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry crop this year has been generally a poor one on account of the late spring frosts when the plants were in blossom, and the severe drought which commenced to be injurious when the crop was about one third grown. At this experiment station the crop has been fairly good. I attribute our success to the fact that the beds are on a retentive soil, well cultivated, and also to the fact that the mulch was kept over the plants until as late as practicable. Our beds were not in flower until after the damaging late frosts, and the space between the rows and around the plants being heavily mulched, were protected from the sun and rapid evaporation.

Our beds that produced their second and third crops were much more productive than the new beds. I account for this from the fact that last season being very dry, the newly-set plants did not perfect their fruit-buds so well as the older and more vigorous plants of the old beds. But I would not wish to be understood as advocating the retention of old beds except where they are mowed over, burned and renewed by cultivating and manuring immediately after the crop is gathered. By following the practice outlined above, we have not failed to secure at least a fair crop any year for four years at this station.

Of new varieties there is little to report,

none of them having done better than the best of the older varieties. The most promising kinds for general planting are Warfield, Haverland and Crescent of the pistillate, and Bederwood, Parker Earle and Enhance of the bisexual class.\* The best early berry here is the Warfield, the best late one the Parker Earle. The new kinds worthy of special mention are Swindle, Edgar Queen and Leader. These fruited in beds bearing their second crop. Other new kinds in the new bed did not have as good a chance as those in the old bed, and should not be condemned on this account.

The strawberry beds at the station were sprayed with Bordeaux mixture in the spring, but they were very healthy, and no particular benefit seemed to follow this application. However, it is my opinion that it will as a rule pay well to spray at least once with this material in the spring, though there may be occasional years when there is no apparent benefit.

Atlantie. (Bisexual.) Fruited in beds two and three years old. Quite productive. Medium early. Foliage and growth good.

Bederwood. (Bisexual.) Fruited in beds two, three and four years old, and very productive in each. Blooms early and is full of pollen. Fruit medium in size. Season medium, holds on well, but is rather soft. Growth and foliage very good.

Boynton. (Pistillate.) Early and holds on quite well, moderately productive. Nearly the same as Crescent.

Crescent. (Pistillate.) As compared with the Warfield, which is taken as the standard, is ranked about third. Fruit not as large as Warfield, but it holds out better at latter end of season. This old variety is still one of the most reliable.

Edgar Queen. (Pistillate.) Very vigorous both in foliage and growth and very productive. Fruit large. A good variety, and well worthy of trial by commercial growers.

Enreka. (Pistillate.) Fruited in beds two and three years old. A very strong grower, foliage good. Fruit of good size and color and firm. Quite productive. Season very long. Worthy of trial.

Esther. (Bisexual.) Medium size, conical, red. Quite productive. Rather promising.

Gov. Hoard. (Bisexual.) Foliage and growth good; not very productive.

Great American. (Pistillate.) Sets large quantities of fruit, but only a small part

\*Special mention should be made of the Bederwood, which, though a little soft and rather light in color, is probably the most productive and satisfactory of any known variety for planting with the pistillate kinds.

### MOTHERS



and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and

child, by aiding Nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and also the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. During pregnancy, it prevents "morning sickness" and those distressing nervous symptoms from which so many suffer.

Tanks, Cattle Co., Texas.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:  
Dear Sir—I took your "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before.

Yours truly,

*Corde. Culpepper*

### A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.

South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:  
Dear Sir—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.

We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhea also, and it has done a world of good for me.  
Yours truly,  
MRS. W. C. BAKER.

MRS. BAKER.



ripens. Fruited in all beds, and the results the same in each.

Greenville. (Pistillate.) Foliage and growth vigorous. Productive. Season very long. Fruit of good size.

Haverland. (Pistillate.) An excellent variety. Season very long. Yielded well in all beds. A close second to Warfield. Fruit large.

Leader. (Bisexual.) Very vigorous both in growth and foliage. Very productive.

Lovett's Early. (Bisexual.) A very handsome berry of good size. Fairly productive.

Michel's Early. (Bisexual.) An early-flowering kind with an abundance of pollen. Produces very little fruit. As a pollenizer it is very good, but otherwise almost useless here.

Parker Earle. (Bisexual.) A very vigorous and thrifty grower. Foliage good. Season very late. Fruit large. Very productive. One of the best of the bisexual kinds.

Putnam. (Pistillate.) Moderately productive. Foliage and growth very good.

Saunders. (Bisexual.) Fruit medium to large, compact. Not very productive. Foliage not very good.

Southard. (Bisexual.) Medium in size, red, usually abroad conical. Fairly productive. Foliage and growth good.

Standard. (Bisexual.) Of but little value here.

Stevens. (Bisexual.) Season early, ripens well together. Quite productive. Foliage and growth good.

Swindle. (Pistillate.) Fruit large, usually quite irregular, very firm. In large clusters. Foliage and growth very good. Very productive. A very promising variety.

Timbrell. (Pistillate.) Plants large and vigorous, somewhat resembling the Buebach. I am disappointed in the amount of fruit it produced this year, which was very little, but as it fruited in the new bed which had been seriously dug into for plants, I feel that it has hardly had a fair chance.

Warfield. (Pistillate.) As in several previous years, this variety stands at the head of the pistillate varieties. Yielded the most fruit of all the varieties. Fruit medium in size, quite dark, very regular. Fruited well in all beds.

Waupon. (Bisexual.) Fairly productive.

Williams. (Bisexual.) Fruit medium in size, broadly conical. Clusters very large. Quite seedy. Moderately vigorous. Does not ripen on end very well. Moderately productive.—*Minnesota Horticulturist*.

#### GRAFTING ON THE RED HAW IN TEXAS.

Dr. G. A. Kilburn, of Dallas county, Texas, began a few years since to experiment with the wild, scrubby, hardy red haws growing in his vicinity, by grafting apple and pear cuttings upon them.

The grafts grow rapidly, and in three years are fruit-bearing limbs. Dr. Kilburn says:

"The trees thus grafted bear in half the time they otherwise would. There are three kinds of wild haws here that answer well for grafting stock, but I prefer the large, black bark variety. It bears a big red fruit, and seems more nearly allied to the apple than any other kind. I have had grafts grow up ten feet in a single year on this kind of stock. I find it best to cut grafts in the early winter and stick them in the ground on the shady side of the house until along in January or February, when I do my grafting. I prefer the 'Duchess' pear for grafting on red haw."

Mr. H. A. Peck, of Rockwell county, says:

"When I moved to this place, nearly thirteen years ago, there were about twenty apple-trees here, one of which was a mule—that is, it was grafted on a thorn, what is commonly called red haw; all the rest were on apple roots. During thirteen seasons my 'mule' has never failed to make a full crop, being by far the most regular bearer on the place, although one of the other trees is of the same variety. And moreover, the 'mule' to-day is in perfectly thrifty condition, while more than half of the 'horses' have died, and all the rest have fallen into sear and yellow leaf. The fruit of this 'mule' is uniformly large (some specimens have weighed nearly a pound each), and is entirely free from rot or blemish of any kind. The 'mule' is a pippin, but what variety I do not know.

"The tree is somewhat dwarfed, being but eight inches in diameter, and is by no

means a handsome specimen; still, in the early August days of each season it presents quite a pleasing appearance."

The unpretentious wild haw of the Texas prairies may prove a satisfactory solution of some of the pomological problems of the black land regions of the Southwest. Dr. Kilburn says that if a man has no natural stocks he can grow them from seed.

Texas.

DICK NAYLOR.

[The pear does very well on the black-thorn at the North and makes a good union with it. In parts of Sweden and in other European countries the pear is frequently grown on mountain ash, and is considered harder when so grown. It also makes a good union with the quince, which is the stock used to dwarf pears. The pear may also be grown on the juneberry.—Ed.]

#### POTASH FOR THE YELLOWS.

The expert who was detailed by the United States Agricultural Department, for a number of years, to investigate the cause of the so-called "yellows" in peach-trees and to advise a remedy has, after years of practical work, given up in despair. That the disease is accompanied by multitudes of bacterial forms is evident, but that any of these organisms is the direct cause of the disease has not been proved. No remedy has yet been found for a tree really attacked by the yellows, and the ax and the fine saw seem the only means of checking it. But in all the peach-growing districts there are thousands of unhealthy, yellow-looking trees, that some have assumed to have the disease. But their condition is really due to the ravages of the root-aphis, or to the exhaustion in the soil of elements needed for the successful growth of the trees. Now, in all of our coast country, the great lack of the old cultivated soils, and, in fact, of all our coast soils, is potash.

It is well known that all fruit-trees are large users of potash, and when, by their continued growth, they have drawn heavily upon the supply already scanty in these light soils, the trees suffer from the lack, and the careless observer at once says "yellows," while really the trouble is starvation. Now it is also well known that trees and plants of any kind, when in the weakened growth, are more readily attacked by insects; and when the millions of root-aphis begin to feed upon the roots of the already weakened tree, and it gets yellow and dies, the folks who cannot diagnose a disease correctly, say it is a sure case of yellows. Now, while a liberal use of potash may not check a genuine case of yellows, it is certain that heavy dressings of kainite or muriate of potash will bring into thrifty growth thousands of yellow, sickly trees that are only being starved, and will put them in a condition to resist the insect attacks, or even to resist the real disease.

That soil conditions have a good deal to do with the peach-yellows is evident. Several years ago, when at the University of Illinois, Professor Burrill showed me a tree which he had brought from New Jersey with all the evidence of an advanced stage of yellows. I saw it in the autumn, after it had been one summer planted in the rich, black prairie soil. It had started a staunch and healthy growth, instead of the wiry twigs on it when it came, and was evidently growing out of it. The professor showed me a lot of healthy peach-trees, which he had vainly tried to inoculate from the diseased tree. But the disease would not go on in his soil. Of course, I know it is an old story that potash will cure a diseased tree, but I am more and more convinced that there would be less of yellows if kainite or wood ashes were freely used upon peach orchards. It may not cure a diseased tree, but a plentiful supply of potash will keep the trees in such robust health that the disease will have little chance at them.—*W. F. Massey, in Rural New-Yorker*.

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Buffalo-berry.**—J. W. T., Canton, Kan. The buffalo-berry bears when about four years old from the seed. Plants from the woods generally bear the third year. Of course, you understand that the plant is dioecious; that is, one plant produces male flowers and no fruit, while the other produces female flowers and the fruit. It is necessary to have both kinds or fruit is not produced. Consequently, in buying plants, some care is necessary to get both kinds. It grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, with a diameter of two or three inches. The top is rather pretty, though a little inclined to be straggling. I have a plant on my lawn, where it is developing into a very pretty specimen. I prune it a little

when coarse branches are sent out. This one has very light-colored foliage, and has quite a striking appearance. There is no need of girdling it to make it bear.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

**KEROSENE FOR BORERS.**—I notice a quotation from "Insect Life" where one B. Ashton, of Kansas, gives "unadulterated kerosene" as a remedy for apple-tree borers. It may be that kerosene could be employed in quantities so infinitesimally small, and in a manner so scientific as to accomplish the object without injury to the tree, but when "applied from the spout of a can," I would look upon it suspiciously, because I know that "unadulterated kerosene" used too freely will kill a tree just as surely as it will kill an insect. Therefore, I caution FARM AND FIRESIDE readers to move slowly in its use for such purposes.

J. F. REITZEL.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC ORCHARD AND FARM NOTES.

Times have changed down here in old Virginia, and we have changed with them. We are discarding a meat diet for one more largely vegetable. Formerly we relied largely on greens of various kinds, but now we find that ripe fruits are more wholesome and palatable.

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In the attempt to renovate an old farm which one has recently bought, and on which there may be many washed and impoverished spots, do not put the available manure on these, but go to work systematically and improve one field at a time, so that it will yield a paying crop. Fertilize one field well and then extend the system to other fields.

\*\*\*

At this season of the year it is important that the farmer should communicate to some good agricultural paper the result of any advanced method of farming that he may have tested or seen tested during the past season. Such considerate action on his part would greatly interest other thinking farmers. It is the careful selection of such facts by the editor that makes the FARM AND FIRESIDE and similarly conducted papers of such permanent value as to render them worth ten times their cost to the farming community.

\*\*\*

I notice that there is a marked disposition on the part of the people down this way to get out of the old, time-worn methods in politics as well as in other things. Change is the order of the day. Amongst the rank and file of all parties there is a deep undercurrent—a prevailing sentiment—that the real and vital issues of the future are of an industrial rather than of political character. There is a rapidly growing conviction that "equal rights for all and special privileges for none" should be the guiding principle of every American citizen.

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The person who thinks that his orchard trees or small fruits do not need feeding on soils that would not yield over fifteen bushels of wheat or forty bushels of corn to the acre, is a little "off" the right track. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, a most successful fruit grower, uses 200 bushels of wood ashes and 300 pounds of ground bone to the acre. He finds that 400 pounds of nitrate of soda, broadcasted on each acre in the spring, is a very beneficial application for such of the small fruits as are deficient in foliage, as this deficiency is attributable to a lack of nitrogen. Mr. Geo. S. Butler, another extensive fruit grower of the same state, applies to each acre from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of a fertilizer, in the proportion of 500 pounds of bone and 150 pounds of muriate of potash. In fruit growing, potash and phosphoric acid are essential elements of fertilization.

\*\*\*

My experience in training a low-headed apple orchard, and the raising of low-headed nursery trees for sale, has been anything but satisfactory. I am decidedly in favor of low-headed trees of nearly all fruits except the apple. But few apple orchards are planted on land that does not require more or less cultivation, including an occasional plowing. It is therefore bad policy to plant low-headed trees, the branches of which, after they have borne a few crops, become so bent as to nearly rest on the ground. Most of the varieties of apples are grown on trees the branches of which are widespread, like those of the oak, while the exception is those with the branches shooting upward, like Lombardy

poplar and trees of that class. But little harm will result from training the upright-growing sorts so as to spread the tops; but the indiscriminate planting of the low-heading sorts advised by inexperienced orchardists, should be avoided.

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Perhaps after all we are running the specialty craze into the ground. We notice that the specialists in other occupations than that of farming have, as it is termed, the "inside track." The farmer specialist, however, who stakes his all on one crop, be it cotton, tobacco or wheat, assumes a great risk. No one who has not some surplus capital should take the risk. In the mild climate of the South Atlantic states, there is no reason why the staple money crops referred to should not and could not be advantageously supplemented by a generous supply of fruits, vegetables, butter, poultry, eggs, honey, dried fruits, canned fruits, nuts, etc. These products always command a ready sale in manufacturing towns, and if one will but take the old-time plan of securing some regular customers for some or all of these products, and so pocket the cost of express rates and the commissions of unreliable commission men, many a nearly discouraged farmer will find that he can meet current expenses and have the proceeds of his main crop to swell his bank account.

J. W., JR.

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## Our Farm.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey.

#### WINTER BREEDS AND EGGS.

**W**HILE all breeds of fowls will lay in winter if given good quarters and are kept warm, yet there are breeds which are less liable to injury from severe cold than others. One of the difficulties in winter is the freezing of the comb. This depends somewhat on the weather. When the wind is in the north, and comes in through cracks and crevices, the combs and wattles sometimes become frozen, and the birds are in the same condition as a person whose face, hands, feet or any portion of the body are frozen. It must heal before the bird is in normal condition again, and there is much pain and suffering. Of course, hens so afflicted will not lay, and if the male bird is frosted he will be unserviceable.

There are breeds which are less subject to severe cold than others, because they are heavily feathered and have smaller combs than some breeds, thus presenting less surface to the wind. If the birds are well fed, and are healthy, the blood will circulate sufficiently in the combs and wattles to protect them; but when the combs are excessively large there will always be a liability of injury. The Light Brahma has always been considered an excellent winter breed because it has a small, low pea-comb, and it is also well feathered, the feathers extending even to the end of the toes. The Wyandotte also has a smaller and lower comb than some breeds, but not sufficiently so. The rose-comb breeds are considered as being more exempt from frost than the single-comb varieties. Some of the single-comb breeds, however, have lower combs than others.

It does not imply, when these facts are considered, that a breed which can endure the winter better than its competitors is the best. It may be the best winter breed (or rather, the best breed for winter), but there are four seasons in the year, and the other breeds also possess advantages. Some are more profitable in warm weather, and cost but little when on the range. It is doubtful, when the laying qualities of a breed for a whole year are considered, whether the winter breeds will give larger profits than those which lay a large number of eggs in summer.

It has been found that nearly all breeds will lay in winter, if given ample shelter. If the combs are liable to freeze, then the birds must be kept under such conditions as not to incur the risk. It is the small cracks and crevices in the poultry-house that cause the mischief. A small current of cold air, coming through a nail-hole, directly on the head of a fowl, will do more harm to the bird than if it roosts outside on a tree-limb. The climate has something to do with the matter; but there are at times cold days in nearly all sections, and the birds are also very susceptible to the effects of dampness. A cold, northeast wind is the one that brings



FIG. 2.

roup and colds. It is important to protect the fowls, for, as we stated, should the comb become frozen the supply of eggs will cease until the injured member heals, and this will occasion a loss during the winter which will be greater than the expense of putting the poultry-house in proper condition.

WHEN THE MUCOUS SURFACES of the Bronchia are sore and inflamed, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a Cold or subduing a Cough, you will find in it a certain remedy.

#### WHAT TO FEED IN WINTER.

Now that cold weather is coming, more care should be exercised in feeding. The hens will need about two meals a day. This may consist of cut bone and meat in the morning, and occasionally changed for cut clover, cooked potatoes, turnips, or any variety. Give them what they will eat up clean, or rather, a little less than they will eat. This can easily be known by measuring the food for a few days, and noticing how much they will eat before they leave. It is better to give them too little than enough, so as to have them ready to scratch. Scatter a gill of millet-seed in cut straw, leaves, or litter of any kind, to make them scratch. At night give whole grain, but make it of a variety, such as corn one night, oats the next, and wheat the next. Give them as much as they will eat. The point in feeding is not to feed too much, or the hens will become overfat and fail to lay. Weigh them once or twice a month, or weigh one or two of them. If they show an increase of weight, give less grain, and more clover and cooked turnip.

#### GAPES IN FOWLS.

Gapes occur only in chicks, but fowls will gape when they are choked with matter in the throat from colds. Whenever this occurs a hoarse breathing may also be noticed. It is due to a top draft of air which comes on the head of the fowls. A remedy recently tried has been found very efficacious. It is to give the fowls a teaspoonful of raw eggs, beaten just sufficiently to mix the yolk and albumen, but not beaten to a froth. The roosts are to be taken away, and the hens sleep on straw or litter, while the cracks or sources of draft must be found and securely closed.

#### LEAKY ROOFS.

A small hole in the roof will do incalculable damage to a flock by keeping the house damp and cold. Evaporation of moisture is always at the expense of loss of warmth, and the failure to stop a crack may cause an expense for more food, as the body of the fowl is kept warm by the food, and the more comfortable the quarters the less food required. Dry cold, where the fowls are not exposed to the winds, will not cause as much sickness as dampness, and especially when the rain not only leaks down on the floor, but also on the fowls as well. Close the leaks before the weather becomes cold.

#### MAKING AN INCUBATOR.

For beginners we send plans of a home-made, hot-water incubator, illustrated in parts in order to get them interested. The incubator hatches well, and will serve to teach those who have never tried one. By its use hundreds have become experienced and then purchased the incubators made by manufacturers. The plans are offered simply to increase an interest. Send two stamps to the editor of this department, P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey, to pay postage and stationery. Nothing for sale. The plans are free to all.

#### TURKEYS.

Thanksgiving will soon be on us, and turkeys will be in demand. One can add largely to the turkeys now in weight, if not in number, and they should be put in good condition so as to be ready for market. It is not the large turkey that is so much in demand as the one that is plump and fat, and they will increase rapidly at this season if fed twice a day, using grain liberally.

#### LEAVES AND LITTER.

We regard leaves and litter, in which to scratch, as important as the feed. No flock of hens will ever prove profitable if kept up and given no exercise, and they will not have an opportunity to exercise unless they are supplied with litter. The matter of keeping the hens at work was overlooked in former times. The hens that were well treated, apparently, were shut up and fed like pigs in a pen to be fattened, enforced idleness inducing disease. It is safe to say that even when the hens are turned out to roost on the trees, and receive but an occasional meal other than the food picked up, they are better off than hens that are kept in idleness and imprisonment. It may be that we devote a great deal of space to this subject in our many issues, but it is because we know it is an important one, more so than feeding, and for that reason we say, get all the leaves you can, and have the floor covered six inches deep with them, and

the hens will be kept busy, and lay eggs during the whole winter.

#### MENDING BROKEN LIMBS.

When a valuable fowl of some selected pure breed is injured, or the leg is broken, there is often no remedy, and the bird is destroyed. In this connection we present illustrations sent us by Dr. D. E. Spahr, of Ohio, who writes:

"About a week ago my little boy came into my office with a woeful countenance, bearing in his arms a beautiful young white Leghorn pullet, that had met with an accident, and had a broken leg. Fig. 1 shows how the limb looked at that time.



FIG. 1.

I took a strip of surgeon's rubber adhesive plaster, which comes on spools, one and a half inches wide, and while he held the limb straight, and in position, I wrapped it three times around the limb neatly and closely, but not too tightly. The layers adhered to the leg and to each other, and made a light, neat splint that would not loosen or come off. The poor chick hobbled off at once, and is now walking about, taking its food with very little inconvenience. The strip of plaster should be of the proper width to correspond with the size of the chicken, and can be applied by any one using proper care and judgment."

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

**Eggs for Hatching.**—R. H. B., Shelbyville, Ind., writes: "Which are better to use for hatching chicks this winter, eggs from old hens or early pullets?"

**REPLY:**—The hens, being fully matured, will produce stronger chicks than will the pullets.

**Turkeys.**—Mrs. W. H., Susquehanna, Pa., writes: "Our turkeys run around as if crazy, hang their heads down, and claw at their heads and feet."

**REPLY:**—Probably the large lice on heads, and perhaps mites on body. Anoint heads, faces, feet and legs, twice a week, with melted lard.

**Broilers.**—L. B. E., Emporium, Pa., writes: "Which month in the year are broilers the highest in price in the New York markets, and what was the highest price per pound last year?"

**REPLY:**—April and May are the months when prices are highest, fifty cents per pound having been quoted about May 1st, for broilers weighing one and one half pounds each.

**Scrofula.**—Mrs. M. A. W., Miles Station, Texas, writes: "I had a large hen which appeared healthy, but did not lay. I killed



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her, and on examination found balls of water, and large, hard lumps, resembling tumors, some near the heart and gizzard."

**REPLY:**—Probably a scrofulous affection aggravated by high feeding and warm weather. Such cases are of usual occurrence.

**Hard Crop.**—Mrs. A. M., Norfolk, Va., writes: "I have two hens, with hard crop. Can you suggest a remedy?"

**REPLY:**—It is probably due to some substance which clogs the outlet to the gizzard, such as string, rag, long grass, etc. Give a tablespoonful of melted lard, and work the crop with the hand until soft. It may be necessary to make an incision, but it should not be done except by an experienced person.

**Ground Bone.**—P. P., Waterford, Ohio, writes: "Would not pure, fine, ground bone, such as is used as a fertilizer, be good food for laying hens? If so, how should it be given?"

**REPLY:**—Fowls will eat but little of it if it has the odor of ammonia. It will be serviceable, however, and a box of it may be kept before them all the time; but it will be more profitable to feed cut green bone, which is highly relished, and will largely increase egg production.

**Swollen Eyes.**—C. H., Rochester, Indiana, writes: "My chickens begin to scratch their eyes, and do so until eyes are sore. Their heads swell up. Some have gone blind. The disease is contagious, as all are taking it."

**REPLY:**—It is roup, and has been caused by drafts on them at night, probably from ventilator. Add a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid to each gallon of the drinking-water, and anoint faces, eyes, comb and wattles with vaseline, adding a few drops of spirits of turpentine to it.

**Head-lice.**—T. A. J., Hammond, La., writes: "My chickens seem sleepy, and appear to have cold in the heads, sneezing occasionally. What is the cause?"

**REPLY:**—We have found that whenever fowls or chicks appear sleepy it is due to the large, gray lice on the heads, a few drops of lard, rubbed on the heads being an excellent remedy. They may also have colds, due to debility and exposure, which requires only a warm place for roosting, and which is free from drafts.



## Keep Chickens Strong

and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens moult; it prevents all disease, Cholera, Roup, Diarrhoea, Leg-weakness. It is a powerful food digestive. Large cans are most economical to buy.

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It is absolutely pure; highly concentrated; therefore used in small doses: no other kind one fourth as strong. In quantity it costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. "One large can saved me \$40; send six more to prevent roup this winter" says a customer. Sold by druggists, grocers and feed dealers. No other ever made like it.

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## Our Fireside.

### OUR TRIALS.

We never conquer our trials  
By waging war. If we yield,  
Their menace or frown cannot drag us down;  
Submitting is winning the field.

They are only the scouts who are testing  
The scheming of man, and his might;  
They are only the ghosts of invincible hosts  
Who conquer in every fight.

But they never assail the purpose  
And grace of a duty done;  
While worry and fret are always met  
With a victory, easily won.

We never conquer our trials  
By fighting; be steadfast, and wait;  
For the soul that is grand, by a higher command,  
Triumphs over all time, and all fate.  
—Emma Playter Seabury, in the August Chautauquan.

## Will-o'-the-wisps' Story

A TALE BY MARIE PETERSEN,

Authoress of "The Princess Ilse."

TRANSLATED BY MARY CHAPMAN.

IGNES FATUI.

**D**o you hear the frogs in the pond? Do you hear the screech-owl in the thicket? It is not nice to hear such sad stories at night in the woods," said one of the glow-worms. But the water-lily said:

"Oh, we will hear one more story. The little flame has long been leaping about among the roots of the trees; let it tell its story." And

the little flame sprang from between the roots of the blasted oak, shook itself, and said:

"I am cold, am cold on the damp moor. All is so free and open in the dark forest, in the deep night—ah, free as a bird! You cannot understand how the soul of a light often feels. Once I must struggle for my life; but then I had one small, firm resting-place, a home, where my fragile existence was scantily nourished on the long wick of a wax candle. Then I felt confined, chained by poverty. Now, believe me, the little candlestick and the tough wick seem dear and homelike, and the struggle for life a delightful toil. This boundless freedom oppresses me—I fear to lose myself. Who will give me sustenance? I live here—how? Is it on memories?"

"Tell us your memories, tell us of your humble life!" begged the water-lily and the reeds.

"I smell the morning dew," said the little flame; "soon the hour of spirits will be passed. Then hear the life of a little morsel of wax candle:

"The key grated in the lock, and the little door in the paneled wall sprang open. An old woman carried me, lighted, in her hand; a little boy grasped her dress, and cried repeatedly, 'Walter will go with you into the little room; Walter will go with you!' A dark room; chests and boxes are all about. One old chest stands on huge feet. On shelves by the wall stand rows of books, bound in parchment; broken vases are there, and in them is the dust of old flowers, plucked long ago. These green woods know nothing of the strange odor of dust and old books and old furniture in closed rooms. There one hears strange cracklings; there the spiders spin their airy webs; there the wood-tick learns his trade all undisturbed. And such old books! Who would care for them! I had nothing to do with them, worthless creatures who were banished here, among them many much-admired, soon-forgotten ones.

"I stood high up on a shelf. The old woman knelt on the floor, rattled a great bunch of keys, and opened with difficulty a huge traveling-trunk. The cover had on it many foreign stamps; the trunk must have traveled far without its master. What dark things is she taking out? They are men's garments, one piece after another, and as she unfolds them the gray-winged spirit of the past flutters out on airy pinions. Gnawing all that decays, all that is gone, destroying itself and so sustaining itself, it has long been imprisoned there. Now, released, it flutters forth; it flies from the realms of death and seeks the living, flies from darkness and seeks light; seeks the light that destroys it, the hot kiss of the flames, by which it dies. As it hovered flutteringly around me, it hummed in a low, ghostly voice the song of lamentation it had learned in the darkness; the song of a hot heart that once beat under those garments, a hot heart, full of passion and sin, a heart gnawed by remorse, and which no longer beat. Oh, be silent, be silent! Let not the child hear your songs! A child is pure from sin."

"Unk, unk, unk!" rose the lament from the pond in loud and mournful tones; but the will-o'-the-wisp paid no attention to it, and continued:

"Where was the child? It was sitting on the floor behind the old chest, and had taken from the glass-cupboard little porcelain plates and dishes, which it rooked in an empty

doll's cradle, till they fell all together with a clatter. Soon it grew tired of this play, stood by the old woman, and watched her as she took the things from the trunk. A little package fell from among the clothes. Playing-cards were scattered over the floor. 'Oh, pictures, pictures!' cried the child; gathered all the bright cards in his dress, and carried them to a flat-topped chest. There it spread out the cards, knelt before them and played with them, chattering, laughing, with glowing cheeks and a joyful light in its dark blue eyes."

"Demons lurk in the bright cards," murmured a forget-me-not.

"Then," said the flame, "I heard the steps of a tall, grave man; there were many lines on his noble brow and about his firm mouth; many early silver threads were seen in his dark hair. He looked sadly at the garments. When he saw the child, he asked quickly: 'How came the child by those cards, Bridget?' The old woman told him. He sighed deeply and approached the boy. 'You have not said good-morning to me, Walter,' said he. 'Good-morning, dear father,' cried the child, without looking up; 'only see my pretty pictures!' 'Those pictures are not yours, Walter,' said the grave man; 'now give them all to your father.' The child looked up as if terrified, and spread both arms over the cards. 'Oh, look, Bridget,' I heard the man say, 'are not those his mother's very eyes?' And he bent over the child, took his hand and said kindly and decidedly, 'Give me the card pictures, Walter.' Anxiously and coaxingly the little one said, 'Wouldn't you rather have the dishes, father?' But when the man said, 'No; I must have the pictures, my child, and at once,' then the boy's cheeks burned deep red; his eyes sparkled with anger; every feature in the little face worked, and with a convulsive sob, with wild passion, he threw himself on the cards and screamed, 'No, no; I will not give up my pictures, my pictures!'

"The evil spirit of defiance was, I think, a rare guest in the little child's heart. The old woman stood with clasped hands, as if terrified; the man himself had grown quite white, but he raised the screaming child from the floor, gave him to the old woman, and told her to take him away till he was good once more.

"Dark shadows lay on his brow as he gathered up the cards and put them away. He took me down from the shelf, and though a drop of burning wax fell on his hand he did not wince. There was a deep scar on his hand, which had surely suffered greater pain already. With a deep respiration he looked the little door of the room; a long, long time he had walked up and down his room before his somber gaze fell on me, standing on a side table, and still burning. Then he took me and extinguished me."

The little will-o'-the-wisp dissolved in the night air as soon as it had concluded. Far, far away, on the further side of the Phantoms' Meadow, the glow-worms saw a few lights dancing; but instead of flying after them they secretly flew off, seeking their green tent under the hazel-bushes on the bank. The owl called to his niece. "We must not linger," said he, "if we would find to-night a suitable cranny in the rocks; the morning is already lurking behind the mountain-tops and will make our road unsafe." They flew away, and the bat, following the hint they had given, made her way home. The little herbs and grasses had fallen asleep during the last story; but the poor water-lily was saddened by all the melancholy tales of the lights. Her flower-heart was heavy with sympathy, far too full for her to be able to sleep. A little gentle wave took her weary head in its arms, and thus softly cradled she rested, looking dreamily up to the starless sky of night. And those earnest, blue, childlike eyes, which had looked from under the maple so feverishly and spectrally all the time, had closed as the last will-o'-the-wisp ceased. Exhaustion closed them, unconsciousness held them fast. At last all was silent in the wood, and remained silent, till the mountain-cock called from the thicket and the morning sent his brisk messengers, the winds, before him, to open a way through the clouds and mist for his entrance into the valley.

Over the damp forehead of the young sleeper under the maple-tree many cool breezes had passed, and had not wakened him from his deep slumber. Not till the sun had risen above the mountains, and breaking through the clouds, sent down his long, slanting rays through the tree-tops to greet the silent frog-pond, till its trembling waters glittered with their radiance, did the boy start from his slumbers. He rose, sat up in the grass and looked in doubtful surprise about him. There lay the pond, the Phantoms' Meadow, the green forest in the background; all was as still, as peaceful, as unchanged as he had often seen it of old. But what change was there in him, that he could look at this green solitude only with horror? No, no; away from here, among men, to his father's side! Father? Oh, what a word! He pressed his hand to his pale forehead; he tossed the damp curls from his face, and following his straw hat, which had rolled down the declivity, he stood close by the little cove. There the silent little water-lily floated. Ah, if it could but speak! He bent over the water, and with his cane drew the white flower from the cove, wound its long, soft stalk around his hat; the flower fell heavily on one side. It seemed as though the elves had crowned

the pale, noble youth. His dark eyes looked dreamily from under his disordered curls. He took his cane, fastened his coat tightly, shivering, and walked languidly, with bowed head, toward his father's house near by.

Again it was night in the wood—dark, moonless night, the last in July. But this time stars shone in the dark vault of heaven, and mirrored themselves, with trembling radiance, in the tranquil waters of the pond. Over the moor lay a thin mist; the air was sultry. It was long since a refreshing rain had fallen, and the herbs and grasses stood thirstily with drooping heads; to-day they would gladly have carried water, without complaining of the hard work. They pushed and stretched out to get only the least drop of night dew that might scantily nourish their little lives. The parade of St. John's day was long since over; many of the insect regiments had left the woods and retired to their barracks, there to receive new uniforms. The glow-worms no longer swarmed in the thickets by the shore, and on the silent little cove bloomed no white water-lily. The place under the maple-tree on the slope was vacant, and the reeds by the bank had shot up higher and grew more thickly. But the old charred oak stood unchanged on the narrow tongue of land, and its withered arms still stretched menacingly over the pond. The young owl had again settled down on one of its branches. She and her uncle, the old Professor Uhu, were already returning from their great Italian journey. They gave up visiting Greece when they heard of the disturbances that had broken out there; but in Italy alone they had collected enough documents regarding the almost extinct line of descendants from Minerva's owl, to keep ten lawyers at work for years. The young owl had corresponded a great deal while on this journey, and had also employed her talents in writing an interesting diary; a very touching love episode with a young eagle came in, which, like many love affairs in published and unpublished diaries, played a larger part in the imagination of the writer than in real life.

This night, when her Uncle Uhu went to visit an old friend whom he had not seen for a long time, and who lived in the corner tower of the old manor-house of Nordingen, his high-born niece devoted to visiting the frog-pond. She thought she might benefit the young water-lily and the other simple children of the forest by the enlarged and higher views of life which she had acquired on her travels. But she found that four weeks is a long time, and may make many changes in the affairs of flowers, glow-worms and blackberry-vines. She sat on the bough of the oak, and looked in vain for the acquaintances made that night.

"Is it going to be duller here to-night than it was then?" she sighed, and then she asked aloud, "Is there no one here who can tell me what became of the young water-lily, which bloomed here in the little cove?"

At first there was no answer to this question; but the water in the little cove was agitated, and a little wave swam up to the point of land, pressed in among the knotted roots of the old oak which hung down into the water, and whispered softly:

"I know about her, know about her. She went away, went away with a young traveler, a young, young traveler."

"What?" snarled the owl, indignantly; "she went away with a young traveler? Is that proper behavior for a quiet, white water-lily that looked so innocent and seemed all humility and tenderness?"

The little wave went on to tell how it all happened, how it had held the flower in its arms till the last, and bedewed her with tears when the boy tore her away, pulled her from the water, and carried her off on his hat. But the owl would not listen to anything more; she was too much shocked, and she turned toward the Phantoms' Meadow, where a solitary will-o'-the-wisp was just beginning its strange dance. "There comes an endurable companion," she said, and began to flutter her wings and to call out, and make her eyes shine till the will-o'-the-wisp noticed her and came nearer.

"I have seen will-o'-the-wisps here before," said the young owl; "they had all experienced something, and could tell stories. Are you also the soul of a departed light, and can you, too, tell a story?"

"I also am the soul of a light," replied the will-o'-the-wisp. "I can tell no stories, only my own experience. I am willing to tell it to you, but I hardly think you will care about it; yet be it so. I see the reeds bend this way and wish to hear it also.

"I have seen but little of the world and of men. I came too early into life, and did not shine as I should have done. The poor old wrinkled hands that kindled me, hands which throughout their long life have toiled with unwearying faithfulness, were often clasped in prayer. That one could see easily in the furrowed face, in the good, true eyes that looked down upon me. Long years and many year-long sorrows had drawn those deep furrows; the clear eyes had often wept. What wonder that they had grown dim, and that the old woman lighted me while the sun still shone on the mountains! The reflection of the sunset sky still filled the room when she placed me on the table, and therefore she had screwed me down low, so that I could not flicker, nor stand upright.

"I crouched under the green shade of the

student-lamp and waited. The old woman had left the room. It was not yet time for me to examine the books and papers on the table; I must do that in company with the master of the room. So my glance strayed beyond them.

"It was a cheerful, large room. On the walls were many book-shelves, and many pictures, also family portraits. It takes much time to look at pictures; I shall not show them to you now, not even if the sweet, blue eyes in the lovely face of a lady there are already known to you, wise, traveled bird. The great hay-window stood wide open. I saw the trees in the garden, the fields and woods, and the fleecy, rosy evening clouds that sailed above them. Long ago the ivy had climbed about the window, and inclosed it in a fresh, dark-green frame. The evening breeze waved the young shoots, and the green sprays twined about a slender youth with brown curls, who sat on the window-sill. Though the mountains glowed in the sunset the boy did not look at them. His head lay on the bosom of the tall man who stood before him with his arms about him. They spoke in undertones; I listened. I heard sounds of sorrow, painful sighs, trembling, broken words from a burdened heart. Which was most deeply moved, the boy or the grave man? Which was the paler? A confession of sin is whispered. What hast thou done, poor boy? Only some great sin could move that firm man so deeply. What did you do only once? Played, you played cards? It was that! You promised your father solemnly that you would never touch a card, and you broke that promise?

"I saw the boy raise his dark eyes, full of tears. 'Father, father! Surely you believe me that I have done it only this one time?'

"I believe you, my son," he said; 'I believe you. It would be terrible if I could not believe you now.'

"The boy whispered, 'Oh, do not look so at me, father! Your eyes do not look as though you believe me, as though you forgave me.'

"The answer was earnest and solemn.

"I believe you, and forgive you this first, serious transgression; but it has wounded me deeply, Walter.'

"Ah, father, I am glad that I have confessed it to you."

"And then he told how yesterday he ran up the mountain in a heavy rain-storm, merely because the other boys were playing cards, and he feared he might be tempted to break his promise again.

"I bless God, who gave you strength to flee!" said the father.

"The boy seized his hand and pressed it to his lips. 'Oh, dear, dear father!' he said softly, and looked with a strange glance at the hand, and at an old, often-seen scar on the hand. How pale you look, poor boy. I hear the question:

"Walter, are you not ill?"

"I do not know, father," said he; 'my head aches badly; but I have so much to think of. Ah, if I could only tell you what the will-o'-the-wisps said in the forest.'

"The father laid his hand on his forehead.



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'It is burning, my son; the damp night in the woods has done you no good.'

"The old woman came in. She sighed in terror. 'Oh, how he looks! He is certainly ill; he has caught a fever. I thought so at first.'

"I am only cold," whispered the boy, and laid his head again on his father's shoulder. 'Oh, the woods, the woods! Oh, could I but tell you what I experienced there; could ask you, father!'

"What is it, my child—what would you like to ask me?" said the grave man, tenderly.

"I would ask you—ask you, father—and I could not bear the answer!" And suddenly he stood straight and looked in his father's face with great, wide-opened eyes. 'If I should ask you whether you are really, really my father—no, no; do not speak!' He put both hands entreatingly on the lips of the man, who had grown pale. 'I am really ill; I can listen to nothing. Come, Bridget,' he said with a childlike manner, 'come, take your little Walter to bed.'

"They went; the master of the house took up the lamp and followed, and in the doorway a draft of wind blew me out."

The will-o'-the-wisp had vanished, the reeds rustled, the frogs croaked in the water, and the young owl deliberated whether it would be best to fly to the manor-house and rejoin her Uncle Uhu there. Just then she saw at a distance in the forest, a light shoot up, full and large. It floated nearer and nearer over the moor.

"Stop, will-o'-the-wisp, stop!" cried the owl, when it had come close to the pond, and she feared it might fall into the water and go out.

"Yes, will-o'-the-wisp, will-o'-the-wisp!" it answered; "just now I was a stately torch, and now a vile will-o'-the-wisp on a bewitched moor!"

"Just now a torch; how was that?" asked the owl.

"Do you wish to hear what happened? Can you hear it? Are you strong?"

"Oh, as for me," said the owl, "I can stand anything!"

"But is it worth while to tell you?" asked the flame. "Have you a heart, and is there any feeling in it?"

The owl took this as an insult; but the ivy cried from the other side of the water:

"Tell us all, dear light, whatever you may have experienced. It is true, I am not strong; but I hold fast, and it is thus we weak ones are able to stand so long upright, and to hear much, very much. Let me provide the tender heart to hear you. A mere word, so lightly blown away, seems very weak; but who can tell its secret power? What I have grasped I hold fast; therefore, men trust my evergreen leaves, and have consecrated me to remembrance. Where old, half-destroyed walls speak of past times, there I like to be. I will faithfully preserve your experiences, and will repeat to men their best lesson: Be faithful, and wait, and be firm."

"Good; then listen, listen!" said the will-o'-the-wisp. "Many birds who mounted bravely to the skies have grown feeble; many trees which bore their heads proudly and gaily have fallen, but the old elms in the park still stand. They whisper in the warm night air, 'Why do you disturb us? Why do you waken us, from midnight dreams, with torchlight at midnight? What moves, what whispers, what rustles within the old walls? For whom do the torches blaze? For whom do the flowers breathe forth fragrance? The halls are desolate, the dwellers there are dead, the heir is far distant. Yes, desolate, dead and distant!' So murmur the elms in the park, and the light from the windows streams out widely through the night; the hall door toward the terrace stands hospitably wide open; garlands of flowers are twined about the portals, and blossoms are strewn on the stone steps before the old manor-house of the lords of Nordingen."

"Were you there? Were you in the Nordingen manor-house?" asked the owl.

"Not yet, not yet!" said the light. "In the valley, in the flower-garden; the little, old house has no bright windows. The walnut-trees stretch out their branches over it; the ivy embraces it on every side; it is its faithful, dark friend. Twelve torches wait before the door; twelve young men from the valley are torch-bearers. One bright torch was I. How clear, how brilliant, and all around night, and the house so dark! Behind the bay-window at the corner glimmered a faint light. The dark sprays of ivy tapped lightly on the window-panes. Tell me, what do you see within? What have you seen there—for weeks? The sprays wave to and fro and answer, 'Ask not, ask not.' Then the door is opened, a coffin is borne out. Grave men with gray hair carry it; they are men from Nordingen who have begged the favor of being allowed to carry this coffin. And down the steps, behind the coffin, came a tall, pale man, in the black garments of a clergyman; comes also an old, bowed-down woman. I hear his voice, 'Come here, Bridget; lean on me; it would be too much for you alone!' and the poor old woman lays her trembling hand on his arm, and through her tears looks up at him with admiring wonder."

"The night is dark and silent; the startled daws flutter about the dark gables, the water drips monotonously from the old fountain, plashing mournfully in the broad basin."

"So the procession moves on. Before it and on each side go the torch-bearers, then the coffin, and close behind it the dark forms of the mourners. The night shadows fly in ter-

ror wherever the wild, gleaming torchlight approaches; but the shadow of sorrow on those pale faces does not vanish. Through the meadows where droop the willows, over the stone bridge across the brook, by the edge of the wood they bore us—the bright torches and the dark coffin. We threw wild lights into the dark forest; squirrels peered out curiously; I saw a couple of young deer stand watching us from the thicket. Again we crossed the brook on the weather-beaten bridge of birch trunks, near the back entrance to the park. A gentle breeze waved the boughs of the lindens and palm-trees; with a sorrowful rustle they greeted the procession as it passed through the leafy avenues. From afar the house greeted it with bright torchlight, the elms saluted it with their murmuring, waving branches.

"On the terrace were the house-servants and many of the dwellers in the valley; they silently bent their heads, as the coffin was borne over the stone steps, through the open door. The torch-bearers remained outside on the steps, and we with them."

"Within the hall I saw the coffin set down on a platform which was covered with flowers and leaves and sprays of the faithful ivy on the parsonage. I saw the tall man draw near and lean against the coffin. He breathed hard, as though he bore some burden which might crush him. Tears and sorrow were on all the faces around about, only not on that of a wonderfully lovely maiden in white dress; she looked down from a broad frame on the wall; corn-flowers adorned her brown braids, and a sweet, childlike joy shone in her dark blue eyes. I saw that a long badge of mourning fell from this picture, and that a wreath of white mallows was hung over it."

"The doors closed. The manor-house of Nordingen had received its last heir; he entered in his coffin, to be carried forth in the early morning from these old walls on his last earthly journey, to the little burying-ground where his grandparents rest. We torches had fulfilled our sad duty, and were extinguished."

"Where are your companions?" asked the young owl.

But the will-o'-the-wisp gave no answer, and glided slowly back over the Phantoms' Meadow. It seemed to the owl that far back, where other huge oak-trees cast their shadows on the moor, she could see other flames hovering, but the distance was too great for her to distinguish anything clearly, and they approached no nearer. So she suddenly made up her mind, spread her wings, and without a word of farewell to the patient old oak-tree or the friendly wave at its feet, she flew off to the mountains, and a low murmur passed through the leaves of the ivy.

When the first bright rays of the dawn fell into the valley the forest stood fresh and green, ready to greet the morning. The tops of the trees waved, and a low rustle passed through all the branches. The wild duck, who had built her cool summer-house among the reeds by the water's edge, led her troop of little ones out into the pond, to begin the day with a swimming lesson. The reeds nodded a good-morning to each other, and wondered as they saw that on the green sward of the slope a beautiful, dark-blue wave-bell had blossomed over night on a tall, slender stem, though yesterday they had seen neither leaf nor bud there. Again the frogs croaked in the pond, and the little church of Nordingen lifted up its fullest bell-tones to-day and called through the valley, monotonously and sadly as the waves lament when, after a wild, stormy night, they bring broken bits of wrecked ships and human corpses to the shore, and yet in holy, God-given tones, like the waves of the sea, also. The old church pealed funeral chimes through the morning air.

As the last sound died away, there was a rustling in the bushes above in the forest clearing, half way up the mountain-side, and with a quick, firm tread a young traveler emerged from among the jutting crags. The boy's fair hair fluttered in the morning breeze; his cheeks glowed with joyful anticipation. He looked around; already the joyous light in his eyes was somewhat dimmed; a little dust of disappointment had fallen on it. But he took off his light hat, passed his handkerchief over his heated brow, put down his cane and traveling-bag, and lay down to wait. The sun fell too hotly on the rocks, the happiness he expected to approach from the valley was too great for him to lie still long. He sprang up; he looked down into the valley; he went off a little way and returned; he clambered up on all the rocks in turn to get a wider view, and his heart beat more restlessly, his glance grew sadder each time he took out his watch.

But now! Two dark specks on the winding path between the fields of corn. That must be the path that leads up here, and those two must be Walter and his father. They come nearer; they turn to the left. What does it mean? Ah, no; they are belated reapers, going to their harvest work. Yes, it was now harvest-time, and the poor boy forgot that God reaps daily, and sometimes cuts green stalks. A post-horn sounds. Oh, so soon, so soon! He picked up his hat and bag and his light cane, and with drooping head went slowly into the forest.

The sun rose higher and higher; on the desolate mountain-top the pale grasses trembled in the hot air. Now and then a fir-cone

fell from the trees in the forest, and a squirrel rustled through the foliage. The valley lay fair and tranquil under the green tree-tops and the golden grain. No sound was audible from it here, but above in the blue air hovered a little lark and caroled—joyfully—joyfully!

THE END.

#### THE UNPLEASANT MAN.

A man who always carries about with him a moral tape-measure, marking off the virtues of his friends by the inch and their infirmities by the foot, is not a pleasant person to encounter. Neither is the man who invariably produces his moral tuning-fork, to test the tone of people, and find out whether they have the true nasal key. Neither is the man who goes the rounds as a sort of label inspector, in order to see whether you wear this or that society's badge—declaring, if you do, you are all right, and if not, you must be all wrong. As a general rule, men of this sort are more concerned to know "what you call yourself" than what you really are. The conceit of the artificial moralist, even when he is very honest and earnest, is likely to make him rather disagreeable. He is a bundle of rules, and has no impulses, good or bad. He never forgets himself, and seems determined that others shall not forget him. He is a man of negatives—he never does this, and never does that—and this is about all that can be said in his praise. What he actually accomplishes for the good of society is another matter; and yet, "he does everything," great and small, "from a sense of duty," and wishes all his friends to know it. He never hides his light under a bushel, and never shades it. He never says anything that he regrets or that anybody else cares to remember. He is an ethical automaton, well articulated, complete in every joint, scientifically constructed and very disagreeable.

#### WHICH IS THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE INSECT?

The claims of the locust and white ant, or termite, are probably about equal, though the former has a decided advantage during the period of flight. At all times its voracity is insatiable, but when winged, its destructive powers are greatly increased, especially as the migratory instinct is strong and its physical endurance during flight considerable. "The locust," says the Arab, "is the army of God. She lays ninety-nine eggs. If she laid a hundred the world would be uninhabitable." When on its mission of devastation, fertile tracts quickly become deserts, and not a spot of green is left, leaves, grass and crops disappearing with marvelous rapidity before its ravening maw. If not dreaded as much, the white ants are perhaps more thoroughly hated, and justly so. They do their work secretly, and are generally themselves invisible. They have a preference for dead wood, but their appetite, like the locusts', is best described as omnivorous, and they gnaw away tables, chairs, books, leather, cloth, etc., with steady and impartial pertinacity. Of insect specialists in destruction, the phylloxera comes first. In France its ravages on the vines have cost more than the whole expense of the Franco-German war, including the indemnity.

#### A WELL-LIGHTED ROOM.

What a cheerful influence there is in a well-lighted room! It seems to give a different expression to each article of furniture, as it does to the countenance, bringing out the soft tints of the pictures and draperies, making eyes sparkle and rosy cheeks glow in its mellow rays, and reflecting brightness over all. On the other hand, what a depressing effect there is in a room dimly lighted. An atmosphere of gloom prevades everything. No one seems inclined to talk or work, and everyone is literally cast in the shade, when often it may be remedied by a little more attention from the housekeeper. If kerosene is used, it may become muddy, and the basin of the lamp requires emptying occasionally, or the chimneys need washing, and the wicks to be trimmed or the burners cleaned.

If the gas is poor and flickers, it is far better to use lamps for sewing or reading, as nothing can be more injurious to the eyes than attempting any work by a poor light. Whether it is a matter of economy or indifference is immaterial; but there are many rooms, where the family assembles in the evening, where the light is so dim and suggestive of a sick-room that it is a positive relief when a visit is over; and one can but wonder why people are so constituted that they cannot appreciate the advantage of a clear and shining light, which renders many a plain home attractive, and often brightens a gloomy hour in life.—*Philadelphia Record*.

#### THE WORK CURE.

In that moment when, as to most at some time or other, a kind of despairing feeling comes to you—when energy lags, and the heart, bitten by the chill of some disappointment, sinks far below the zero point—then the safety for you, and the sure path into more genial, spiritual weather, is the duty next you. Do that, anyway. Even with failing feeling and nerveless hands compel yourself to do it. Do not put it off. Do not allow yourself bewailingly to wait for a better mood. Do the duty next you; or anyway, try at it. At least a fine sense of accomplishment shall come stealing in, a very real consciousness of personal heroism. It is wonderful what strength the duty next one bravely done, or anyway, bravely attempted, breeds in one.—*Wayland Hoyt, D.D.*

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THE CARE OF OUR FAMILY CARRIAGE.

There is a large amount of "cussing" caused by carelessness and ignorance in the "care of our family carriage." We blame the manufacturer for the many little ills that are the result of our own carelessness and negligence. I will mention and comment on a few, as a matter of illustration, and if you will read and apply the remedy, you will think the carriage man less to blame and a very good citizen after all. To the carriage dealer I would say, "See to it when you send out a vehicle that it is in perfect shape, and you will aid yourself and make friends of the manufacturer and the consumer, two important people as factors in your success." The driver frequently listens and looks for weeks to find a thin metallic rattle about his carriage, gives it up and says, "It's loose all over and a poor wagon." Usually it is the shaft-tip loosened by dropping on the stable floor. To correct it, take it off, put a little white lead on the end of the wood, drive the ferrule back on and fasten it. Again our driver will hear a metallic grating noise somewhere in the gear, supposedly in the reach. Close observation will find the fifth wheel clip-ties are loose and working; the usual cause is straining by making short and careless turns, and it only requires a wrench and a little time to set the clip-nuts up tightly, and the trouble ceases. Again, when you are driving with top down, you hear a rattle, elash, bumping noise, very unpleasant, and you imagine the seat, top and all the joints are loose. If you look, you will find you are right. You will find the shifting rail, top prop, nuts and inside joints loose, caused by letting the top take care of itself. Get a wrench and tighten it up, and then take care of it, and the unpleasant noise stops.

Another much-neglected part of the vehicle is the swingletree. The continued strain often draws and bends the bolt, and it works loose by severe strain. There is serious danger in letting this go; see that the bolt is always good and always tight in its place—it may save your life, or at least that of your horse. A break there means a runaway. Again, you hear a creaking, sounding, grinding, cracking noise in one of your wheels. The tire is loose or the wheel is "rim-bound," or the spokes are working in the hub. Take it to a repair-shop at once and have your tire set over. It may save the wheel. And before you blame the builder, see if you have not been springing your wheel in driving too close to the curb turning corners. If you have, "saw wood," and afterward keep in your place in the road and street, and as you read this, paste the following "doubts" in your hat and don't forget—preserve them—as the rule:

Don't oil your fifth wheel plates—a little hard soap is better and does not collect dirt. Don't use but little oil on the spindles, and each time you apply oil, see that all old, worn, gummy substance is thoroughly cleaned off. Carelessness in this particular ruins paint and gives a new vehicle an ancient look, besides soils your garments every time you are unfortunate enough to get near this "lazy man's buggy."

BEFORE A PARTY.

She never thought she had any points; she had quite made up her mind to the irredeemable ugliness which she had been told was her lot. Then spoke a good, sweet, wise woman: "Ask your mother to let you come to spend the day with me when next you are going to a party, and we will see what can be done." So the poor ugly duckling went, and this is what her fairy godmother did for her: She took her first for a short expedition, which interested and amused, but did not tire her. Then she gave her a thoroughly comfortable lunch, and made her lie down in a warm room for two or three hours. The short, refreshing sleep induced by the warmth and quiet ended, and a cup of tea enjoyed, the dressing began. Now, at home, the routine of the day had never been interrupted because there was to be a party that night. The regulation work and afternoon walk having been taken, the girl reached home tired, just in time to have a hasty cup of tea and dress. The operation of dressing was carried on in a cold room, giving time to get thoroughly chilled, so that the transition to a warm drawing-room sent the blood with unheeding force to the face. But the wise woman did nothing so foolish. She made the girl dress leisurely before a good fire. She taught her it is a great mistake to stand before a looking-glass to do the hair. It is better to sit and take it easy, else a tired expression comes into the face. She allowed no hasty washing with water to irritate the skin, but refreshed her face gently with a cloth dipped in rose-water. She kept up a running commentary on the girl's points as she brought them out one by one. "Your hair looks bright as the light falls on it. I admire that pretty chestnut brown, with shades of red and gold in it. There, now, your complexion looks as clear as possible. My dear, how bright and rested your eyes look! Now do use the band-mirror to see how pretty that curve of your neck is, with those little curls just waving about it."

And the fairy fingers of hope and happiness touched the girl's eyes with light, and tinged her cheeks with soft color, and gave her gait a firmness and elasticity which prevented all awkwardness, and when she entered the crowded room she was able to look people in the face, and let them see her eyes, with the new-horn light of pleasure and satisfaction

dancing in them; and the rest of this girl's story, is it not written in the chronicles of her happy life, and is not the name of this dear, judicious woman engraved upon her heart? The moral of my little preachment is that if a girl is plain, you won't make her any prettier by dinning into her ears that she is plain. And that attractiveness, if not prettiness, is within the reach of all women who realize what their good points are. And that it is a mistake to tire oneself out before a party.—*The Housewife.*

OLD NEW HAVEN LAWS.

The severe puritanic laws alleged to have existed at New Haven, Connecticut, and the adjacent parts, were not laws, as a matter of fact, but a selection of judicial decisions.

These laws, enacted by the people of the "Dominion of New Haven," became known as the blue laws, because they were printed on blue paper. They were as follows:

The governor and magistrates convened in general assembly are the supreme power, under God, of the independent dominion. From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

No one shall be a freeman or have a vote unless he is converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion and that Jesus is the only king.

No dissenter from the essential worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the electing of magistrates or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic.

No one shall cross a river on the Sabbath but authorized clergymen.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or feasting days.

The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset Saturday.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above one shilling per yard shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the estate £300 (\$1,500).

Whoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall pay a fine of £5 (\$25).

No one shall eat mince pies, dance, play cards or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or jewsharp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrate may join them, as he may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages the magistrate shall determine the point.

A man who strikes his wife shall be fined £10 (\$50).

A woman who strikes her husband shall be punished as the law directs.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without obtaining the consent of her parents; £5 (\$25) penalty for the first offense; £10 (\$50) for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

THE FIRST "STRIKE" ON RECORD.

Livy, in his famous book, "The Annals," ix. 30, relates in the following suggestive words the story of a singular strike which occurred at Rome in the year 340 B. C., and was probably the first strike ever known:

"In that year occurred an event little worthy of being related, and which I would pass in silence had it not appeared as involving religion. The flute-players, dissatisfied because the latest censors had forbidden them to take part in the banquet at Jupiter's Temple, according to the ancient custom, withdrew, everyone of them, to Tibur, so that nobody was left at Rome to play during the sacrifices. This incident shocked the religious sentiment of the Senate, and the senators sent messengers to invite the inhabitants of Tibur to make every effort in order that the players should be restored to the Romans. The Tiburtines, having promised not to neglect anything necessary for that purpose, caused the flute-players to come to the place where the Senate met and exhorted them to go back to Rome. Seeing that they could not prevail upon them to do so, they employed a stratagem in keeping with their character. On a day of festival, under the pretext that music would increase the joy of the feast, every citizen invited the flute-players individually to his house, and wine, of which people of that profession are usually fond, was given to them in such quantities that they fell into a deep sleep. They were then thrown into wagons and transported to Rome. They only became aware of what had happened on the day after, when dawn surprised them lying on the carts, which had been left in the forum. A large crowd had assembled, and they were induced to promise that they would remain at Rome. The right of attending the banquets was restored to these flute-players."

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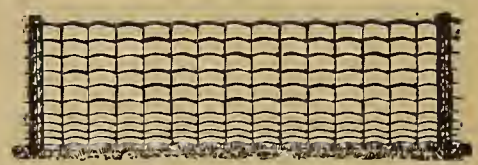
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No Saloons. Find Out About **Berea College.** Mention this paper.

GENERAL GRANT'S MOST HEROIC ACT.

In May, 1884, the firm of Grant & Ward, of New York City, suspended. An investigation proved that Grant's two partners had been practicing a series of unblushing frauds, and had robbed the General's family of all they had possessed, leaving them hopelessly bankrupt. Until this time, he had refused all solicitations to write a history of his military career for publication, intending to leave it to the official records and the historians of the war. At this time the editor of a magazine asked the General to write a few articles for him.

In the preface of General Grant's book, he states, "I consented for the money it gave me, for at that moment I was living upon borrowed money. The work I found congenial, and I determined to continue it." He set himself to the task of preparing his Personal Memoirs, in which he told the story of his life down to the close of the war, and proved himself a natural and charming writer. A few weeks later General Grant complained of a soreness of the throat and roof of the mouth. In August, he consulted a physician, and a short time afterward the disease was pronounced to be cancer at the root of the tongue. The sympathies of the entire nation were now aroused, and messages of hope and compassion poured in from every quarter. He knew that his disease would soon prove fatal. He now bent all his energy to the completion of his Memoirs, in order that the money realized from the sale might provide for his family. He summoned all his will-power to this task, and nothing in his military career was more heroic than the work he now performed. Hovering between life and death, suffering almost constant anguish, speechless from disease, he struggled daily at the task, and laid down his pen only four days before his death. Thus was completed one of the



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At the Michigan State Fair a man wanted a bill of fence, but objected to our price, as he was told he could do better. Later, he came back and bought freely, then stated the reason thusly: "I went the rounds of all the fence exhibits, and each and every one assured me that his was 'just as good as the PAGE' and cost only 1/4 or 1/2 or 3/4 as much. The Page seemed to be the **STANDARD**, and in buying it I take no chances."

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most valuable contributions to American history.

By permission of General Grant's heirs, the publishers of his Memoirs are now permitted to sell them direct to the public. Heretofore the Memoirs were sold through agents, by subscription only, for \$7.00 to \$10.00, according to the binding, and over 312,000 sets were sold; but it was known that there yet remained thousands upon tens of thousands who wanted the Memoirs, but could not or would not pay the high prices. These facts induced the Grant heirs and the publishers to reduce the prices to the lowest possible notch.

By buying a large number of the books we are able to offer them to our readers in connection with a year's subscription at just about the cost of manufacture.

These are the original Personal Memoirs of General Grant. They contain every word and every map and picture that are in the Memoirs which we purchased of the agent eight years ago for \$10.00. Not a line has been omitted. The only difference we find is that the two volumes are bound in one now. In other particulars they are identical to the \$10.00 edition. Vol. I. contains 344 pages and Vol. II. 322 pages. The binding is a beautiful English cloth, stamped and lettered in gold and silver. The paper is fine and the type large and clear. In short, we guarantee that the Memoirs which we here offer are genuine in every detail, and are printed and bound in a handsome manner. Any one not perfectly satisfied with their bargain may return the Memoirs and receive their money in return.

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Price, with FARM AND FIRESIDE one year, \$1.50. A club of 7 for \$9. Send us 6 orders and get yours Free.

Postage paid by us in each case.



## Our Household.

### WHITE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Born of the clouds and darkness,  
Of the frosts and early snow,  
When the summer flowers have faded  
The beautiful Christ-flowers blow;  
All through the budding springtime,  
All through the summer's heat,  
All through the autumn's glory,  
They hide their blossoms sweet.  
But when the earth is lonely,  
And the bitter north winds blow,  
With a smile of cheer for the dear old year,  
The Christmas blossoms blow.

Sweet as a dream of summer,  
White as the drifting snow;  
When our hearts are filled with grieving,  
The beautiful Christ-flowers blow.  
Not all the south winds wooing  
Opens their secret heart!  
Slender they grow and stately,  
Guarding their life apart;  
But when the earth is dreary,  
And the heavy clouds hang low,  
With their tender cheer for the way-worn  
year,  
The Christmas blossoms blow.

Sweetest of all consolers!  
Fairest of flowers that glow!  
When hope and flowers have faded,  
The beautiful Christ-flowers,  
Bright in the cottage window,  
Sweet in the darkened room,  
Fair in the shortened sunlight,  
Cheering the dusky gloom.  
Oh, when our hearts are lonely,  
And the clouds of care hang low,  
What blessed cheer for our dying year,  
The Christmas blossoms blow!  
—Fanny Beulah Bates.

### HOME TOPICS.

**TO COOK AN OLD HEN.**—It is not profitable to keep a hen after she is three years old, and now, when they are not laying, is a good time to weed them out of the flock. If they have a good range, they will be in good condition at this time of the year, even if they are not fed much, and if properly cooked will be tender and delicious. Dress the hen carefully as for roasting, then put it in a pot with a little water and let it cook very slowly four hours, adding more water as needed; then put it on a pan and roast in the oven about an hour, basting frequently with some of the broth in which it was boiled. If preferred, the hen may be cut up as for frying, simmered in a little water until tender, then fried like a young chicken.

**WASHING.**—I wish that it was never necessary for the family washing to be done in the home; but as long as it is necessary, and in many cases the house-

possible while washing, and thus save the strain on the back which comes from stooping.

Where the housekeeper must do the washing, I think Tuesday is a better day for it than Monday. Then arrangements can be made on Monday so Tuesday's meals can be easily prepared, and the clothes can be put to soak Monday night, in lukewarm water, the fine ones in one tub and the coarser ones in the other, soaping the dirty spots, and adding a tablespoonful of coal-oil to every twelve quarts of water. In the morning wring the fine clothes, make a clean suds as hot as you can bear the hand in, rub them through this, and put into cold water in the boiler, with soap enough to make a good suds, and the same proportion of coal-oil as was used to soak them. Then wring out the coarse clothes and rub them through a hot suds in the same way, and boil.

Clothes should not boil over ten minutes, then take them out into a tub of clear, warm water. Rinse them well through this water, turning each piece wrong side out. If you have a large washing, it will be necessary to put them through another clear water before the blue-water, to insure the suds being all rinsed out. When you wring them from the blue-water, separate the clothes that are to be starched from the others, and hang the others out immediately.

Starch should be boiled until clear and used just as hot as possible, taking out a little at a time, and keeping the rest covered and hot. Rub the starch well into shirts, collars, cuffs, and such articles as are to be very stiff. In hanging up collars and cuffs, it is a good plan to have a strip of muslin with buttons sewed on it, and button the collars and cuffs to it, then pin the muslin at each end to the line.

A good way to make a clothes-pin bag is to make a rather shallow bag, with a wire to keep the top open, and a strap, fastened to each side, long enough to go over the left shoulder and under the right arm.

Flannels should have the dirt and lint well shaken out before they are put into the water. Then make a suds with warm water, put in the flannels and let them soak fifteen minutes, then rub and squeeze them with the hands, but never rub them on a board. Rinse the flannels in water the same temperature as that in which they were washed, put them through the wringer and hang them out where they will dry quickly. Flannels should never be washed on a damp, cloudy day.

Colored cotton goods should never be allowed to soak, but should be washed in warm water, rinsed in cold water and dried as quickly as possible. Black calico may be washed by putting it into hot suds containing a handful of salt to a pailful of water. Let it soak five minutes, turning it two or three times, then take out into clear, warm suds, and wash quickly, afterward rinsing in cold, very blue water, in which you have put about a teaspoonful of boiled starch.

MAIDA McL.

### WRAPS.

Owing to the large sleeves, capes will be very popular. For warmth, those of soft, hanging cloths of heavy quality will be found very comfortable. Fur can be used as a trimming, or they can be finished plain and trimmed with braid. Plaid cloths are very stylish, or where plain outside material is used, the lining should be of bright plaid, which can appear in the hood also, if one is used.

Children's cloaks are long, full sacks, trimmed at the shoulders, and with deep cuffs on the sleeves. Ribbon finishings are very dressy for small folk's wear.

We give another idea for a house waist, which is adaptable to cloth or heavy worsteds. Insertion of lace or wool braid

can be used as a trimming. The large leg-o'-mutton sleeve is the accepted favorite.

L. L. C.

### EASILY-PREPARED DESSERTS.

**DELICIOUS APPLE DUMPLINGS.**—Pare and quarter enough quickly cooking apples to make two or three layers in the bottom of a pudding-dish. With sweet cream, baking-power, a tiny pinch of salt and flour make a batter a little stiffer than for cake, and



PELISSE FOR CHILD OF FOUR TO EIGHT YEARS.

with a spoon spread it thinly over the apples, and bake at once in a quick oven. Serve hot with sweetened cream. As it will bake in fifteen or twenty minutes, it should not be put in the oven until about the time the family are seated at the table, so that it will be hot and fresh. It is most delicious. Peaches, pears, or even rhubarb cut in inch-long pieces, may be substituted for the apples. Do not sweeten, but use sweetened cream instead.

If a little rice is left over from a meal, sweeten to taste, add an equal amount of milk and set in the oven fifteen or twenty minutes, to bake a little. Remove, put in dessert-dishes, in as smooth a mold as possible, and put around it a little tart fruit or fruit-juice, and serve. Cranberries, canned or stewed gooseberries, currants or cherries are especially nice for this. In this way a very little rice and a very little fruit may serve to make a palatable and attractive emergency dessert, and perhaps prevent the waste of one or both of the edibles.

If a little oatmeal, Graham mush, or other cereal be left, it may be converted into a dessert by adding sugar, one or more eggs, milk and flavoring in the required quantity, and steaming or baking, as is more convenient, and serving with cream, fruit-juice or a pudding sauce. A great many housekeepers, in canning fruit, bottle the superfluous juice, and thus have it in readiness for dessert and sauces.

A few slices of cake spread with jelly and arranged in a baking-dish, covered with a thin custard, and either baked or steamed—latter preferable—makes a delightful dessert, much nicer than either cake or custard alone, and serves to utilize a little cake that may be left, or that which has become dry.

Another quickly-prepared cake dessert is to arrange thin slices of the cake on dessert-plates. Make a sauce or dressing by adding a scant cupful of raisins to a quart of cold water, and stew fifteen minutes. Then add a small lump of butter, sugar, lemon flavoring and enough flour or corn-starch, smoothed in cold water, to make it of the consistency of thin cream. As raisins differ, no definite rule can be given for sugar, but the sweeter it is, not to be too sweet, the richer and better it will be. Drip this dressing boiling hot over the slices of cakes and serve at once. Any kind of cake may be used in this, but fancy layer cakes are especially nice. If fruit-cake is used, the raisins had better be omitted from the dressing. If one has not raisins, a little jelly added in tiny lumps, after the cake has been arranged on the plates, but before the dressing is added, is an improvement. If the cake be very stale, it is well to place it in a steamer, with a clean cloth both under and over it, to absorb all un-

necessary moisture, and steam for a few minutes to freshen it before serving. In that case the dressing should be added as soon as it is taken from the steamer and served at once.

A simple dessert is made by placing two square or four round crackers on each dessert-plate. Pour over these as much boiling water as they will absorb, being careful to have the water boiling. Add two teaspoonfuls of sugar to each square cracker—or an equal amount to the round ones—carefully sifted over them, and a little grated nutmeg. Put a spoonful of jelly or preserved fruit on each cracker, and serve at once with sweet cream.

**APPLE CUSTARD.**—Pare, quarter and stem, until fine and smooth, six tart apples, and add a half cupful of sugar. Beat three eggs until light, add one and a half pints of milk, a half cupful of sugar and stir well; then add the apples and the half of a grated nutmeg. Stir thoroughly, put in a pudding-dish and place in a hot oven until the pudding is set. If desired, the white of one of the eggs may be reserved and made into a meringue for the top, to be added when the custard is done, then returned to the oven a moment to become firm.

### DO YOU KNOW?

That the white of an egg with a little sugar and water is good for a child with an irritable stomach?

That clover tea is admirable for purifying the blood, for removing pimples and whitening the complexion, and has also a good repute as a sleep-inducing draft?

That the juice of a pineapple has been recommended as a specific for diphtheria, also indigestion?

That camphor menthol is an excellent inhalant if one is suffering from catarrh or hay-fever?

That the use of hot water to which a little salt has been added is excellent for tonsillitis?

That a little powdered borax in baby's bath-water prevents the little one's skin from chafing, and he is less liable to "break out with heat?"

That glycerin suppositories are much more efficacious in removing obstinate constipation among children, than opening medicines are? The latter render the babe more costive afterward.

That few babies readily digest cow's milk without the addition of lime-water.

That clear, black coffee, diluted with water containing a little ammonia, will cleanse and restore the color to black clothes?

That an excellent shoe-dressing is made by mixing five cents' worth of lamp-black



LADIES' CLOAK.

keeper must also do the washing, it is well to know the best and easiest way of doing it.

In the first place, the very best utensils should be at hand. I have never yet seen a washing-machine that saved any work. There should be two good tubs, a boiler, a wash-board, a wringer, a good supply of clothes-pins and a good, strong clothes-line—I like the cotton lines the best. The bench for the tubs should be high enough so that one can stand as nearly straight as



HOUSE WAIST.

with enough vaseline to make a stiff paste, then applying to the shoe with a soft rag?

That oil of lavender rubbed on chandeliers and picture-frames will prevent them becoming fly-specked.

ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

### GOOD MEASURE.

The man who sells during these hard times must give good measure. The man who buys demands it. The Cincinnati Gazette is now issued twice a week, every Tuesday and Friday, for only one dollar a year. Remember this is less than one cent a copy for a splendid eight-page paper, brim full of interesting news, fascinating stories, bright miscellany, sparkling editorials, latest fashions, market reports, social correspondence, farm notes, etc. It has all that is good in a great metropolitan newspaper, and more. Our readers should send for a sample copy, and examine into its merits. Local agents are wanted. Address The Gazette Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.



FOR REMEMBRANCE.

It would be sweet to think when we are old  
Of all the pleasant days that came to pass;  
That here we took the berries from the grass,  
There charmed the bees with pans, and smoke unrolled,  
And spread the melon nets when nights were cold,  
Or pulled the blood-root in the underbrush,  
And marked the ringing of the tawny thrush,  
While all the west was broken, burning gold.  
  
And so I bind with rhymes these memories,  
As girls press pansies in the poet's leaves;  
And find them afterward with sweet surprise;  
Or treasure petals mingled with perfume,  
Losing them in the days when April grieves;  
A subtle summer in the rainy room.  
—Duncan Campbell Scott.

HOW TO OBTAIN A SWEET BREATH, AND PROTECT ONESELF FROM DISEASE AT THE SAME TIME.

The late Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, secretary of the New Jersey state board of health, was a highly-accomplished physician, learned in all the late phases of sanitary science, and he, more than almost any of the prominent sanitarians, directed attention to the care of the body, to keep it in sound health. He thinks that people have fastened their attention too much on the environment, to the neglect of individual, and in the last report from his able pen, he calls attention to the importance of cleansing the mouth if one expects to remain in sound health. He says: "By reason of enasci food and diet, of the great variety of particles which too often find too long lodgment in the mouth, of abnormal secretions from stomach and lungs and decaying teeth or adjacent glands, and the various defilements received through the air, it is rarely that a perfectly sweet and pure breath is secured without some unusual precaution." He adds, that "diseases often pass from person to person, owing to the mouth and throat conditions."

Many recent facts show that a mild inflammation of the tonsils in one throat have the power to set up the growth of diphtheritic membrane in another, in a proper previous condition of irritation; and this state of preparedness can undoubtedly be promoted by neglect of cleanliness. Let it be remembered that Dr. Hunt was a thoroughly accomplished physician, and the value of the following recipe for a mouth-wash will be appreciated. He had no sympathy with secret and patent remedies, and published the following in a report that was to be distributed by the thousands through his state:

For a disinfectant wash, he used benzoic acid, one dram, tincture of eucalyptus, five drams, absolute alcohol, four ounces, and fifteen drops of oil of peppermint. To use it, it should be diluted by putting one teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water.



FAN PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.

A large palm-leaf fan can be utilized to hold photographs by adding two pockets on the front side, of light cardboard covered with silk. Ribbon bows can be used to finish it, and lace introduced around the edge of the pocket and also around the edge of the fan.

The peppermint flavoring could be changed for those persons to whom it is disagreeable. It is not agreeable at first, but the ingredients are powerful germicides, and any one resolved to do the best possible for that individual familiarly dubbed "No. 1," would not object to a little bad taste to secure a breath as sweet as June roses, and to rid oneself of the fertilizing soil that invites the destructive micro-organisms.

H. M. PLUNKETT.

CLOVER-LEAF LACE.

Materials required: Fine feather-edge braid, a very fine, steel crochet-hook and linen thread No. 1,000.

This lace, with the exception of the clover leaves in the scallops, is made up of a foundation braid, which is made in the following manner:

Take the feather-edge in the left hand, then with the crochet-hook in the right, insert the hook in the third loop of the braid, leaving the first two loops for fastening; now catch the fourth loop with the hook, and draw it through the third; in like manner draw the fifth through the fourth, and so continue until you have six loops drawn down to the braid. Now turn the braid over in the fingers, and reaching back and downward with the hook, take the second loop from the end of the braid and draw it through the loop on the hook. This gives you one loop of the foundation braid.

Now, beginning with the feather-edge loop directly under the loop on the hook, count off six loops on the outside of the foundation loop. Insert the hook in the seventh loop, and draw through the loop on the hook. This brings the hook on the upper side of the braid again, and you are ready to proceed with another foundation loop.

\* Draw down the six loops as before, turn the work over in the fingers—don't twist the braid—and catch the first loop next the six which you have drawn down, draw it through the one on the hook; count off five loops on the outside edge of the foundation loop, and draw the sixth one through the one on the hook. \* Repeat from \* to \* as many times as necessary for the length required.

It will be noticed that this is all done without the use of thread, the braid and hook alone being used.

Make two strips of this foundation braid the length you wish your lace to be. It will facilitate your work if you baste the braid on a piece of cambric or muslin as in modern lace-making. When the two strips, the length of the lace, are completed, make the wheels in the following manner:

Make a foundation twelve loops in length; cut the braid, and with a fine sewing-needle and the thread, join the ends neatly together, then slip the needle through two of the feather-edge loops on each of the twelve foundation loops, and draw the thread down until the wheel lies flat and smooth; fasten the thread securely, and fill in the wheel with some fancy stitch. Allow one wheel for every five foundation loops in the strips of foundation braid.

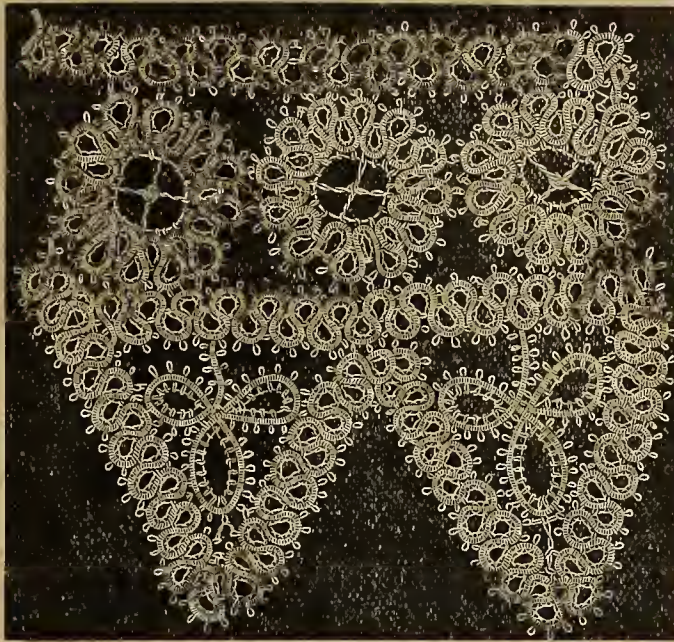
When the wheels are completed, join them together with needle and thread, and also fasten them securely between the two strips of braid. Now make another strip of braid for the scallops, allowing fifteen foundation loops for every scallop and two scallops for every three wheels, thus: If you have twenty-one wheels in the length of lace, you will have fourteen scallops, each containing fifteen foundation loops; hence, your braid must be two hundred and ten loops in length. Baste the braid in shape on the cloth, and fasten to the foundation strip with needle and thread; also form the points by drawing them together with thread passed through the small loops until it lies smooth and even.

The clover leaves are made of the simple feather-edge and thread, five loops being allowed for the stem, and counting from them, fourteen loops are drawn down for

each of the smaller leaves and twenty for the center one. Fasten them in place with needle and thread.

I would not advise making this lace in very large quantities, unless one is blessed with patience similar to that of the ancient patriarch, for it will be found a slow and rather tedious work, though one is amply rewarded for her labor when the work is done satisfactorily, as it washes well and wears like iron.

ALICE MOORELL.



CLOVER-LEAF LACE.

least, bringing that satisfaction which is the result of faultless attire. If it is found necessary to combine new with old, it is always best, for many reasons, to defer the purchase of new material until the old has been carefully ripped, loose threads removed, cleaned and thoroughly pressed, for upon the latter depends the new effect desired in altered garments. You can then select your pattern, and plan your robe with satisfaction.

In ripping a garment that is to be used again, be careful not to stretch the seams at the edge, especially at the arm-seye, neck, shoulder and under-arm seams, for frequently parts of a worn basque can be used advantageously, the worn parts being replaced with good pieces left in recutting the skirt. In cleaning the material, we are oftentimes at a loss to know just how to go about it. In the first place, a clear, soft water is necessary; if not attainable, a tablespoonful of powdered alum, dissolved in a bowlful of water, and let stand for several hours quietly, will have the desired effect. To soften the water, the following formula has been found useful:

Add two parts of finely-pulverized, calcined soda to one part of bicarbonate of soda and two parts of a solution of silicate of soda. Mix these chemicals thoroughly, and leave them twenty-four hours, at the expiration of which period the mixture will have become a hardened mass that may be easily pulverized. One pound of this powder will soften twenty-five gallons of water that is not excessively hard, while a pound and a half will soften the same quantity when uncommonly hard, and render it fit for washing.

Woolens should never be wrung by twisting, as this but curls and mats their fabrics, thus assisting shrinkage. Quickly squeeze the water from the garment, then place them in the second tub and stir and shake them about in the hot suds until the water is again sufficiently cool to admit of squeezing them out. Lay each piece between clean, soft cotton cloths, and pat the remaining water out. Then pull the pieces into shape, and dry at once in an airy place.

In hanging a skirt upon a line, secure it so its weight will drag it into the most desirable form. It is better to press your materials before dry; if this is not convenient, dip in clean water and partly dry when ready to press. In this way the dampening is even, and pressing necessarily easier and more satisfactory. Great care should be taken in the handling of each piece after pressing, until thoroughly dry.

Should spots disfigure and discourage, a few hints on their removal are given: Naptha, which is free from water, when carefully applied, will generally remove grease. Ink succumbs to frequent applications of corn-starch, applied to the spot and allowed to form a crust before the fabric has been washed. Fresh ink can be removed by pouring boiling water through the spot. Grass stains should be treated to an application of alcohol before washing. Equal parts of pure spirits of ammonia and turpentine has been known to remove paint of long standing, rubbed on the spot with a flannel cloth.

Taking for granted that proper attention has been given to the preparation of your material, you are now ready for the pattern. Fresh linings are the first requisites in successfully making over a garment. Nothing makes old material appear new, or a skirt hang so well, as crisp, new linings,

HOME DRESSMAKING.

The season has again arrived when the home dressmaker's mind dwells much upon how she can best renovate her wardrobe for the winter. Making over last year's garments occupies the first place in her mind, for this can well be attended to before the new goods are displayed in tempting array upon the counters.

A garment well made over is an economy; poorly done, it is a waste of energy, time, material and money. When well done, it will do good service for another season at

or a body fit better and fresher than good, new lining, whalebones which are stiff, and fresh dress-shields.

Never was there such scope in combination of color and materials; all that is needed is a proper selection of color. Two old garments may often be combined with good effect, such as figured and plain or contrasting colors in plain goods.

Our next letter will treat on the subject of cutting, basting and fitting.

M. E. SMITH.

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(Send stamp for circular and samples.) Mention this magazine.  
MRS. B. J. GUNN, 341 Fifth Ave., New York. **CLOTHES**

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Always Cold  
even if left in lid. Price 15c. at all Stoves, Hardware, & House Furnishing Dealers, or mailed postpaid for 30 cts.  
Every Lifter marked "Alaska." None other genuine. We will not be responsible for bad results from inferior goods.  
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The latest and greatest Brownie fad is a whole regiment of real, big, "sure-enough" Brownies, each 7 inches tall, and costing only about two cents. These funny little fellows give real life to the popular craze. Such a wonderful production was never before known. New perfecting machinery, and special arrangements with the inventor, enables us to offer these cute little creatures almost free with new trial subscriptions to Comfort, the great, original, million and a quarter prize home monthly. At the stores real Brownies cost 75 cents each.  
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A 3 mos. subscription to Comfort and six assorted Brownies only 15 cents; 6 mos. subscription and a full set of twelve, 25 cts.  
Not less than six can be sold at one time. Thousands can be sold at church fairs or for holiday presents. Six sets (36 Brownies), 50 cents postpaid; twelve sets, 85 cents; fifty sets (300 Brownies), \$3.50 by express; 100 sets (600 Brownies), \$6.50 by express. Address Comfort, Box 906, Augusta, Maine.



## Our Household.

### THE LAND OF LONG AGO.

It was home! that land where our mother's hand  
Her little one's curls caressed;  
There we smiled and wept, and as sweetly slept  
As baby birds in their nest;  
Now a sigh ascends for the dear old friends;  
We can never hope to know  
Any hearts so kind as those left behind  
In the Land of Long Ago!

Then what bright romance was that first glad glance  
Into Love's enchanting book;  
And what thrilling bliss when the first fond kiss  
From our darling's lips we took;  
We may woo and wed, but till life hath fled  
We shall yearn, and sigh also,  
For the angel fair whom we worshiped there,  
In the Land of Long Ago.

Though our dreams are gone, yet we still plod on,  
A weary with pilgrimage;  
Let us do the right, and with evil fight,  
Till we reach life's resting stage.  
Then shall friends who weep o'er our dreamless sleep  
In the churchyard lay us low;  
When the night is o'er, we may wake once more  
In the Land of Long Ago.

—George Hill, in the Sunday Magazine.

### CORNERED BEEF.

**I**n the country, where fresh meat is not obtainable during a greater part of the year, corned beef is usually kept in the larder, but being boiled with cabbage or turnips is rarely relished save by the hale, hungry work-hands. If, however, beef is properly pickled, and kept sweet, it can be prepared in many appetizing dishes that will be acceptable to all the family.

The recipes here given for corning beef is taken from an old Virginia cook-book, and the directions for cooking and serving are selected from the best authority. The best cuts for corning are the brisket and rump pieces, though ribs and any refuse bones can be corned.

To prepare pickle for fifty pounds of beef, put two gallons of cold, clear water in a kettle, add four pounds of salt, a pound and a half of sugar and an ounce of saltpeter. Let boil ten minutes, skim well, take from the fire and set aside until cold. Put the pieces of beef in a tub or small meat-cask and cover with brine, weight the meat under, cover the top, and set in a cool, dark place. Thus prepared the meat will keep a year.

To boil corned beef, take from the brine, wash well, put in a meat-kettle, cover with boiling water, set over the fire, let come to a boil, then simmer slowly fifteen minutes for every pound of meat. When done, set off the fire, let stand half an hour before taking up. If to be served cold, put the beef between weights, and press for four or five hours. Slice very thin, and serve with currant jelly.

Corned-beef hash is a very dainty dish. Chop sufficient lean scraps to fill a quart cup; mince half an onion, and add to a pint of chopped, cold, boiled potatoes. Put a large tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan; when melted, sift in two tablespoonfuls of flour, stir until slightly brown, add the potatoes, fry done; put in the meat, stir until heated; pour in two pints of boiling water, mix; season with salt and pepper and send to the table hot.

To press corned beef for tea or luncheon, take a six-pound piece of brisket, remove the bones, wrap the meat in a cloth, tie securely, put in a kettle, cover with cold water, set on the fire and let simmer for five hours. When done, take up, place between two tin sheets, put a heavy weight over and set aside for eight or ten hours. When ready to serve, remove the cloth, and slice very thin.

Croquettes, rissoles, salads and other dishes such as are made of fresh meats can be prepared with corned beef, and will be found excellent.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

### A DRAIN-BOX.

To many housekeepers the kitchen drain is a constant annoyance, too often clogging up with the refuse poured into the pipes. Careful as one may be, disastrous results will arise from just little things—a few tea leaves, a few coffee grounds, a little grease, all of which will combine to fill up the pipe, so that a plumber must constantly be called upon to remedy it. This is an expense, and with care might be avoided.

A triangular box, to fit into one corner of the sink to catch these things can easily be made of light wood for the sides, and



wire netting upon the bottom. It is easily lifted for cleaning, and will save much plumbing expense. The box should fit the angle of the corner, and be lifted a little from the bottom by knobs on the corners. These

can be spools, with a nail driven through them, or little brass knobs that come with screws on the ends. All kitchen pipes should be frequently rinsed down with scalding water containing concentrated lye; occasionally use chlorid of lime.

L. L. C.

### SOMETHING ABOUT DAHOMEY.

Hardly one person in a hundred can answer the question, "Where is Dahomey?" and the exhibition of natives at the world's fair has made it such a common query that our woeful ignorance of geography is quite apparent.

The kingdom of Dahomey is on the west coast of Africa, a few degrees north of the equator, and skirts the north shore of the gulf of Benin. There is no definite size to the kingdom—it varies with the success or failure of the king in his wars with other sovereigns. The same may be said of the population. It varies all the way from 150,000 to 800,000.

The natives are characteristic for their cruelty and lack of personal beauty. The men are weak, lazy and utterly worthless excepting for the fish they catch and the game they kill. On the other hand, the women are big, barbarous creatures, with a thoroughly masculine character. The armies are composed of women. They do all the fighting and perform all the work, though in extreme cases the men are drafted into service. The king has from 3,000 to 4,000 wives, nearly all of whom form his reserve army. They are armed with bows and arrows, swords and clubs. Taken altogether, the Dahoman character is not one to emulate. As a race they are cowardly, cruel and bloodthirsty, noisy and conceited, and given to lying, cheating and drunkenness. They are extremely superstitious, and human sacrifice is a common custom. Every year from sixty to eighty persons are sacrificed in order that news from the country may be carried to the dead, and when a king dies, five hundred are slaughtered, that they may attend him in heaven. The execu-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

tions are attended by crowds of both sexes, frenzied with rum and excitement, and they display their loyalty to the king by drinking the blood of the slain. The skulls of the victims are cleaned and used as ornaments for buildings and public places.

Dahomey has practically no commercial interests. A small amount of palm-oil and ivory is exported, but the only other trade is within the confines of the kingdom. A rough cotton cloth and pottery are the principal manufactures. The natives have no idea of even the ordinary principles of mechanics, and all of their machines are of the crudest order. Their agriculture is primitive, and no more crops are raised than is necessary for their own consumption. The land is extremely fertile, and were the country populated by intelligent people would be exceedingly prosperous.—Elwood S. Peffer.

### HOME-MADE CANDIES.

**ALMOND CANDY.**—Melt one pound of Demerara sugar in a quarter of a pint of water and let it boil until the syrup is thick enough not to run off a spoon. Warm three ounces of split Valencia almonds in the oven, remove the syrup from the fire and stir in the almonds and a little essence of lemon. Pour onto well-buttered tins, and when nearly cold, cut into shapes.

**COCOANUT CANDY.**—Boil one pint of lump sugar and half a pint of water for ten minutes. Remove the scum, and when the syrup is thick and white, stir in a little more than one quarter of a pound of freshly-grated cocoanut. Pour onto buttered paper, and when cool, keep in tin boxes.

**FRENCH ALMOND HARDBAKE.**—Pour one pound of loaf sugar and a teacupful of water into a saucepan, stir it well until the sugar is thoroughly melted; take off the scum as fast as it rises, and after it has boiled for fifteen minutes, add one tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon-juice. Stir in one quarter of a pound of sliced Valencia almonds, and pour onto a buttered tin or small pastry-tins. Keep in a tin until wanted.

**FIG ROCK.**—Boil one cupful of sugar and three quarters of a cupful of water to-

gether until the mixture turns to an amber color; add a little cream of tartar before taking it from the fire. Have the figs ready cut up on a dish, and pour the mixture over them. When nearly cold, cut into square blocks.

**FRENCH NOUGAT.**—Blanch two pounds of best almonds, dry them in a soft cloth, and put them in a cool oven until they are quite hot and slightly brown. Put one pound of caster sugar into a copper pan and stir with a wooden spoon until it begins to boil. Cut up the almonds and drop them into the mixture (do not let them break); well oil the slabs or molds, and pour out the nougat quickly. This can also be flavored with vanilla or lemon, colored with cochineal or made with pistachio kernels or filberts, according to taste.

**CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.**—Take one half pound of Valencia almonds, blanch, dry and scorch them in an oven; heat one half pound of chocolate (that flavored with vanilla is best), and dip each almond into the chocolate separately. Put them onto tins until they are quite cold, and lift them off with a sharp knife.

**CANDIED APRICOTS.**—Stone the fruit, cover them with lump sugar and bake in a hot oven. Dry them thoroughly before putting them in boxes.

### THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him, at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

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By Rudyard Kipling.

A Paper of Reminiscences,

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

A School Revisited, By the Author of "The Little Minister,"

J. M. Barrie.

An Editor's Relations with Young Authors,

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How to tell a Story,

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## Serial Stories.

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By J. T. Trowbridge.

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A Girl of the Revolution,

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By Harold Frederic, C. A. Stephens, W. J. Long,

C. M. Thompson, Warren L. Wattis, and others.

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In the U. S. Navy,

By Secretary H. A. Herbert.

In the U. S. Army,

By Capt. Charles King.

Teaching a Pilot,

By Gustave Kobbe.

Life in the Coast Survey,

By Rowan Stevens.

As a Locomotive Engineer,

By Cy Warman.

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# 4 PATTERNS FREE

With the Farm and Fireside one year at 50 cents.

Present subscribers accepting this offer will have their time advanced one year. When subscribers accept this offer, no commission or other premium will be allowed.

These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand for our paper among strangers, and to make it more valuable than ever to our old friends, we offer them to the lady readers of this paper for the remarkably low price of only 10 Cents Each. Postage one cent extra.

These Patterns are cut for us by the oldest, and we think, the best Pattern Manufacturers of New York City.

The patterns are all of the very latest New York styles, and are unequalled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-four years these patterns have been used the country over. Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut

We have received so many orders for our cut-paper patterns that it seems to us that by this time every reader has tried them, and since we have received "bushels" of letters praising them, we have concluded that everyone knows that these patterns never fail to give perfect satisfaction. Therefore, in order to show a great many of the fall styles, we have omitted the descriptions of most of them, giving only the number and name of each pattern, with the sizes in inches. Remember that we guarantee every pattern to give satisfaction or money refunded. We would like to ask as a favor that you call your neighbors' attention to this pattern page. Owing to the fact that children of the same age differ so much in size, from now on we will give the sizes of patterns for misses, boys, girls and children in inches, breast measure, which will insure you getting a pattern that will fit. We expect this to increase the orders for these patterns.



No. 6204.—DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

This basque is becomingly short, extending to but a trifle below the waist line, and is of round lower outline. It is adjusted with the precision of a close-fitting basque by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts lap in double-breasted fashion and close at the left side with buttons and buttonholes, and are reversed at the top in enormous lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches.



No. 6159.—PRINCESS GOWN. 12 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

This pattern is so large and heavy that it requires 2 cents extra to cover the additional postage. Send 12 cents for this pattern.

This design is particularly becoming to ladies of generous proportions, especially when made of striped material, with front, sleeves and bertha of the darkest color. The long, unbroken lines take away from the breadth by apparently adding to the height. The mode is suitable for almost any kind of material, and can be made to do duty as a walking-dress, tea-gown or wrapper, as well as on ceremonious occasions. All depends on the material used, and the style of trimming, the design being just as available for silk of the finest grade as for cotton fabrics.

and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress. Your order will be filled the same day it is received.

You can order any of the patterns which have been offered in the back numbers.

For ladies, give BUST measure. For SKIRT patterns, give WAIST measure only. For misses, boys, girls or children, give BREAST measure only. Order patterns by number.

Every pattern guaranteed to be perfect.

To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents.

Postage one cent extra on EACH pattern, except on Tea-gowns; they are 2 cents extra.



6222.—BOYS' OVERCOAT. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches breast.



6240.—GIRLS' COAT. 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches breast.



6208.—LADIES' COAT. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6229.—MISSSES' DRESS. 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches breast.



6216.—DRAPE SKIRT. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



6221.—JACKET BASQUE. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6239.—LADIES' BASQUE. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6236.—GIRLS' COAT. 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches breast.



6226.—LADIES' BASQUE. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



4070.—SLEEVES. 32, 36 and 40 inches bust.



6220.—MISSSES' WAIST. 28, 30 and 32 inches breast.



6181.—LADIES' CAPE. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6219.—DRAPE SKIRT. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



6228.—MISSSES' BASQUE. 28, 30 and 32 inches breast.



6172.—NIGHT-DRESS. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6223.—MISSSES' WATERPROOF. 26, 28, 30, 32 in. breast.



6238.—GIRLS' COAT. 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches breast.



6123.—CHILD'S APRON. 20, 22, 24 and 26 inches breast.



6128.—BOYS' SUIT. 18, 20 and 22 inches breast.



4088.—SHIRT-WAIST. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6215.—LADIES' BASQUE. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6176.—SURPLICE WAIST. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6183.—LADIES' BASQUE. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6225.—BOYS' SUIT. 20, 22, 24 and 26 inches breast.



6206.—LADIES' COAT. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



4075.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Postage 2 cents extra.



6237.—NIGHT-DRAWERS. 17, 18, 20 and 22 inches breast.



6230.—GIRLS' COAT. 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches breast.



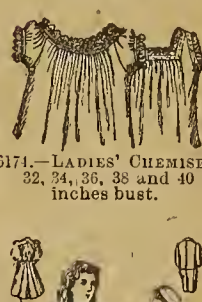
6224.—LADIES' BASQUE. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6105.—ETON JACKET. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6171.—LADIES' CHEMISE. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



4041.—GIRLS' DRESS. 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches breast.



6145.—LADIES' SLEEVES. 32, 36 and 40 inches bust.



4042.—BOYS' SUIT. 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches breast.

**NOTICE** We receive many orders for patterns without any name or post-office address signed, hence we cannot fill the orders. If any of our readers have not received their patterns, and will write us a letter giving the full particulars so we can verify their order, we will be glad to look their orders up and fill them immediately.

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## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### "WHEN I AWAKE."

When I shall awake in that fair morn of morns,  
After whose dawning never night returns,  
And with whose glory day eternal burns,  
I shall be satisfied.

When I shall see thy glory face to face,  
When in thine arms thou wilt thy child embrace,  
When thou shalt open all thy stores of grace,  
I shall be satisfied.

When I shall meet with those that I have loved,  
Clasp in my eager arms the long removed,  
And find how faithful thou to me hast proved,  
I shall be satisfied.

When I shall gaze upon the face of Him  
Who for me died, with eye no longer dim,  
And praise him in that everlasting hymn,  
I shall be satisfied.

—Bourne.

### "NEITHER."

WELL, I cannot understand why a man who has tried to lead a good moral life should not stand a better chance of heaven than a wicked one," said a lady a few days ago, in conversation with others about the matter of salvation.

"Simply for this cause," answered one. "Suppose you and I wanted to go into a place of interest where the admission was one dollar. You have fifty cents and I have nothing. Which would stand the better chance of admission?"

"Neither," was the solemn reply.

"Just so; and therefore the moral man stands no better chance than the outbreath-sinner. But now, suppose a kind and rich friend who saw our perplexity, presented a ticket of admission to us at his own expense. What then?"

"Well, then we would go in alike; that is clear."

"Thus, when the Savior saw our perplexity, he came, he died, and thus obtained eternal redemption for us (Heb. ix. 12), and now he offers you and me a free ticket. Only take good care that your fifty cents does not make you proud enough to refuse a free ticket, and so be refused admittance at last."

### FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.

In my experience I have found invaluable help in books. Almost every child likes to be read to. I have tried to choose books which would widen the children's field of scriptural knowledge, and they have listened to so much about the land of Palestine, its hills, and valleys, and seas, and its principal cities and villages, that they think of it now as a real place, where people live, and where the flowers grow and the birds sing, and where the little children play, just as they do in other countries. And we have found so many pretty Bible stories connected with these different places, both in the Old and New Testaments.

I have read to the children from the lives of great missionaries, of their labors among the heathen for Christ, and as they hear these stories—these thrilling stories which are all true—of noble self-sacrifice, dauntless courage and patient perseverance in the Master's service, do you not think, with me, that they will be filled with a desire to be like these men, "faithful over a few things?"—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

### THE BIBLE IS TRUE.

There are two ways of proving this fact, both equally satisfactory. In both of these ways it has been proved many times. The first method of proof is by external historical evidence. This is a laborious method, requiring much time and study, yet it is entirely satisfactory. The second equally satisfactory proof that the Bible is true is within the reach of all. It is this: The Bible fully accomplishes what it promises in those who personally test it. To illustrate: There are two ways of ascertaining whether or not a loaf of bread is nutritious. The one by chemical analysis—an elaborate method, requiring much time and study. But if you are hungry, you need not wait for the result of chemistry. Eat, and if refreshed, you will know as readily that the bread is good as you would from the chemist's analysis.

### FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhea and other irregularities, finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

### WHAT MOTHER LEFT.

When mother died she left some things here, and they have made us rich.

Let me tell you, dear reader, what they were. She left her crutch here; for seven years it helped her walk, but they don't have crutches in heaven. Think that out.

She could not see very well, and hence wore glasses; but she left them here. No need for eye-helpers there. No dim visions in heaven. Think of it.

She left her Bible here. It was her chart and compass on the sea of life. It brought her safe home to God. She has no need of it now. We little think of love letters when the lover is near by.

She left her property here. It would have made a poor showing there in the King's palace in the city of gold. What earthly use of carrying aught to heaven when homes are furnished free? But, best of all, she left us the example of piety and prayer. I prefer it to a clean million. What will you take with you, and what will you leave here?—*Young Men's Era*.

### HARD TIMES.

Yes, times are "mighty hard."

What are the people doing to make them easier?

This is what they are doing:

They are spending \$600,000,000 a year for tobacco!

They are importing \$700,000,000 worth of foreign luxuries per month!

The Brooklyn handicapped 40,000 people about \$1,000,000 in wages, admission fees, etc.

A circus took \$6,000 out of one town in Tennessee. Ninety per cent of this came from poor people.

Baseball was "booming," being liberally supported by the "good Christian" people.

Hard times don't affect luxuries and amusements; it is the cause of Christ that suffers most.

When will God's people prove what they believe by what they do?—*Pathfinder*.

### "TREASURE IN HEAVEN."

"Where your heart is, there will your treasure be also," or vice versa—for the heart is set on the treasure. By obeying God, it is possible to "have treasure in heaven" (Matt. xix. 21); but do not overlook the fact that "a treasure in heaven" is not identical with heaven as a treasure—the one is the thing contained, and the other is the container of the thing. "We have in heaven a better and an enduring substance," simply "reserved" there, "ready to be revealed in the last time," even "our house which is from heaven." Hence the appropriateness of the admonition, "Set not your affection on things on the earth, but on things above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God." Our treasure will be "brought unto us at the revelation of Jesus Christ," the "grace" then due.

### RELIGION LAID ASIDE.

A little girl had been rummaging in her mother's trunk. There she found a "church letter" which her mother had neglected to present to the church into whose neighborhood she had moved. The little explorer rushed into her mother's presence, shouting, "Oh, mama, I found your religion in your trunk!" There is a needle-like point in that story for a great many people. With far too many the neglected church letter comes to be about the only part of the old church life remaining. But surely a trunk is a poor, dark, mothy place for one's religion.—*London Baptist*.

### HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway is now selling excursion tickets for home-seekers to points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana at one fare for the round trip. The dates of these excursions are October 2d, November 6th and December 4th. Tickets will be good for twenty days.

Home-seekers' tickets are also being sold to points West and Southwest, dates of sale being September 25th and October 9th; good returning within twenty days. Liberal stop-over privileges will be granted on all tickets. For rates and further information, apply to agents B. & O. S. W. R'y., or address G. B. WARE, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, or J. M. CHESBROUGH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

### POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Few records offer more points for serious consideration in the life and development of a nation than that of its population. The population of each state and territory, all the counties in the United States, and the population of cities, with page after page of other important and useful information, will be found in the People's Atlas of the World, as described on another page. This is one of the most wonderful books of the century.

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Patterns.



The Ladies' World is a mammoth illustrated magazine, each issue comprising 20 or more large pages, including a handsome cover, and is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancy work, artistic needlework, home decoration, housekeeping, fashions, hygiene, juvenile reading, etiquette, etc., etc. It is one of the best and most popular of ladies' magazines, having a circulation of over 350,000. Its publishers, wishing to introduce it into thousands of homes where it is not already taken, now make the following unprecedented offer: Upon receipt of only 18 Cents in postage stamps, we will send **The Ladies' World for Three Months**, and to every subscriber we will also send, **Free and postpaid**, our new 1895 "Peerless" Stamping Outfit, containing a great variety of new patterns, as follows: 1 Old English Alphabet, 1 in. high; 1 set Figures, 0 to 9; 1 design for Stocking Bag, 10x13 in.; 1 set of 4 designs for Dollies, 4x4 in.; 1 design for Baby Blanket, with Daisies, 11x13 in.; 1 design Tulips with bow-knot, 7x8 in.; 1 design Butterflies, 8x9 in.; 1 Honiton design, 5x5 in.; 1 corner design for cut work, 6x6 in.; 1 Floral Outline design, 6x8 in.; 1 Floral design, Star of Bethlehem, 5x8 in.; 2 Braiding designs, 4 and 5 in. wide; 1 design for Applique, 4 in. wide; 2 designs for Pillow Sham, "Good Night" and "Good Morning"; 1 design for Flannel Skirt, 2 1/2 in. wide; 1 Bird, 3x6 1/2 in.; 1 set of 4 designs for Tray Cloth; 1 Outline design of Girl, 5 in. high, and 27 other beautiful designs, making in all over 50 artistic patterns besides the alphabet and set of figures, perforated on the best quality of Bond or Parchment Paper, which can be used indefinitely without injury. With each Outfit we send free our Book of Complete Instructions for doing stamping, also for making Blue, Black and White Powder and Distributor. The patterns contained in this Outfit would cost over \$2.00 if purchased singly, yet we send the whole free to anyone sending 18 cents for a 3-months' subscription to our magazine. Five subscriptions and 5 Outfits will be sent for 72 cents. Do not miss this chance! Satisfaction guaranteed. As to our reliability, we refer to any publisher in N. Y. Address: **S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.**

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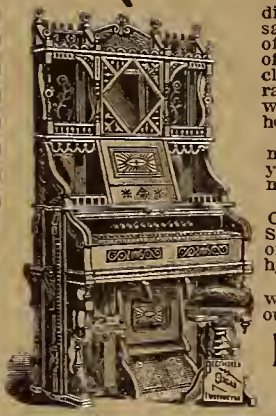
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## Queries.

### READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should enclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**Artichokes.**—S. A. L., Jarvenville, W. Va. Artichokes are listed in the catalogues of nearly all seedsmen.

**Corn-husking Machines.**—S. D. T., Gratiot, Mich. Corn-husking machines are made by the Keystone Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill.

**Onions Making New Growth.**—A. D., Ossian, Iowa, writes: "Will onions do to pull for winter use that got ripe in the dry weather, and after the rains, began to grow again and the tops are now green?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—It will be a hard task to keep onions that once have begun to start anew, from growing right along. If I had them I would put them in the greenhouse and let them get thoroughly dried down.

**Fall Manuring.**—S. B. R., Keysville, N. Y., writes: "I have been in the habit of manuring and spading my garden ground, which is sandy, late in the fall, and find it more beneficial to crops than to do it in the spring. I would like to ask if doing the same early in the fall would result in loss to the fertilizing qualities of the manure?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—I always aim to plow all my ground in the fall, laying it off in beds so as to provide good surface drainage. If I have manure to put on in the fall, I never hesitate to do so. There may be some loss by escape into the surface-water, but this loss is very slight, while the manure gets so much better mixed with the soil. Of course, I plow again in the spring.

**Limeing Land—Sweet Potatoes.**—W. L., Owensboro, Ky., writes: "When is the best time to apply air-slaked lime on clay land? How much to the acre? Would it do well on land where cabbage, potatoes, corn and small vegetables are raised?"—Will sweet potatoes keep well in a greenhouse until New-Year's?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—When the land is filled with manure from previous off-repeated dressings, you may apply air-slaked lime for a change, and often with good results, especially for cabbages and similar crops, which seem to delight in plenty of lime in the soil.

If you can keep your sweet potatoes in a moderate temperature, say under the benches, I think they would keep well even longer than New-Year's. They cannot stand cold, you know.

**Water from Spring to Barn.**—E. B., Heelytown, Wis., writes: "Please inform me how I can draw water from a spring to my barn. The spring and barn are about ten rods apart. The spring is about five feet lower than where my barn stands. Is there any way to draw the water by suction, or can I do it by placing a windmill near the barn?"

**REPLY:**—Put up a wind-engine and pump at your barn. Connect the pump with a pipe leading from the spring; the pipe should be laid in the ground below the frost line, and its joints should be carefully closed when it is put down. Your pump will have to lift the water only five feet. The horizontal distance of spring from barn adds nothing to the work required of the pump, except to overcome the friction of the water in the pipe.

**Horses for Market.**—I. D., Lewistown, Montana, writes: "For several years we have been raising horses in Fergus county, Mont. The kind we raise weigh from 900 to 1,100 pounds. We used to sell them here to cowboys for use on the cattle-ranches. Now the market is poor here, and buyers say they cannot ship them East, for they will not pay enough for freight. Two years ago we could sell all our geldings, unbroken, at four years old, for \$40 a head, and at all once they were not worth anything? What is the prospect for better prices, and what kind of horses would be best for us to raise to find ready sale in the East?"

**REPLY:**—Low prices have lessened interest in horse-breeding. The number of mares bred the last two seasons was less than usual. The prospect, therefore, is that by the time this season's colts are of marketable age, prices for all kinds of good horses will be fair, if not high. Good draft-horses, good coach-horses and good roadsters are now bringing fair prices in the eastern markets. Horses of the weight you raise, unless tiptop roadsters, now find slow sale. Select your largest and best mares and cross them with a good coach-stallion. Their produce will then weigh about 1,300 pounds, make strong, active expressers, and command good prices.

**Old Leaves for Manure.**—A. B., Linoleumville, N. Y., writes: "I manured my potato-patch with old leaves soaked with urine. The potatoes did not do extra well, but came out cleaner than usual. The manure is very thick in the rows yet. Will it be wise to use some superphosphate on the land next year? What are the proportions of potash in the manure mentioned, and in horse and cow manure?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—Old leaves soaked in urine will make a most excellent fertilizer. Possibly you used them too fresh or too thick in the trenches. I would prefer to compost these leaves with fresh horse manure, and at any rate, apply them broadcast rather than in the trenches. I cannot give an estimate of the percentage of plant-foods in the urine-soaked leaves. Dry leaves usually contain nearly one per cent of nitrogen and one half per cent of potash. Horse urine has about one and one half per cent each of nitrogen and potash, while cattle urine has only about one half per cent. You will see that phosphoric acid is almost entirely lacking in your leaves, and consequently the application of superphosphate will be a good thing. Probably next year you will get more benefit from the leaves than you did this season. A ton of ordinary stable manure (horse and cow) usually contains about ten pounds of nitrogen, ten pounds of potash and four pounds of phosphoric acid.

### GOOD NEWS—WONDERFUL CURES OF CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION.

Our readers who suffer from Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, will be glad to hear of the wonderful cures made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Brocha Discovery. Write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you this new treatment free for trial. State age and all particulars of your disease.

## VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers, Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should enclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. Detmers, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Note.—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

**Worked Too Hard.**—W. R., Jetmore, Kan. Perhaps you are right. Your brood-mares, very likely, have been worked too hard. One can hardly expect to get colts if the brood-mares are used and treated like old work-horses.

**Ticks.**—L. L. R., Hempstead, Texas, writes: "Please inform me how to keep my horses and cows clear of ticks."

**ANSWER:**—Keep your horses and cattle away from the woods, but particularly from live-oak trees.

**Probably Actinomycosis.**—R. B., Skankokawa, Wash. What you describe may be a case of actinomycosis, or so-called lump-jaw. If so, and the tumor is movable, the often-described operation and arsenic treatment will effect a cure. Still, your description is rather indefinite, and the "wart-like sore of the size of a man's fist" may be something else.

**Buckwheat.**—S. F., Coloma, Wis., writes: "Is growing buckwheat poisonous to stock? I had two calves die suddenly with symptoms of poison, and was told by a neighbor that it was caused by eating young buckwheat, on which they had been running. I have heard it would kill hogs, also."

**ANSWER:**—Buckwheat, if fed to white or spotted hogs, sheep or calves, is apt to cause an affection (erysipelas inflammation) of the white skin, if the animals are exposed to bright light, but does not have such an effect if the animals are kept in a comparatively dark place.

**Mange.**—S. W. C., Washington, N. J. If your dog has mange, you will effect a cure if you apply the following treatment: Take one part of creoline (Pearson's), one part of soft soap and four or five parts of alcohol. Mix the same, and then apply the liniment thus made by rubbing it in the first day on one third of the body of the dog, the second day on the second third and the third day on the remaining parts. Continue the treatment for two or three weeks, and a cure will be effected, provided the sleeping-place of the dog is also thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. There are many remedies, but for dogs that will lick themselves, creoline deserves preference, because it is not poisonous.

**Chronic Diarrhea.**—S. E. A., Wakelee, Mich., writes: "What shall I do for a cow that scours? She did so on dry feed last winter, and is worse on green."

**ANSWER:**—In cases of chronic diarrhea, especially if, as in your case, the same has existed for a year or more, more or less severe chronic morbid changes, or morbid changes of long standing in the digestive apparatus—most frequently in the large intestines—are always present, which in most cases cannot be removed. If, as in your case, dry food does not effect any improvement, the prospect of recovery certainly is a poor one, and not much can be expected of any medical treatment. Besides that, a rational treatment can be devised only if the cause or causes are known.

**Best Food for Hogs.**—J. R. D., Brownsville, Tenn. Hogs, like other animals, need a variety of food, and no particular kind can be called the best, especially if it is intended to feed it exclusively. For fattening purposes corn may constitute the major portion, or the principal food; but even for fattening it will be well to add something that contains in sufficient quantities the elements of the animal body, in which corn is deficient. For fattening purposes, hogs should receive just as much food as they will eat up clean at each meal, and no more. A rule how many pounds or quarts or bushels of a given food should be fed to a hog of a certain age cannot be given, because there is too much difference between hog and hog, and also in the conditions under which they are kept.

**Diseased Eye.**—L. M., Clarksville, Mo., writes: "I have a mare in good health, except one eye, and that has a milky spot in it that extends to the surface and looks like a scum on the eyeball."

**ANSWER:**—Your description is too indefinite, and therefore it is impossible to decide whether what you complain of is simply an opaqueness of the cornea, cataract, and perhaps prolapsus of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber of the eye, or internal (periodical) ophthalmia. You even neglect to state whether the mare can see or not, how the disorder originated and how long it has existed.

Only if the opaqueness is on the surface of the cornea, of recent origin and of a bluish color—not milk-white or chalk-colored—a removal will be possible. In that case you may apply twice a day, by means of a so-called dropper, one or a few drops of an eye-water composed of nitrate of silver, two grains, and distilled water, one ounce.

**Probably a Chronic Luxation of the Patella.**—J. W. McC., Tecumseh, Neb. What you describe seems to be a chronic inward and upward luxation of the patella, or kneecap. Press the patella into its place, which in such chronic cases usually is not difficult; then keep the animal in the stable and standing—lying down and getting up usually causes a dislocation—feed well, and apply on both sides of the joint a good blister; for instance, oil of cantharides, prepared by heating for one hour in a water bath one part of cantharides and four parts of oil, renewing the application once every three or four days, so as to keep the parts inflamed, swelled and painful. The principal object of this is to induce the animal not to move the knee-joint.

**Possibly Loco Poisoning.**—K. S., Glenwood, Oregon, writes: "I have a horse which is affected with a disease prevalent through fall and winter. Nobody here knows anything about it; even surgeons from a distance fail. First, the horses begin with failing appetite and dizziness, and stagger like a drunken man. Those are about all the symptoms we can see. What is the disease, and what can be done for it?"

**ANSWER:**—What you describe may possibly be a case of poisoning with one of the various loco-weeds—Astragalus mollissimus is the principal one. Still, such a case, in order to make a proper diagnosis, requires a careful examination, or at least a thorough knowledge of all the surrounding influences; which, never having been in Oregon, I do not possess.

**Lumps.**—J. H. K., Custer, Wash., writes: "I have a mare that has several small, hard lumps in the skin on the belly. The lumps vary in size from a common-sized bean to the size of a half dollar. They are in the skin; are not sore or painful at all. The larger ones are flat. The mare does not care when I squeeze them? Will they injure the mare in any way? Is there any cure for them? The mare is young, in good condition and healthy. The lumps are not noticeable to the eye."

**ANSWER:**—You ask many questions, and give only very superficial information concerning the case. Maybe, what you complain of is simply urticaria. If so, give your horse a physic. One pill composed of one ounce of aloes and a little soft soap will answer. Besides that, keep the animal on food easy of digestion.

**So-called Scratches.**—A. M., Strange, Ont., writes: "I have a five-year-old mare, which when working is continually snapping her teeth (opening her mouth and shutting it with a snap). I would be much obliged if you could tell me what to do to stop her of it. She also has the scratches in her heels. I have been washing them with warm water every night and greasing them with lard for two weeks or more, and they are not better yet. Is there any cure for them?"

**ANSWER:**—So-called scratches are caused by filth and mud allowed to adhere to the skin; consequently, it may be said, are caused by a want of proper grooming. If you continue your treatment, which is exceedingly well calculated to make the case worse, your mare may soon become incurable, and elephantiasis complicated with festering sores will be the result. Keep your mare in a dry place or on a floor that is clean and dry, and apply two or three times a day to the sores a liberal quantity of a mixture composed of liquor plumbi subacetati, one part, and olive-oil, three parts. Avoid water.

**Ergot—Tender Shoulders.**—W. L. C., Maunle, Ill., writes: "What is the effect of ergot on horses and cattle?—What will prevent or cure tender shoulders on horses?"

**ANSWER:**—Ergot acts as a peculiar sharp narcotic poison. First it causes nausea, and in animals that can vomit, even vomiting. If the feeding with or the use of ergot is continued, it produces debility on account of the interference with the process of nutrition, caused by its action upon the blood and the contraction of the capillaries, particularly in the extremities and in the uterus of animals that are pregnant. Its effect, therefore, may lead to a dying off of the extremities—feet, tail, ears, etc.—and to abortion. Very large doses may become fatal by causing a severe inflammation of the intestines.—Your second question is probably answered best by saying that soreness (bruising by the collar) is best prevented, first, by arranging it so that horses which have tender shoulders, because not accustomed to the pressure of the collar, become gradually accustomed to it by first employing them for light work, and that only a few hours a day; second, by seeing to it that the collar is well-fitting in every particular, and does not concentrate the pressure upon any one place; and third, by seeing to it that not only the collar, but also the skin of the horse is kept scrupulously clean. It has been claimed that the skin on the shoulder of a horse may be toughened by repeatedly washing the same with an astringent—for instance, with a de-

coction of oak bark; but this must be done some time (a couple of weeks) before the horse is put to work, and can do no good unless the collar to be used exactly fits, and is kept smooth and clean.

**Broke the Jaw-bone.**—C. K. L., Brazilton, Kan., writes: "Six months ago I broke a mule. I had a rope around its under jaw, and cracked the bone. The jaw-bone swelled up very thick, and in five or six days I stuck a knife in it, and it commenced to run yellowish matter. It is still mattering. I want to know what will stop it mattering and heal it up. There is a small hole in the jaw-bone about the size of a wheat straw, where the matter comes from."

**ANSWER:**—If the jaw-bone of your mule was broken, you should not have stuck in a knife, and thus convert what was perhaps a simple fracture into a complicated one. By doing this you made the healing much more difficult, or even doubtful. If you desire advice in a case like yours, you ought to state at what place the bone was broken, in what direction the fracture occurred and where the hole is, particularly whether it leads to the root of a tooth or not, and if so, to which tooth, for all this is of essential importance. Space will not permit to dwell on all possibilities; therefore, the information given should be in all cases to the point. As it is, the only advice I can give you is to consult a veterinarian and to let him treat the case, if it is not too late.

### HOW TO CURE CATARRH.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a medicine which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending his name and address to Prof. Lawrence, 88 Warren st., New York, will receive the means of cure free and post-paid.

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## Our Miscellany.

### THE OLD HOME.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn  
Is the lowly home where I was born.  
The peach-tree leans against the wall,  
And the woodbine wanders over all.  
There is the barn, and as of yore  
I can smell the hay from the open door,  
And see the busy swallows throng,  
And hear the pewee's mournful song.  
Oh, ye who daily cross the sill,  
Step lightly, for I love it still.

DISEASE is often cured by ocean travel.

WHEN a person is hysterical oftentimes a portion of the body has absolutely no feeling.

A SNAIL may be decapitated, and if the shell is put in a cool, moist place, a new head will grow.

SPECIES of snakes that are enemies of one another in captivity will coil up into their winter sleep in the same bundle.

SANCTORIOUS, an Italian physiologist, estimates that five eighths of all the solid and liquid food taken are exhaled by the skin.

THE liver secretes a kind of animal sugar. In the hepatic tissue this has been found in the proportion of two parts in a thousand.

BLIND persons acquire so great a delicacy of touch at the tips of their fingers that they may really be said to see with their hands.

LIEUTENANT BERSIER, of the French navy, has invented a compass which does away with a steersman, as the compass steers the vessel itself.

INVOLUNTARY muscles are generally pale or nearly white, and are composed of cells or granules about one 3000th part of an inch in diameter.

PROFESSOR JOHN MILNE, one of the greatest living authorities on earthquakes, says it is not likely that they ever result from electrical disturbances.

THE tensile strength of wrought-iron rods varies as the square of the diameter. A one-inch rod will support 7,000 pounds, and a two-inch rod 28,000 pounds.

BERLIN naturalists are interested over the arrival in the Zoological Garden of three Damara ostriches from South Africa, a species said to have never before been seen in Europe.

FROM June, 1791, to November, 1813, the French government enrolled 4,556,000 men, nearly three fourths of whom died in battle, of wounds or of diseases contracted in the field.

MAXIM'S semi-flying machine, or aeroplane, traveled a distance of five hundred feet clear of the track provided for it, and then, lifting the car off the track, lauded it and smashed it in a field.

THE scientists have decided that the average working-man requires daily in his food not less than four ounces of proteids, two ounces of fat and eighteen ounces of the carbohydrates.

Kate Field's Washington says that "every magazine reader is in duty bound to read all the advertisements at the back of the publication, as it is the supposition that he will do this which enables him to buy the magazine at less than the cost of its production."

DR. GORIANSKY, a Russian physician, claims to have found that the juice of raw cranberries given freely, pure or diluted with an equal part of water, is an excellent means of relieving thirst and vomiting in Asiatic cholera.

Our readers will find the new illustrated catalogue of S. W. Smith, Cochranville, Pa., full of interestingly descriptive matter relating to his large stock of thoroughbred cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. Send for it, and be sure and mention Farm and Fireside when you write.

ABRAM BARTON, of Bristol, England, has devised a submarine boat for which he claims a speed of fifteen knots. It is shark-shaped, and is propelled by twin screws located at what would be the fins of the fluke in the fish.

### THE GREAT DROUTH

Is teaching a tremendous lesson in farm economy to many who have heretofore wasted their corn fodder. A part of the problem is how to handle the crop to get the most out of it and at the least expense. We invite our readers to consider the work done by the "Keystone" Corn Husker and Fodder Cutter (or Shredder). Instead of husking out the ears by hand, and again handling the fodder to cut it up, this machine does all the work at one operation. The corn is taken from the shock to the machine, which is stationed at the barn. The bundles are delivered from the waggon to the feeder's table on the machine. The stalks are fed to the machine, which snaps off the ears and then husks them. The stalks are CRUSHED, and then passed to the shredding-head or cutting-head. The husking is so well done that all the small ears and nibbins are caught by the machine. In fact, after corn has been husked by hand, and the fodder put thro' the machine, the machine has caught enough, in many instances, to pay for the whole work. This is important in this season of short corn crop. Fifty per cent of the value of the corn plant is in the fodder and fifty per cent in the corn. This new way of handling the crop puts the fodder into such condition that there is almost no waste at all. The very best part of the plant is the lower part of the stalk, but heretofore it could not be properly prepared. This machine prepares it all in the best condition. If you want some mighty interesting reading, it will pay you to send to the Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill., for their free book, "The Great Leak on the Farm."

### JOHN BULL IN HIS COLONIES.

After visiting John Bull at home, in India, Canada and Australia, Max O'Rell, in the *Cosmopolitan*, says:

"Another conviction that I have acquired in traveling is that nations are like individuals; when they succeed at something, it is because they possess qualities which explain their success. And I hope the reader, when he closes these pages, will be able to explain to himself how the English have succeeded in founding the British empire. In India is to be seen John Bull Pasha, a grand seigneur followed by gaily-robed servitors who do profound obeisance to him. It is the master in the midst of a subjected people. In the colonies the conquered races have been suppressed. In Canada you see John Bull quite at home, busy, fat and flourishing, a pink tip to his nose, and his head snug in a fur cap; it is John Bull in a ball. It is the seal. In Australia you see him long and lean, nonchalant, happy-go-lucky, his face sunburned, his head crowned with a wide-brimmed, light felt hat, walking with slow tread, his arms pendant, his legs out of all proportion. It is John Bull drawn out. It is the kangaroo. But it is John Bull still. John Bull, Junior, eating his morning porridge, and living just as if he were still in his old island, eating his roast beef and plum-pudding, and washing it down with tea or whisky. He is hardly changed at all."

### THE PRINCE OF SOLDIERS.

General Ulysses S. Grant completed his Personal Memoirs almost ten years ago, while on his death-bed at Mount McGregor, in the Catskills. Less than one month later the body of that most beloved hero was borne by adoring comrades, amidst the greatest throngs, to its final resting-place in the tomb at Riverside, on the Hudson. But 'twas only the crumbling clay that they buried there, for the name and fame of General Grant is an integral part of America's history; and if printed books and written records were unknown, the story of his life, which began in a humble way, and the record of his deeds, which are the personification of bravery and skill, would be handed down from lip to lip so long as time lasts. But we do not have to depend on hearsay—no, not even on the words of others, to learn of the hero whom we love so well, for General Grant, with his own hands, wrote out his Personal Memoirs, dedicating them to the American Soldier and Sailor. These Memoirs are a priceless heritage to all Americans living and those to come.

The publishers have secured a large number of the Memoirs bound beautifully in English cloth. We will send them to any address by mail, postage paid, for \$1.50, including the FARM AND FIRESIDE one year. See advertisement on another page.

### MUCH IN A NAME.

Citizen—"What did you do with that gang of tramps arrested last night?"

Magistrate—"They said they were not a gang, but an 'army,' so I tendered them a banquet and bought them tickets for the next town."—*New York Weekly*.

### TEXAS WHEAT.

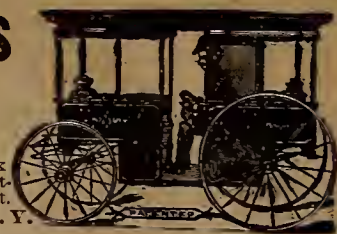
The yield of wheat in Texas this year is 6,000,000 bushels.

The *Companion* has been fortunate to secure for the volume for 1895 articles from Mr. Gladstone and two daughters of Queen Victoria, each of whom will be a contributor during the coming year. Other writers for 1895 are J. M. Barrie, author of the "Little Minister," W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, Frank R. Stockton and Camille Flammarion, although there are hundreds of others of world renown. The comprehensive editorials on current affairs, the weekly health articles, the stories of travel and adventure, the papers on popular science, anecdotes of famous folks, and other recognized features, combine to make *The Youth's Companion* the most complete paper for the family published. Whoever subscribes now for 1895 will receive the paper free from the time the subscription is received until January, 1895; \$1.75 a year. It comes every week. Address *The Youth's Companion*, Boston, Mass.

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11 Jeweled Springfield stem wind and stem set, movement cased in a genuine Duobert silvering case, gents full size, made strong and heavy with two back caps to protect the works. Will keep its color and wear a lifetime. No retailer will sell this watch for less than \$10. No other wholesale house will duplicate it for less than \$6.00. Our price for a short time \$3.95. Send us your name and full address and we will ship the watch by express for you to examine, and if you do not find it a bargain and equal to any \$10.00 watch you ever saw, don't pay a cent, but if satisfied it is well worth the money, pay agent our price of \$3.95 and express charges and it is yours. A 5-year guarantee is sent with every watch. Order at once, this offer may be withdrawn.  
B. H. KIRK & CO., Wholesale Jewelers, 172 Washington St., Chicago

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afford absolute protection from storms. Do not churn the milk. Cans can be easily lifted in and out. The most comfortable, attractive and satisfactory wagon made. Particulars upon request.  
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(18)

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Bright inventors, artists, and mechanics have been at work for years trying to perfect low-price jointed indestructible dolls that can be made to sit down, bend over, stand on their heads, move arms and legs, and be placed in all sorts of cute positions, either when dressed or undressed. The doll shown in cut, just patented, is a most wonderful and successful result of long, weary trials. They are beautifully finished, and, being jointed, can be placed in any natural position. The Dressed Boy Doll, made in same manner, not jointed, but with fancy suit of clothes to match, consisting of pretty cutaway coat, fancy shirt blouse waist, and a fine pair of pants, so you can dress and undress. It is a wonderful bargain, and just what they will last for years. Are more life-like than anything ever gotten out before. Best of all, they are sold cheap, as you can fill with bran, sawdust, or cotton, and easily sew them up. We will mail one boy or girl, all charges paid, if you send 12c. now for a three months' subscription to *Comfort*, the Prize Story Magazine with the largest circulation of any monthly in the world, or send 15c., and we also include a cute little Pug Dog pup; boy and suit, girl and pug, all for 25c. Over a million of the articles will be sold the next few months, and we give you the chance to get samples early and make money taking orders. Boys and girls assorted, 5 for 60c. Order a dozen and 4 pups for one dollar. Just the thing for church fairs and the like. One agent sold one thousand. Address "Comfort," Box 844 Augusta, Me. Mention this paper when you write.

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In 1885 an association was organized to DO AWAY WITH THE MIDDLE MAN. It was founded on the principle that it is CHEAPER to EMPLOY some one to do your BUYING than to pay PROFITS on GOODS.

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Always the most progressive and wide-awake of American magazines, is pleased to announce that a one-year membership, together with certificate and the two catalogues containing over 670 pages with 3,356 illustrations, will be sent, post-paid, to every new subscriber to the REVIEW at \$2, the regular price of the magazine. This is \$4.00 for \$2, and may mean a saving of from \$20.00 to \$100.00 to you. Send at once.

Americans are notably the busiest people on earth; life is too short to do and learn half one wishes, hence *multum in parvo* is what is needed, and the times call for just such a magazine as

### The Altruistic Review.

It has met with great success, because it gives just what a man wants without obliging him to wade through a great deal he don't want, and thus it fills a need of the whole English-speaking world, and is growing in circulation rapidly.

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It has the right ring.  
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I am delighted with it.  
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It is well worth any one's subscription.  
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## Selections.

### THE MINUET.

Oh, ancient days, when graceful plays  
Of motion marked the minuet,  
Which, like an aquarelle in grays,  
Once seen, one never may forget.  
It speaks the culture of the courts,  
The quaint reserve which breeding lent,  
When men's stout hearts and women's arts,  
In forming their quaint scenes were blent.

The jigs and reels where sturdy heels  
Beat time to music's noisy fret,  
To nether worlds belong, one feels,  
Viewed with the maze of minuet;  
What dignity! what fawn-like grace!  
So weird the ghostly music scenes.  
From tinkling lute and breathing flute  
Thoughts revel in the land of dreams.

The modern waltz, with all its faults,  
Though poets of its charm have sung—  
In sensuous verse, ever halts  
Before this dance of the race when young.  
All hail to the dance of courtesy!  
Reserve in every move is seen,  
And smiles are bland, the while each hand  
Seems proffered by a king or queen.

—Arkansas Traveler.

### HOT WATER.

People who do not believe in the medicinal value of hot water are rather inclined to laugh at those who do, and who act upon their belief; but in this instance, as in many others, the skeptics are in the wrong. The human body is constantly undergoing tissue change. Worn-out particles are cast aside from the system, while the new are ever being formed. Water has the power of increasing these tissue changes, which multiply the waste products, but at the same time they are renewed by its agency, giving rise to increased appetite, which in turn provides fresh nutriment. Persons but little accustomed to drink water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Any obstruction to the free working of natural laws at once produces disease, which, if once firmly seated, requires both time and money to cure. Many of those who rise in the morning, weak and languid, will find the cause in the imperfect secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a full tumbler of water before retiring. This very materially assists in the process during the night and better relieves sleeplessness than many drugs. Inflated parts will subside under the continued poulticing of hot water. A riotous stomach will nearly always receive it gratefully.

### MILK FOR THE SICK.

When a milk diet is prescribed for one who has an acid stomach, it is often best to add a little lime-water to it. Lime-water is made by turning two quarts of hot water over a piece of unslaked lime an inch square. When it is slaked, stir and let stand over night. In the morning pour off as much liquid as is clear and bottle it. To half a pint of milk add a teaspoonful of lime-water. Lime-water tablets ready for use are to be found at most pharmacies. Albinized milk is made by putting the whites of two eggs in a glass jar with one pint of milk, and shaking them thoroughly.

### A PRACTICAL FENCE.

The Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co., Tremont, Ill., has made an immense success with their several kinds of wire fence, and have sold millions of feet of it the past year. This is not to be wondered at when you consider the fact that this enterprising firm has succeeded in making a fence that combines all the essential features that are necessary for a really practical fence for the average farmer. We take pleasure in stating in this connection some of its special features, to-wit—The top and bottom bars in this fence are made of two heavy wires twisted together. The cross or stay wire is twisted first with the two wires in the upper bar, then it passes down across all the intermediate wires, being twisted with each, at the intersecting points. It is then twisted with the two wires in the lower bar about twelve inches, when it passes upward, uniting with the intermediate bars in the same manner, and is twisted again with the wires in the top bar. The intermediate wires being twisted with the stay wire at intersecting points makes it impossible to slip the stay wire out of place, or deform the mesh without breaking the wire, and there is practically no danger from this source, as only best quality heavy steel wire is used.

It is a well demonstrated fact that a wire fence, in order to remain permanently useful and in good shape, must have provision for the changes of temperature. The Keystone Fence fills the bill in this particular most admirably. For additional information write as above, and don't forget to mention Farm and Fireside.

### ANCIENT TELEGRAPHY.

The ancient Greeks and Romans practiced telegraphy with the help of pots filled with straw and twigs saturated in oil, which, being placed in rows, expressed certain letters according to the order in which they were lighted; but the only contrivances that merit a detailed description was that invented by a Grecian general named Aeneas, who flourished in the time of Aristotle, intended for communication between the generals of the army.

It consisted of two exactly similar earthen vessels filled with water, each provided with a tape that would discharge an equal quantity of water in a given time, so that the whole or any part of the contents would escape in precisely the same period from both vessels.

On the surface of each floated a piece of cork supporting an upright marked off into divisions, each division having a certain sentence inscribed upon it. One of the vessels was placed at each station, and when either party desired to communicate he lighted a torch, which he held aloft until the other did the same, as a sign that he was all attention.

On the sender of the message lowering or extinguishing his torch, each party immediately opened the cock of his vessel, and so left it until the sender relighted his torch, when it was at once closed. The receiver then read the sentence on the division of the upright that was level with the mouth of the vessel, and which, if everything had been executed with exactness, corresponded with that of the sender and so conveyed the desired information.

### RELICS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Some of the very interesting relics of the Marie Antoinette exhibition, in Paris, are the old, worn, black satin shoe that fell from her foot as she mounted the scaffold; the original sketch made of her by David, as sitting in the window of Mme. Julien (M. Lockoy's grandmother), he saw her going in a cart to the execution; and the frock in which her son, the Duke of Normandy, who was doomed to share her imprisonment, was christened on January 21st; a suit he wore at the age of five, and a little arm-chair, the reduction of a throne, are grouped with the baptismal garment. A belt, with a buckle, showed that the span of Marie Antoinette's waist was, in 1792, nineteen and a half inches, although a blue satin corsage and a white bed-gown give the idea of a full bust. The most touching relic of all is a prayer-book, "L'Office de la Divine Providence," on the fly-leaf of which she wrote, "My God, have pity on me! The source of my tears is dried up in my eyes. I have no more to shed in praying for you, my poor children. Adieu, adieu! October 16th, at four in the morning, at the Conciergerie Prison."

### CALENDAR AND LUNAR YEARS.

Among most oriental peoples the year is lunar, and begins with the first full moon of December. In England, from the fourteenth century to the change of calendar in 1752, the legal year began on March 25th, and after the change was made, much confusion in dates resulted before the matter was fully understood. Even yet a historical issue is sometimes clouded by the difference in modes of reckoning, and it is thus made uncertain whether an event took place in the year named or the following. The present beginning of the year on January 1st, in the middle of winter, is not a natural, but an entirely artificial starting-point. The Greek year originally began with the winter solstice, as did the year of most northern nations.

### A SURE CURE FOR TALEBEARING.

It is told of Hannah More that she had a good way of managing talebearers. It is said that whenever she was told anything derogatory to another, her invariable reply was, "Come, we will go and ask if this be true." The effect was sometimes ludicrously painful. The talebearer was taken aback, stammered out a qualification, or begged that no notice might be taken of the statement. But the good lady was inexorable; off she took the scandal-monger to the scandalized to make inquiry and compare accounts. It is not likely that anybody ever a second time ventured to repeat a gossip story to Hannah More. One would think her method of treatment would be a sure cure for scandal.—Harper's Bazar.

### APPRECIATED.

I find your patterns a perfect fit. Hope you will still continue to keep them.  
MRS. ELLA KERLIN, Walcott, Ind.  
See new patterns on page 13.

### LADIES WANTED

to write and do light work at home, \$18 weekly. No canvassing. Send stamp. MISS PEARL PEAK, South Bend, Ind.

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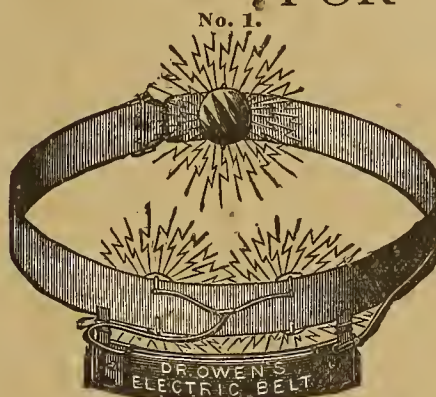


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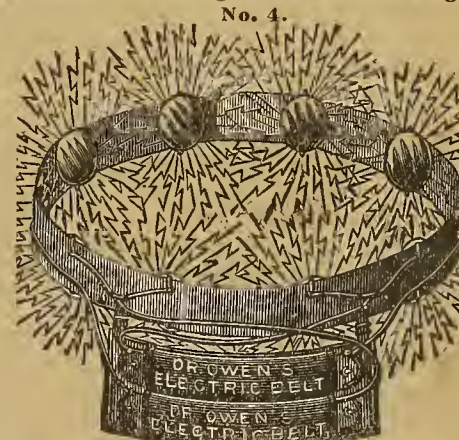
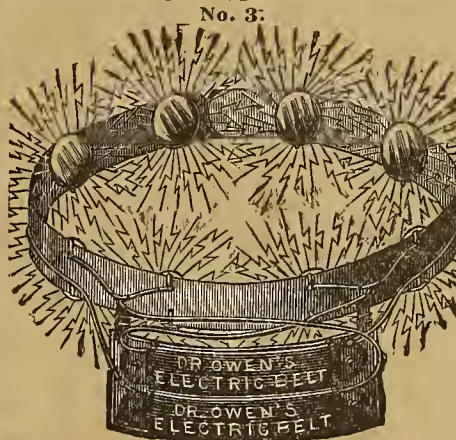
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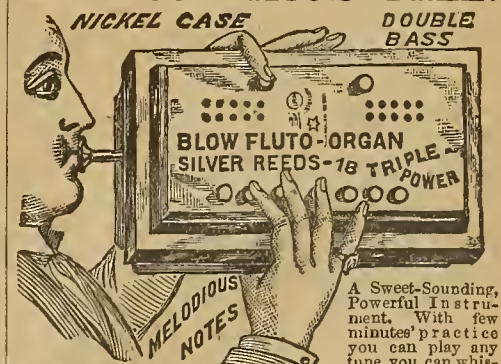
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## Smiles.

## TOO "PROGRESSIVE" FOR HIM.

I'm somethin' of a vet'ran, jest a turning eighty year,  
A man that's hale and hearty, and a stranger to all fear;  
But I've heard some news this mornin' that has made my old head spin,  
An' I'm going to ease my conshuus, if I never speak agin.

They say there's "mikrohes" all about a-looking fer their prey,  
There's nothin' pure to eat nor drink, and no safe place to stay;  
There's "miasmy" in the dewfall, an' "malary" in the sun;  
'Tain't safe to be outdoors at noon, or when the day is done.

There's "bactery" in the water, and "trikeeny" in the meat,  
Ameeby in the atmosphere, calory in the heat;  
There's "corpussuls" and pigments in a human hein's blood,  
And every other kind o' thing existing since the flood.

Terbacker's full of "uickerteen"—whatever that may be—  
An' your mouth will get all puckered with the "taunin'" in the tea.  
These high an' mighty fellers think a man's uncommon green,  
Or they'd never spile his coffee by a-callin' it "caffeine."

The butter's "olymargareen," it never saw a cow,  
An' things is gettin' wuss and wuss for what they be just now;  
Them bugs is all about us, jest a-waitin' fer a chance  
To navigate our vitals, an' tew naw us off like plants;  
There's men that spend a lifetime huntin' worms jest like a goose,  
An' tackin' Latin names to 'em, and lettin' on 'em loose.

Now, I don't believe sech nouse, an' I'm not a-goin' tew try;  
If things has come to sech a pass, I'm satisfied to die;  
I'll go and hang me in the sullen, fer I won't be such a fool  
As to wait until I'm pizened by an "anny-mally-cool."

—Pacific Health Journal.

## AN ORNITHOLOGIST.

THE prisoner was before the bar of justice for having been before some other bar too long.  
"What were you doing drunk on the street?" asked the judge.  
"Was I drunk, judge?" was the reply in a tone of surprised innocence.

"The arresting officer says you were."  
"Perhaps he's right, judge, but I was just going along with a bird-cage in my hand."  
The judge had a jug set before the prisoner.  
"Do you call that a bird-cage?" he inquired.  
"That's what you were carrying along in your hand."

The prisoner picked it up carefully, removed the stopper, took a smell and turned it upside down. It was as dry as he was.

"Well, judge," he answered slowly, "it ain't a bird-cage now, since them officers has had a whack at it."

"Probably you are sober now and see things differently."

"That ain't it, judge. It was a bird-cage when I had it last."

"Possibly you can explain what you mean by a bird-cage," suggested the puzzled court.

"Easy enough, judge," smiled the prisoner. "It had forty or fifty swallows in it when they got it," and the lucidity of the explanation and the possibilities of what had happened to it affected the judge so powerfully that he dismissed the case.—Detroit Free Press.

## HE GOT EVEN.

There is a story told of the Duke of Northumberland, who, in spite of his vast wealth, is very unaffected and simple in his life. Whenever he travels on a railway he usually takes a third-class ticket, to the indignation of the railway officials. Upon a day they determined to break him of this frugal habit, and they filled his compartment with chimney-sweeps carrying bags of soot. When the duke arrived at his destination he took the sweeps to the hooking-office and bought them each a first-class ticket back again, and put one in each first-class carriage, sacks and all.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

## HE WAS DEAD.

"Doctor," said Mrs. Weeds, "I can't get it out of my head that possibly my poor dear husband was buried alive."  
"Nonsense!" snorted Dr. Peduncle. "Didn't I attend him myself in his last illness?"—Life.

## TEN ACRES IS ENOUGH

To the man that knows where to go for it, and how to farm it. Let me know your name, and I will let you know where it is and how to get it. CHARLES S. FEE, General Passenger Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn.

## SHE APOLOGIZED.

A little girl who had a foolish habit of plain-speaking, was taken to the sewing-circle with her mother. On entering the room, after exchanging greetings with several matrons of her acquaintance, Miss Truthful walked up to another lady, and in the confident tone of one who gives utterance to a self-evident fact, she said, loudly enough for everyone present to hear:

"Why, Mrs. Handley, how homely you are!"

While the victim was hiding her confusion as best she might, and the rest were trying hard to conceal their amusement, the young lady herself was hastily taken from the room. Once in the hall she was dealt with somewhat severely, and made to feel the enormity of her unintentional rudeness. Then she was taken back to apologize. Walking straight up to Mrs. Handley, while all the ladies held their breath to listen, she said, with trembling tones, and with the tears still upon her cheeks:

"Mrs. Handley, I'm sorry you're so homely!" —Youth's Companion.

## TOO MODEST FOR ANYTHING.

An exchange expresses a few points of weakness in some women in this language: "A Philadelphia girl is so modest that she will not go to bed while the *Christian Observer* is in the same room. A Tabor seminary girl declines to walk up a steep hill for fear her breath will come in short pants. A Malvern woman will not bathe in the same room with potatoes until she has picked out their eyes. A Hamburg maiden refuses to wear a chatelaine watch-chain attached to her person, because the watch has hands. An Emerson girl locks herself in her room every time she hears a brass band approaching. She vows she will never look at any drum-major who parades in his bear skin. A Pacific Junction belle is too modest to be sympathetic. She cannot tolerate a 'fellow-feeling.' Decota City has a young lady so bashful she refuses to eat at a table where lettuce is served undressed. And Bakersfield has a young lady who always goes without gloves, because she don't want any undressed kids about her."

## HE DID AS HE WAS TOLD.

A teacher who last week received, as an addition to her primary school flock, a small graduate from the kindergarten, was impressing upon the new pupil the necessity of quiet movement about the room.

"Now, Harry," she said, "go back to your seat, and see how still you can come to the desk. Come up like a mouse," she finished, by way of illustration.

Whereupon the small Harry returned to his place, and dropping upon all fours, came nimble and silently, in true mouse fashion, through the aisle. The outburst of merriment which neither scholars nor teacher could suppress at this performance, surprised and grieved the heart of the little kindergartener, who saw nothing unusual in it.—New York Times.

## A SELFISH WORLD.

George—"No matter how things go, the poor always suffer."

Jack—"Yes, the nabobs who own railroads think nothing of running over a poor man's horse."

"Yes, and the man who can afford to own a horse runs down a poor fellow on a bicycle."

"Just so! And the fellow on the bicycle runs down the poor chap who has to walk."

"That's it! And the man who walks stumbles against the cripple who goes on crutches."

"That's the way! And the cripple on crutches spends most of his time jamming his sticks on other people's corns. It's really a selfish world!"

## AN INFERIOR ARTICLE.

Young woman—"I bought these hair-pins here yesterday for a first-class article."

Dealer—"Don't they wear well?"

Young woman—"Well, I should say they don't. Why, I ruined five in trying to unlock my trunk."

## AN UNREASONABLE REQUEST.

Esther (to her betrothed)—"Do learn to skate, George. I'm sure you would look lovely on ice."

George (a young and rising undertaker)—"Look lovely on ice! Thank you. I'm in no hurry about that."—Texas Siftings.

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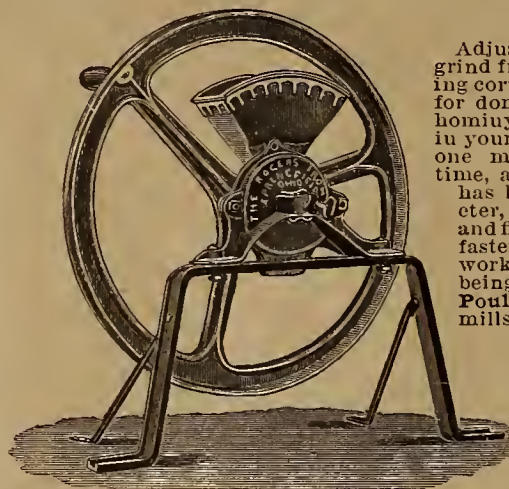
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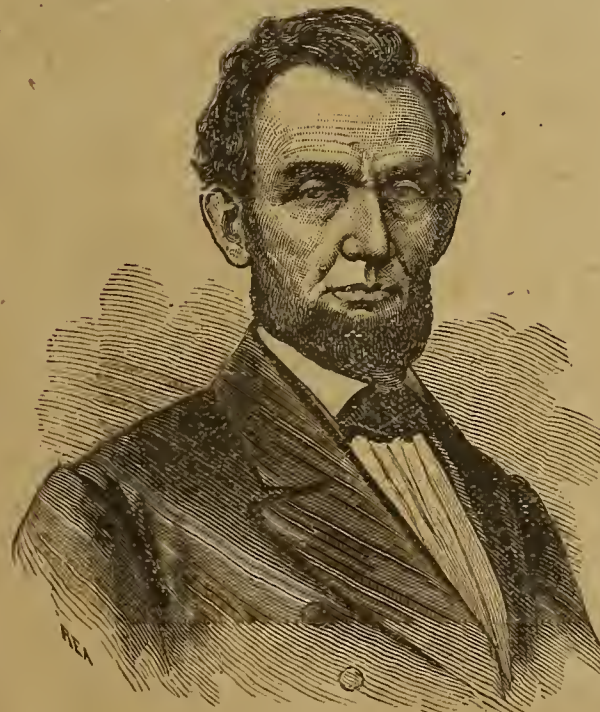
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Surely and Cheaply. Ask your dealer for it,  
and if he wants to put you off with some un-  
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## FILIAL SOLICITUDE.

**FATHER (solemnly)**—"This is going to hurt me more than you, Napoleon."  
**NAPOLÉON (sympathetically)**—"Well, don't be too rough on yourself, dad; I ain't  
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What will competition say to this? For 60 days only  
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**Cornish & Co.,** Established Nearly 30 Years. Washington, N. J.

Mention where you saw this advertisement.

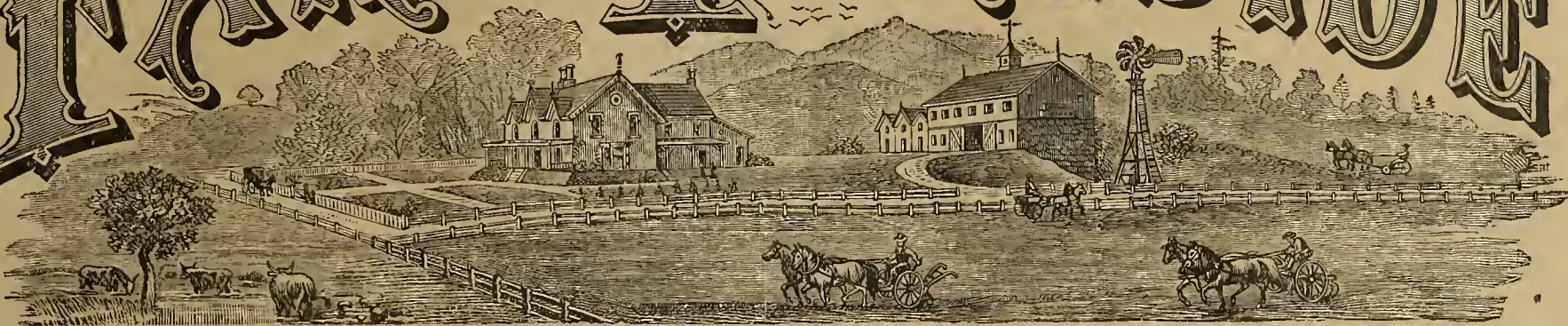
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# FARM & FIRESIDE



EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 4.

NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

TERMS 50 CENTS A YEAR.  
24 NUMBERS.

## INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

The average circulation per issue of the Farm and Fireside for the year ending October 15, 1894, has been

**283,666 COPIES**

This issue will be

**300,000 COPIES.**

Estimating at the usual average of five readers to each copy, Farm and Fireside has

**One and a Half Million Readers**

Farm and Fireside has More Actual Subscribers than any other Agricultural Journal in the World.

## With the Vanguard.

DURING the past few months much has appeared in the press on the use of wheat as food for farm animals, and reports from many parts of the country indicate that it is being used for that purpose quite extensively. It is conservatively estimated that fully fifteen per cent of the wheat crop of 1894 will be fed to stock. Now, a new use for fully 70,000,000 bushels of wheat annually is an important factor in fixing prices. Prices are the lowest on record. Why, then, have they not been advanced by this new use for wheat? One reason is that the foreign demand has been dull, and there has been a heavy decline in the exports of breadstuffs. But the main reason is, most probably, the decline in home consumption of wheat. Last year the per capita consumption of wheat in the United States decreased more than a bushel. In other words, owing to the business depression and stagnation of industry, the people of the country consumed about 70,000,000 bushels less than usual. So, we are now feeding to pigs only about the same quantity that men are unable to buy for bread. Stock feeding has as yet taken nothing from the normal surplus available for export. It is taking only the part of the loaf the consumer cannot afford to buy. Its effect on prices has, at least, been a sustaining one. For the decrease in home consumption of wheat increased by the same amount the surplus available for export, which already exceeded the foreign demand; and prices would be even lower, if this additional surplus were not being consumed by stock.

IT will be Thanksgiving before the next FARM AND FIRESIDE reaches you. When that day comes, we trust all our readers may have a bit of turkey and cranberry sauce. Make Thanksgiving a pleasant occasion. It will be a good time to remember your neighbor—especially if he has not prospered in this world's goods as well as you have. Recall all the good

things that have come to you during the past year. Analyze all the bad things, and you will find that most of them came through some fault or mismanagement of your own. We wish you a pleasant Thanksgiving this year, and many succeeding happy ones.

SECRETARY GRESHAM has been formally notified, by the German ambassador, that the importation of live cattle and dressed beef into Germany from the United States will be prohibited. The alleged reason is the introduction of Texas fever by recent imports of American cattle. The real reason, well understood both inside and outside of diplomatic circles, is retaliation against the discrimination of one tenth of a cent a pound against German beet sugar contained in the sugar-trust tariff law. This is one of a number of foreign markets lost to the American producer by the abrogation of reciprocity and by changes in tariff duties. Secretary Morton offers the famous excuse that it is "only such a little one, anyhow."

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, the founder and devoted commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, is making a tour through America. Few, if any other, religious leaders could find warmer welcome in this country.

There was a time when people ridiculed the Salvation Army people. But General



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

Booth has accomplished such a work as now commands the respect and encouragement of all right-thinking men. He is the most conspicuous figure in the religious world. He went up to London as a young minister, broken down in health, and earnest for the salvation of men, began open-air meetings, which grew into the present Salvation Army. From this modest beginning the work has spread into every country, and to-day General Booth is the devoted commander of the largest body of Protestants in the world. Every member of his family is engaged in the same good work.

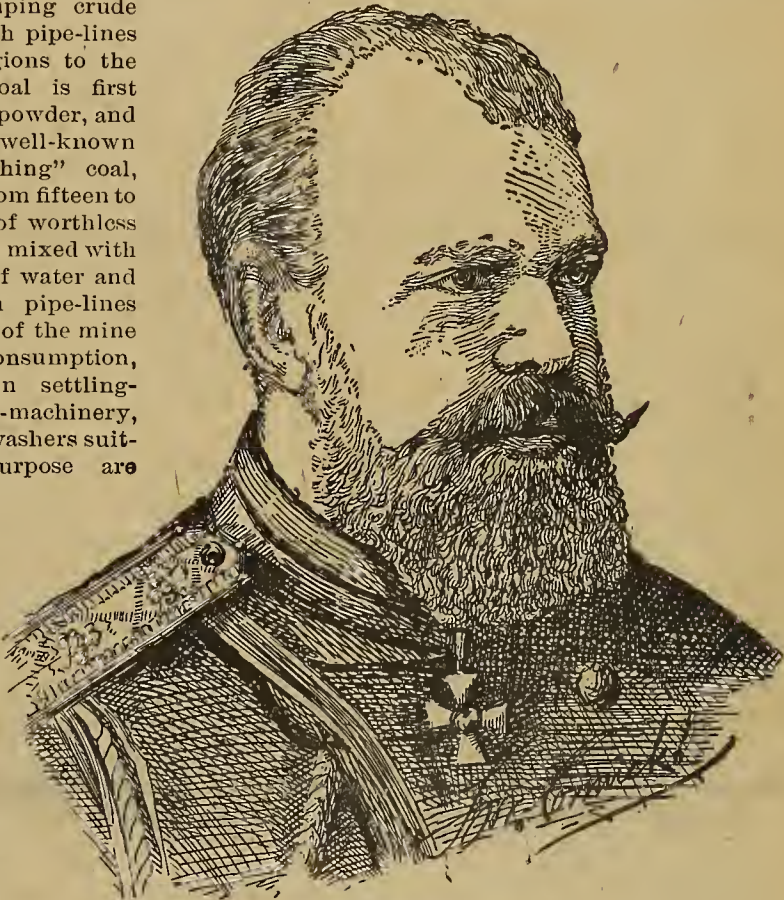
A COMPANY with large capital was recently formed in New York for putting into practical operation a plan of pumping coal through pipe-lines long distances from the mine. This sounds very visionary, but it is not. The inventor of this method of transmission of coal, Mr. W. C. Andrews, is a shrewd, practical business man, who made a large fortune by originating and putting into practical operation

the plan of pumping crude petroleum through pipe-lines from the oil regions to the seaboard. The coal is first ground to a fine powder, and purified by the well-known process of "washing" coal, which removes from fifteen to twenty per cent of worthless matter. It is then mixed with equal quantities of water and pumped through pipe-lines from the mouth of the mine to the place of consumption, and deposited in settling-ponds. Grinding-machinery, pumps and coal-washers suitable for the purpose are already in use.

Mr. Andrews says: "We have in this country an exceedingly wasteful and reckless method of mining and handling our coal. Many millions of tons are wasted annually, and it is said that there is probably gas enough going to waste from open-top coke-ovens, in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, to light every principal city and town in the United States. It is a part of my aim to save the waste and to produce a better quality, as well as to cheapen. \* \* \* The cost of grinding and purifying is ten cents a ton, and the coal is worth at least fifty cents per ton more to the consumer. \* \* \* When the dry powder of bituminous coal is blown into the fire-box, the atoms explode and form the next best fuel to natural gas. \* \* \* Coal can be carried by pipe-line for one tenth the cost of the carriage by railroad."

ON the first day of November occurred the death of the Czar of all the Russias. Alexander III. was born in 1845, and ascended the throne on the assassination of his father, Alexander II., March 13, 1881. Although his reign was not an eventful one, Alexander III. became a commanding figure in European diplomacy, and entitled to the name Preserver of the Peace. For a Romanoff he was liberal-minded, and labored to advance his country and the welfare of his people, although his reign was marred by severely oppressive measures against the advocates of civil and religious liberty, as well as the revolutionists, and by indefensible persecutions of the Jews. He has been succeeded by his eldest son, Nicholas II. Much interest is manifested in the young Czar, and much depends on what policy he adopts. The Eastern question has moved to the oriental shores of the Pacific, and Russia, France and England are all concerned in the outcome of the pending war in which Japan is winning an uninterrupted series of victories over China.

In his official proclamation, Nicholas II. says: "In this sad and solemn hour in which we ascend our ancestral throne of the Russian empire, we remember the legacy left to us by our lamented father, and



ALEXANDER III.

imbued with it, we, in the presence of the Most High, take a sacred vow to make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and glory of our beloved Russia and the happiness of all our faithful subjects."

So may it be!

PRINCE CHLODWIG VON HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFUEHRST is the full name of the successor of Caprivi, the chancellor of the German Empire. He was born in 1819 (March 31st), and has filled a number of important diplomatic positions. He has been ambassador to Athens, Florence, Rome and Paris. In 1871 he was elected vice-president of the Reichstag. In 1885 he became governor of Alsace-Lorraine,



PRINCE CHLODWIG VON HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFUEHRST.

which he resigned to fill the chief office in the gift of the German emperor. To occupy a position which Bismarck, the veteran statesman, so long, so ably occupied, was no easy position for Caprivi. It is hoped that the way may be made smooth for his distinguished successor. It is not expected that there will be any changes in the relation of Germany to other countries.



## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

ISSUED 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH BY  
MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - (24 Numbers), - 50 Cents.  
Six Months, - (12 Numbers), - 30 Cents.

The above rates include the payment of postage by us. Subscriptions can commence any time during the year. See premiums offered for obtaining new subscribers.

Subscribers receive this paper twice a month, which is twice as often as most other farm and family journals are issued.

Payment, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. WHEN NEITHER OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. DO NOT SEND CHECKS ON BANKS IN SMALL TOWNS.

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Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar, if for every 25 cents in stamps you add one-cent stamp extra, because we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Jan 95, means that the subscription is paid up to January 1, 1895; 15 Feb 95, to February 15, 1895, and so on.

When money is received the date will be changed, which will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on label, to your letter of renewal. Always name your post-office.

FARM AND FIRESIDE,  
Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

From Mr. P. Emerson, Wyoming, Delaware, we have received some fine specimens of a new chestnut named the Ridgely. The nuts are large and of good quality, and drop from the trees before frost. The Ridgely is not dwarfish like the Japan, but of rapid and large growth, making a tree of magnificent proportions. It is an annual bearer and very productive.



large growth, making a tree of magnificent proportions. It is an annual bearer and very productive.

\*\*\*

## Feeding Wheat to Farm Animals.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending September 30, 1894, is largely devoted to feeding wheat to farm animals. It is the most comprehensive publication on the subject that has been issued. Besides the reprint of the best on this subject that has appeared in the agricultural press, it contains several hundred reports of practical experiments made by farmers throughout the state. Over 16 per cent of the Kansas wheat crop of 1893 was fed to stock; and from reports received from eighty-five counties, it is estimated that over 30 per cent of the crop of 1894 will be so used. Applications for this valuable report should be addressed to the secretary, F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kansas.

\*\*\*

## Dairy School.

Arrangements have been completed at the Ohio State University for a special course in dairying, to begin January 2, 1895, and last twelve weeks. Instruction will be given both in butter-making and cheese-making. Most of the time and attention will be devoted to butter-making, in which the student will perform, under the guidance of the instructors, all necessary operations in the manufacture of butter, both by the dairy method and by the creamery method. In cheese-making it is expected to give only the principles, with elementary practice. As there are now seventy-four students in the school of agriculture, a considerable number of whom will take instruction in the dairy

laboratory, only a limited number can be accommodated in the special course in dairying, and those who wish to take it should make application at once. For full information relating to the dairy and other agricultural courses, address Prof. W. R. Lazenby, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

\*\*\*

Has not only become a formidable rival of the United States in the European wheat markets, but now proposes to manufacture her own harvesting machinery. The Argentine government has made a proposition to a large concern manufacturing harvesting machinery for the removal of its plant from California to Argentine. Instead of importing \$2,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery annually from the United States, the Argentine Republic proposes to import a few manufacturing concerns and have her agricultural implements made at home.

\*\*\*

From official returns and commercial estimates, the Liverpool Corn Trade News has compiled a tabular statement of the wheat crops of all the chief countries of the world for six years. From this we take the following, which shows the crops of the world in comparison with the crops of this country:

	WORLD.	UNITED STATES.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
1889.....	2,174,500,000.	491,000,000.
1890.....	2,293,600,000.	430,000,000.
1891.....	2,461,900,000.	685,000,000.
1892.....	2,442,600,000.	580,000,000.
1893.....	2,453,300,000.	475,000,000.
1894.....	2,522,100,000.	520,000,000.

\*\*\*

A new industry is improved chestnut culture. One of its most valuable features is that waste land can be utilized and made to yield profitable crops. Within the past few years some attention has been given to the growing of improved varieties of chestnuts for market, and groves planted out on rough, rocky hillsides now promise an annual money crop equal to potatoes on the best farm land. Land utterly unfit for cultivation may be planted with the trees. Or a forest on such land containing the common chestnut may be converted into an improved chestnut grove by cutting down all the timber and grafting the sprouts from the chestnut stumps, allowing no other sprouts to grow. The grafts grow very rapidly, and come into profitable bearing in a few years.

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

We used to be greatly bothered with woodchucks. The hilly country in which I lived, twenty years ago, was (and is still) overrun with them. You find their burrows in the meadows, especially along the typical old rail fences that were overgrown with briars and tall weeds, affording such excellent hiding-places to the troublesome pest. The woodchucks (or ground-hogs) fattened on clover and grain, and destroyed a percentage of the ears in the corn-field, and cut down our bean and squash vines. We had good shotguns, and plenty of ammunition, and many of the animals fell victims to our skill as marksmen. But after awhile they learned the trick, and took pains to keep out of gunshot distance. Then we tried steel traps, and we caught a few, but like old rats, the

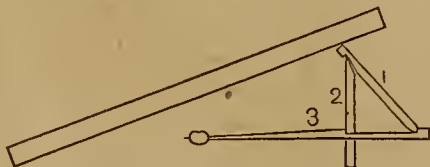


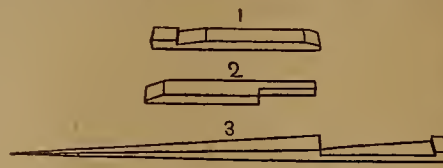
FIGURE-FOUR TRAP-SET.

rest found ways to elude the traps. Next, I tried dynamite, and this with excellent success. All you have to do is to find the burrow, insert one half of a half-pound cartridge, with long fuse attached, fill all openings tightly, letting the end of fuse stick out of one, and touch it off. The woodchuck inside will never again dig out.

\*\*\*

A brother of mine is waging a war of extermination against the woodchucks in still another manner. He has learned the value of fresh meat and bones as food for poultry. A young woodchuck is a treat for fowls, and an old one is not despised. A good rifle of small caliber is his main reliance for catching his game. Being a good marks-

man, he is pretty sure of getting every woodchuck that comes within a reasonable distance of the muzzle of his rifle. On some days he got several, and perhaps sixty in all during the summer. This relentless persecution keeps the pest quite well in check. The woodchuck, as soon as killed, is skinned and taken home to the poultry-yard. A block and an old ax with short handle are always in readiness. The carcass is put upon the block and chopped up. This is quick work. The flesh and bones are tender. The flock of hens and chickens has already gathered around, waiting for the feast, and in a few minutes not a particle is left of what once



PARTS OF FIGURE-FOUR TRAP.

was a living animal and a troublesome, destructive pest. In the shape of eggs and chicken meat it reappears—a welcome transformation.

\*\*\*

Usually I have had good success in keeping my premises clear of rats by means of traps alone, and without being obliged to resort to the poisoning method. But for a year or so my barn has been infested with these troublesome customers, and all I have been able to do is to reduce their numbers, but not to the point of extermination. In early spring, with plenty of grain and good hiding-places in the barn, they were especially numerous, and did a great deal of damage in the grain-bins, and especially among the young ducks. I trapped some in wire-steel traps (the best rat-trap yet made), which one can now buy in every good hardware-store for twenty-five cents apiece. I set a number of figure dead-falls, and got some. Then I got a little rifle (twenty-two caliber) and shot at them whenever I could get sight of one. At last I baited them with corn-meal and lard, and then mixed a little rough on rats in a mess or two. This treatment has almost cleared them out, but not quite. A few



PLATE AND BOWL TRAP.

are still left. I have now begun to bait them with sunflower-seeds, which are one of their favorite delicacies, and then the traps, the poison and the rifle will all be brought into play again. I am determined to make an end to this rat trouble. When the rodents have once got used to this diet of sunflower-seeds, I propose to set a common steel trap, cover it with a piece of thin muslin, half a yard square, and scatter sunflower-seeds all over it. I will catch a few in this manner, anyway.

\*\*\*

To keep the dwelling-house, kitchen, pantry cellar, etc., free from mice is not an especially difficult task. Mice are easily enticed to enter traps, and traps are cheap, or may be made without expense. A simple figure-four trap, baited with cheese or a pumpkin-seed, is as good a trap as is yet devised, and costs nothing except a minute's time in making and setting it. Another simple affair, quickly made and set on an instant, is a plate and bowl trap. Take a common dinner-plate; cut a little strip of hickory or other hard, pliable wood, say half an inch wide, an eighth of an inch thick and six inches long. Bend it together double, put a piece of cheese between the ends, and tie it thus with wire or string. Then lay it in the plate and place an inverted bowl over it, so that the edge will rest on the rounded part of the stick. Mice like to go on plates. When the cheese is touched and moved, the bowl slips off and down flat upon the plate, shutting the mouse up tightly underneath. Take the trap out, hold it over a barrel or tub of water, and let the mouse come out. It jumps into the water, and can easily be dispatched. Then reset the trap. By the diligent use of these two kinds of traps a house can soon be entirely cleared of every mouse.

## Mice in Greenhouse and Hotbeds.

I have some experience with mice in the greenhouse and in hotbeds. I lost a good many nice plants, and lots of freshly-planted tomato and other seeds (usually of the choicest varieties, too), before I learned how to manage these mice. Usually they refuse to take cheese or meat. Often they are species of field-mice that take seeds and plants in preference to anything else. I have tried to poison them with strychnine. They would eat great quantities of wheat soaked in a strychnine solution, and come back for more. Poisoning rodents with seeds soaked in a solution of strychnine is not a sure method of destroying them. But try a figure-four trap baited with a squash or pumpkin seed; or string new corn (or soaked sweet corn) on thin wire, and fasten it around the ends of the piece of hickory wood (I take it from a hickory barrel-hoop), and set the plate and bowl trap. You will be sure to get every mouse that infests your greenhouse, hotbeds or cold-frames. Box traps baited with mashed pumpkin or sunflower-seeds are also useful at times.

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## Life's Philosophy.

The best course in any case is to take things philosophically, and to bear what cannot be helped. Suffering seems to be the normal condition; enjoyment the exception. We all are subject to suffering—the poor man hardly more so than the rich. One may suffer from overwork, perhaps from hunger and exposure; yet in his own domestic surroundings he can be just as happy as the possessor of millions. Petty jealousies, envy, anger, greed, or passions and vices stimulated by the facilities to indulge in them, may gnaw more severely and tormentingly on the rich man's vitals than does hunger on those of the poor, and mental trouble may hurt the physically well person more than actual pain does the sick. "Who lives must suffer; who laughs must weep; and he who possesses must lose." That is the regular and natural course of events and of life.

\*\*\*

I can get reconciled to all this. But I confess it is a difficult thing to reconcile myself to the triumph of injustice and of wrong anywhere. Most persons like to read novels. Their sympathy goes out with the hero or the heroine who personifies right and justice. We like the novels just because in them the villain is unmasked and punished and right triumphs in the end. But such is not life. In reality the wicked and dishonest often seem to prosper. They accumulate riches, although obtained by means more foul than fair. They are flattered, perhaps honored, and given power and influence, and finally tribute is paid to their "good qualities" in glowing terms by the persons who deliver the funeral orations over their graves.

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Virtue, on the other hand, is often shamefully oppressed. Great wrongs are committed upon the poor, and these wrongs never punished. The way the world really wags is not as pleasant as a novel, and if writers would depict the true state of affairs, the novel would find no readers. In this alone, however, I can find some consolation, and a way of getting reconciled to the true facts. It proves that the great mass of people believe in right and justice, are in sympathy with virtue, and abhor vice. The desire to see justice done and virtue triumph is an attribute inborn in the average specimen of humanity. There may be prosperous oppression, and wealthy vice and injustice, and the defilement of virtue. The political bosses who seek their own ends under the plea of making sacrifices for the sake of their party, the money-lending sharks and the city officials may fatten on corruption without being interfered with for years; but the world is getting better all the time. Education and refinement strengthen virtue and justice and weaken vice and oppression. Everything will turn out right at last. In the meantime, don't let us get cranky. We cannot expect to have our own way in everything. There are about as many different ideas of what is just right as there are people. If we have our own way occasionally, we get all we could expect, and should be satisfied. People are not perfect. The world is full of imperfections. And these conditions will last as long as we live. Why grumble about them all the time?

T. GREINER.



## Our Farm.

### STORING PRODUCE.

It is a difficult matter to tell when to sell one's products to the best advantage. The question of profit or loss on a year's work may turn upon the time chosen for marketing. If one could know the best time for selling all he produces, farming would be profitable for him even if the majority were crying "hard times." But no one can determine the best time with accuracy. Some have laid down for themselves this rule: "Sell as soon as anything is ready for market." This may not be a bad one for the limited number who observe it, but we can readily see that if all adopted it, there would be big gluts of the market and unremunerative prices whenever any great crop was ready. It would not do to push all this country's produce upon the market at once, and those who hold do a great service to others who are compelled to sell early, or now choose to do so, believing it the best time.

In the case of wheat, there has been more loss than profit of late years in holding it. This was due to the fact that the estimates have been too small, and an unexpected surplus became apparent before another harvest. Some years this surplus above the estimates has reached the amount of one hundred millions of bushels, and while speculators and millers had supposed that the price at the beginning of the cereal year was sufficiently low to be safe, the facts did not bear them out in the supposition. The farmers who sold wheat direct from the machine for a term of years, have done best for this reason, and the idea has spread that this is the true policy for the future. All the facts do not support this idea. When the price of any farm product starts down headlong, it does seem as if it never would stop; but the darkest hour is ever just before the day, and the downward course of prices in every line finally ceases. Without affirming a belief in decidedly better prices for wheat in the next few years, it is evident that the public will base calculations in the future upon the existence of an excess beyond that reported by the government, whether it exists or not, and prices at harvest will be made sufficiently low to make safer profits for speculators and millers than has been the case within the past few years.

There is one advantage wheat has over much farm produce when stored, and that is that the shrinkage is very small. Careful experiments have been made by experiment stations and farmers, and it is known that if wheat is of average dryness when stored and is kept from vermin, the loss in weight does not exceed two per cent. There are instances in which wheat has been stored in very dry weather and taken out after weeks of rainy weather, and the scales showed an actual increase in weight. Dry wheat contains no more than a normal amount of moisture, and if the atmosphere is abnormally wet, the wheat will absorb a trifle. Usually, wheat when threshed contains a trifle more moisture than it can keep, and the loss varies from one to two per cent. When wheat is worth only fifty cents a bushel, the shrinkage in vermin-proof bins may be put at not over one cent a bushel. The interest charge is likewise small when wheat is low. Calculating on a basis of eight per cent interest for money, four cents a bushel pays the charge for a year, and two cents for six months. Insurance should not be neglected; but this is a small item—say one half of a cent a bushel. Then the cost of storage-room and of getting wheat out for market should be considered. Neither of these charges is large per bushel. Everyone should sum up all the expense under his conditions, not neglecting a charge for risk of damage to the grain, and know just what it is worth to hold a bushel of wheat until spring. The entire expense on fifty-cent wheat will be only a few cents a bushel.

With corn it is different. In the fall, corn is marketed or cribbed as soon as dry enough to keep in bulk, and it usually contains a big per cent of water. I have no safe estimate of loss in weight of corn of average dryness stored in the fall and kept until May or June, but some experi-

ence leads me to put the shrinkage at fifteen to eighteen per cent, or even more in many cases. One farmer with a small lot of corn suffered a loss of twenty per cent. Of course, all depends upon the condition of the corn when cribbed and the character of the winds in the spring. Corn loses heavily in the hot and drying winds of late spring. As usually handled, there is loss from vermin to be taken into account, together with the usual charges for interest, extra handling, etc.

There are few farm products more unsatisfactory to store than potatoes. Having kept thousands of bushels through the

winter in the past, I can say that the price in the spring must be much higher than at storing-time to afford any profit. If they are sound, they can be put in bulk in large cellars to a depth of several feet, and if close attention is paid to them, all may be well. But in warm winters they begin to sprout early, and sprouting causes shrinkage in weight very fast. If they get too warm, the center will heat and may rot. If the cold is extreme, there is danger of frost in the cellars. Two years ago it was nearly impossible to keep frost out, and recourse was had to fire and smoke. Despite all care, some of the potatoes may freeze, and if so, it is practically impossible to pick all of them off or out of the pile. In warm and well-ventilated cellars these things rarely occur if the potatoes are properly cared for, but there is constant care and some anxiety in changeable weather. Burying in pits is preferable in many respects, but if at a distance from railroad station or market, the potatoes cannot be conveniently marketed until spring, no matter how tempting the price.

Under the best conditions the shrinkage of potatoes is very heavy. They lose in weight whenever handled, and they lose when lying still. I have weighed potatoes in cellars in the late fall, and weighed again in midwinter, before the sprouting was appreciable, and found the loss to be several per cent. Toward spring the loss grows greater. To prevent sprouting, they must be turned over, and the handling causes sweating and loss in weight. There is always a small loss from rot during the winter, hardly noticeable at the time, and yet appreciable when all the damaged tubers are gathered together. One cannot make a close estimate of cost of carrying potatoes through the winter, as much depends upon the variety, the condition of the potatoes and the weather. The expense of handling is heavy, and when all charges and risks are considered, there should be a wide margin to go upon. For my own convenience, I work on the basis that if potatoes are worth forty cents in the fall, I will not store them unless morally sure of getting sixty cents or more in early spring.

Storing one's products after they are

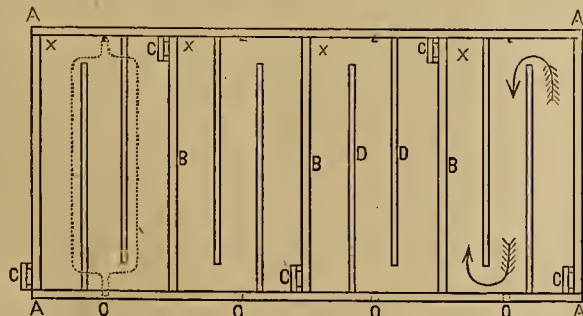


FIG. 2.

ready for market is a kind of speculation. It is legitimate, and it is a good thing for those who do not store anything that some do so. Being of the nature of speculation, it may be said that it is hardly advisable, as a rule, for those who are in debt or for those who are careless. Of late years early selling has been best, and may continue to be so; but in any event, close calculation of all expense and of the probabilities for an advance in price should be employed. At the best, we are enough in

the dark about the best course to pursue in getting all the money possible for our year's labor.

DAVID.

### MILK-COOLER.

The cheap, simple milk-cooler here described can be made by any ordinary carpenter.

A A A A, Fig. 1, is a box made of wood, tin, zinc or galvanized iron. The cheapest way is to make it of two-inch plank. B B B are partitions put in by plowing from B to B. C C C are tubes, 1x2 inches, formed by tacking on two narrow strips and covering them with one wide enough to form an outlet for the water. They run

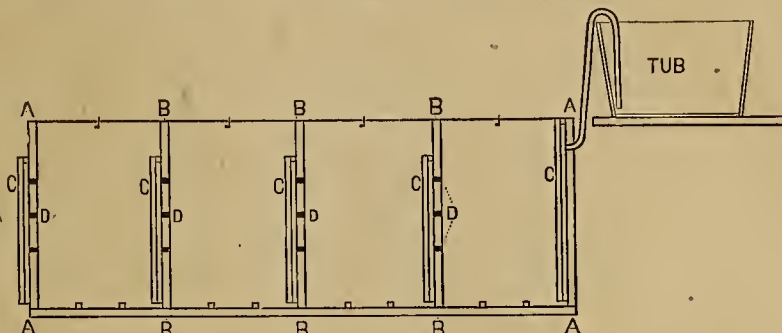


FIG. 1.

from near the top to within an inch of the bottom of the box. D D D are holes through the partition into the tubes, C C C.

In Fig. 2, A A A A represent the ground floor, B B B the partitions, and C C C the tubes. D D D are slats, one inch square, tacked to the bottom of the box, A A A A; part of them have their ends close to one side of the box, and the other part close to the other side.

Make the box about 48 inches long, 24 inches wide and 14 inches high, inside measure, and water-tight, with partitions, tubes, etc., also water-tight. Set it on a raised place for convenience, about six to twelve inches high. Have also a raised place upon which, in the absence of a running fountain, you can place an ordinary wash-tub. Fill the whole up with good, fresh water, connect the tub by a siphon with the box at the top. The water will pass down tube C in the first compartment and through inch holes at D D D into the next compartment, and so on through the whole system. Make three holes, D D D, through each partition, so you can regulate the depth of the water in the box to suit



FIG. 3.

the different sizes and depth of pans or cans used. Have plugs in the corners of each compartment, X X X X, for cleaning out.

Make a yoke, Fig. 3, of one-half-inch iron, run it through a hole, O, in Fig. 2, and fasten it in a catch-notch cut into the edge of the box, shown in Fig. 1. That will keep your pans from floating if they are full height. If your pans are shallow, fill in on the bottom with brick to the desired depth. Make the box to suit the size you have or can get.

The above-described box is suited to cans about ten inches wide and twelve inches high, that being a nice size for farm use. It will take in two, side by side, in each compartment. Cover it all with a lid on hinges.

BEN.

### SHEEPMEN LOOKING AHEAD.

"Watchman, tell us of the night, What its signs of promise are?"

This question is eagerly asked by the paralyzed, desponding and even hopeful sheep raisers to-day, everywhere.

Let us see what thinking and experienced sheep raisers say about it: Mr. W. A. Shafer, one of the most prominent Oxford-down sheep breeders in America, gives his opinion on the present status of the sheep business, and very confidently prognosticates the future of the industry, giving his reasons for his conclusions. He says:

"The depressed financial conditions have been unusually severe on every interest. The 'tariff scare' has caused additional depression in the sheep industry and the unnecessary slaughter of thousands of good mutton flocks. Unnecessary because the country was not overstocked with good mutton sheep, and because the removal of the tariff on wool will not decrease the demand for mutton.

"I believe that the removal of the tariff will affect the sheep industry in this country as it did in England. In 1846, in the British Parliament, on the eve of the

repeal of the 'Corn Laws,' it was declared that the repeal would be followed by the slaughter of all the sheep in the United Kingdom. But these awful predictions did not come true. The sheep were not slaughtered by the wholesale. In the next forty-eight years the number of sheep increased 800 per cent, and the values of wool and mutton increased between 300 and 400 per cent.

"History repeats itself," and I believe that with the removal of the wool tariff, such strides as have not been dreamed of by the average American will be made in the improvement of our mutton sheep. But while the present conditions last, breeders of pedigreed stock should be liberal with their customers and encourage them to hold their best in anticipation of the better times which are sure to come; and owners of mutton flocks should 'weed out' and improve their flocks more carefully, because only the best will be found profitable. \* \* \* \* \*

"I have imported and bred Oxfords during the past fifteen years, and have seen as severe depressions in the business as the present; but the tide turned, and it will again. The time for sheep to advance in price will come very soon, and good mutton sheep will be the most profitable stock on the farm for years, because the slaughter of sheep has been indiscriminate, not only in this country, but in many of the large sheep-growing sections of the world. It will take years to get the number of sheep back where it was a few years ago, and during these years the profits will be large. \* \* \* \* \* It was not good mutton sheep that broke down our markets during the past year. When the rush to get rid of sheep came on, the conditions and character of the animals that poured into the leading markets were not mutton sheep; nor indeed were they anything else worth speaking of. They have been slaughtered by the million. In some townships, where a few years ago 12,000 to 15,000 were kept, nearly all have gone to market. This cannot last much longer; the time to buy is now, when people want to sell. Next year they will want to buy, and you can be ready to sell to them at a profit. If farmers will keep their best sheep, choose large, smooth, healthy ewes, and use good rams, the flock will pay better in the long run than any other live stock on the farm."

Allusion is made above to the history of sheep husbandry in England, and that "history repeats itself," all of which ought to be full of instruction to us in this period of change from what seemed to be a well-established industry—wool growing—to mutton production. It took England 100 years to agree to the change and its manner of coming around to what it is to-day. The farmers opposed every change as an innovation and stubbornly resisted all alterations in their sheep and in their management of flocks. Every man continued to keep the sheep he had kept before, the sheep that could be relied upon to maintain itself on his particular kind of land, but the force of circumstances—the cash profits that his neighbor was able to show—induced him to fall away from old ideas and methods, and produce more and better mutton, until the whole sheep industry of England was on a sound, substantial basis.

R. M. BELL.

## Indigestion Cured

"I suffered with indigestion. Food distressed me very much. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla after meals, and before one bottle was gone I could eat heartily



without distress. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to many. I never heard of its failure to cure. Recently our station agent had the grip. After he was able to get up he had a disagreeable sensation in his head. He said it felt as large as a stove and he was unable to perform his duties. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using one and a half bottles he was fully cured. Truly, there is no humbug about Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN BENNETT, Sunman, Ind.

This statement is corroborated by Bigney & Co., druggists, Sunman, Ind.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.



## Our Farm.

### FRESH FROM THE FIELDS.

**RAISING PICKLING ONIONS.**—During these "hard times" it has been hard indeed to find any kind of vegetable that would sell quickly, and at a good profit to the producer, especially through the regular commission channels. It is pleasing, therefore, to get hold of a crop that can be put on the market in good season (August and September), and will find quick sale at acceptable prices. Such crop I have usually found in the Barletta (pickling) onion. Although it grows quickly, requiring less weeding than other seed onions (because they are out of the way sooner), the crop is an expensive one nevertheless, and this chiefly on account of the cost of seed, and of the handling over required in curing and cleaning the crop for market. I can raise about five bushels from one pound of seed. The latter was sold last spring by seedsmen at two dollars and fifty cents a pound. This is a somewhat fancy price, and possibly kept up to that figure merely because the Barletta is a fancy onion. Possibly, however, seed may be more expensive to raise, although I do not see the reason why. But before the variety will be generally grown, it seems to me the price must come down to two dollars or less. These pickling onions are very small; the largest of the bulbs should not be over an inch in diameter, consequently it takes a great many pickling onions for a bushel.

**WRONG TEACHINGS.**—It is never safe to talk at random about things with which we are not personally acquainted. We will do it sometimes, and people who, like writers for the agricultural press, are asked a great many questions on all sorts of subjects, have more temptation to do so than other people. But before rushing into print with detailed directions about the culture of this or that crop, we ought to have, at least some experience with it. A writer (apparently more professional than practical), in an Ohio agricultural weekly, tells of raising pickling onions by the new method (transplanting). Here is a quotation:

"The seed of the finest eastern white onions should be selected for pickling purposes, and the crop should be cultivated according to the new methods so generally adopted now. The one difference, however, seems to be the closeness of planting. When the small onions are to be raised, the plants should be closer together, so that about the same bulk can be gathered as from a field planted with large, white table onions. As the pickling onions are only half the size of the table onions, they can be planted twice as thick in the row, and as good, uniform onions be obtained."

"If it were necessary to start the Barletta under glass, and transplant to open ground, I would beg to be excused. 'Have them twice as thick in the rows,' says this man. I plant Prizetaker a scant three inches apart, and on that same space I have not less than twenty-five pickling onions. I say, plant them twenty-five times as thick, and even then you will not be able to grow near as many bushels per acre as you do of table onions."

Of course, we don't want any transplanting about this business. We can sow seed in open ground in April, or early in May, and have the crop all in market in August. In sowing I set the discharge opening of the Planet Jr. drill a little larger than No. 5, and this lets just about seed enough run out to give the desired stand.

**CURING ONIONS.**—The empty greenhouse benches have come very handy for storing and curing the pickling onions, and later a large part of my Prizetakers. With a greenhouse the task of getting the pickling onions in fine marketable shape is very much simplified. The little bulbs dry out fast, and a little handling, and finally sifting, clears them of dirt, tops, roots and all rubbish. All you have to do then is to put them in little baskets (I use ten-quart peach-baskets, lined with paper if needed), and ship them to the market. Two years ago my commission man sold these baskets at one dollar each. This year hard times, of course, affected prices, and I had to be satisfied with seventy-five cents a basket, and for some lots with less, down to sixty, and even fifty cents. But even at these figures the crop paid much better than any other garden crop I did raise, with table onions closely following.

The greenhouse benches, just as soon as cleared from the Barlettas, were loaded deeply with Prizetakers, and these cured quickly and beautifully.

**POOR STUFF SPOILS THE MARKET.**—That the abundance of poor vegetables and fruit which indifferent growers are sending to the cities every year demoralizes the markets and depresses prices, has been told to the readers of agricultural papers time and time again. The trouble is, so many growers are not readers; or if they are readers, they are not heeders of good advice. In short, they continue to flood the markets with their indifferent stuff, and spoil them for themselves, and for others who ship good articles. In good times everything goes fairly well. There are then enough people who appreciate the better stuff, and can afford to buy it at the prices asked, while even the poor have some money with which to buy the cheap, inferior articles. But in hard times it is different, and this is again shown quite markedly in the onion market at present. The crop is short, probably not over two thirds of an average, and the onions that are being rushed into the markets are small and poor. They are so poor that growers want to get rid of them as quickly as possible. Very few really good onions can be found in the Buffalo markets, but the poor ones have so demoralized the whole business that the few good ones have to suffer under it. My commission men say they find it hard work to sell even choice Prizetakers at much of an advance over the ordinary market quotations. They therefore advise me to wait until the glut of poor bulbs is relieved before shipping heavily. But why will people insist upon shipping stuff that they might better sell (retail) to people near home for anything the latter might be willing to give for it. The distant city markets should not be made the dumping-ground for everything that nobody wants at home.

**ALKALI WASHES FOR FRUIT-TREES.**—Mr. Wm. Falconer, in *Gardening*, speaks rather depreciatively of washing-suds, and advises to get rid of them in the easiest and most convenient way, and without effort to utilize what little plant-foods there may be contained in this refuse material. Probably washing-suds are not a very rich fertilizer, but they contain some plant-food; and if we can make use of this, and at the same time get the suds away from where they may do harm by befouling the premises, we accomplish two worthy objects. During the summer I invariably have them taken to the garden, and with them stimulate the growth of celery and vines. They are especially serviceable for irrigating by tile lines, and show a decidedly happy effect when thus applied. In winter I now use them to some extent in the greenhouse, but mostly in subirrigation. Some years ago I used to cart the washing-suds to the orchard, and dash the hot liquid by pailfuls against the bodies of the apple-trees. The effect was marked and lasting. Trees which had been badly damaged by borers, and were thought to be slowly dying, recovered promptly, and gave good crops of fair fruit. Many of our readers, no doubt, remember the advice that has sometimes been given, to place little pieces of hard soap into the crotch or crotches formed by the lower large limbs of fruit-trees. The rains gradually dissolve the soap and give to the tree body an alkaline wash which seemed to keep the bark in good order, and the whole tree in good health. Undoubtedly these soap washes are useful and beneficial, and when we have a refuse material that can be applied fresh and still steaming, thus probably assisting in ridding the tree of insects and insect eggs, it would be folly to neglect the opportunity to use it. Of course, you want a barrel or tank on wheels, in order to transport the stuff in a convenient manner. But such a barrel ought to be on the premises of every farmer or gardener, as it comes handy in a good many ways. The way I used to apply the suds to the trees was to dip up pailful after pailful, and throw it high up on the tree body on different sides of the tree, and then let it run down and give the whole tree, from the larger branches down to the ground, a good wash. I guarantee that this use of the refuse material will pay you well.

JOSEPH.

THE Dead sea is about eighteen miles east of Jerusalem. Its length is about thirty-five miles, with an average breadth of from ten to twelve miles. The water is extremely salt, and it has been affirmed that no animal can live in its briny depths. The sea has no perceptible outlet, and the neighborhood abounds with volcanic products.

## Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

### THE CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.

Fall plowing may be advisable as a preparation for many farm crops, but it is not generally best for orchards. Cultivation should also generally stop late in summer or early in fall. It is in the first two or three years of the life of the orchard that the roots are strongly deflected downward under the influence of cultivation. Orchards should never be put into sowed crops or into grass for the first five years of their life, and grain crops should always be withheld. Everywhere one may see young orchards in wheat-fields or oat-fields, and the short growth, knotty bodies and yellow leaves tell the story of shallow roots, dry soil, borers, and all the ills which every farmer who follows such methods deserves to have fastened to his trees. I am convinced that many of the apple orchards of New York state were ruined in their youth by just such methods, and that no amount of subsequent cultivation can send the roots down where they belong. The best treatment for many orchards in the state is extermination. If there is any profit in them, it is for fire-wood.

Cultivate the orchard from the first and begin the cultivation early. "But I don't have time; there is too much farm work to be done," I hear everywhere. Then do not plant the orchard! It is strange that farmers feel that if anything is to be neglected it must be the orchard. Perhaps it would be well to put the most attention upon the most profitable part of the farm, and as likely as not this part will turn out to be the orchard.

### METHODS OF CULTIVATING.

The best tillage is that which begins early in the season, and which keeps the surface stirred until late summer or early fall, and the best implements are those which secure this result with the least amount of time and labor. For the first few years, it is generally advisable to turn the land rather deeply with a plow at the first spring cultivation. There are many styles of clod-crushers, spring-tooth harrows, cut-aways and smoothing-harrows which will adapt themselves readily to the cultivation of the particular soil in question. In all friable or loose soils, shallow cultivation is always preferable, and in these some form of cut-away or smoothing-harrow will be found to be efficient. When the land is once in good condition, but little effort and time are required to run through the orchard. Crust should never be allowed to form upon the surface, and weeds should be killed before they become firmly established. The entire surface of the orchard should be stirred as often as once in ten days.

In general, level culture is best. This is secured by plowing one year to the trees and the following year away from them, one year north and south, and the next year east and west. It is somewhat difficult to plow away from large trees, however, and with the cultivators or harrows now in use, it is easy to work the soil away by subsequent cultivation, allowing the furrow to be thrown toward the tree each spring; but it is always advisable, upon fairly level ground, to plow the orchard in opposite directions in alternate years.—Prof. Bailey, in *Bulletin No. 72*.

### INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Orange Quince—Propagating Quince—Pear Seedlings.**—L. A. F., Ocean Co., N. J. Probably the quince you refer to as being apple-shaped and bright yellow is the Orange quince, and the other the old pear, or oblong quince; but your description is so short that I am by no means sure of this.—Quinces are readily propagated by layering the stems and branches early in the spring, when they will be rooted by fall. This is perhaps as good as any method for use in the home garden. They may also be grown from cuttings of wood one half inch or less in diameter. These should be made up this fall, about ten inches long, and planted in deep, rich soil, at once covering all but one inch of the top end. Protect with mulch in winter, and be sure no water stands around them.—If the young pucker pear seedlings are thrifty, they are very good to graft to good kinds.

**Peach Pits.**—J. A. M., Paw Paw, Mich. It is quite the general opinion of our best peach growers that peach stocks should be grown from pits, grown on seedling trees; and most nurserymen try to get their peach pits from southern points, where the yellows is not found. This would certainly seem to be a safe practice, but I doubt very much if they are any better than the pits from peach-trees

grown under similar conditions at the North. It is, however, impracticable to obtain such pits in large quantities at the North. Most any of the larger nurserymen could probably supply you with Tennessee pits.

**Trimming Young Trees—Plum Pits.**—S., Parkston, S. D. Do just as little trimming to your apple-trees as is practicable, and yet keep them in good shape. I know of no section of this country where a cut on an apple-tree is so liable to make a bad wound as in the northern states of the Mississippi valley. Trees should be allowed to become quite bushy in this section as a protection to the trunk and limbs. The rules as to pruning in the East do not hold as well in your section, and should not be followed closely, as the conditions are much more severe. If your trees must be pruned to keep them in shape, do the work about the first of June.—The plum pits should have been saved without permitting them to get dry. If this was done, they may be planted at once. If they get very dry, they should be thoroughly soaked in water for a few days before planting, or else they may lie over the next summer in the ground and not grow until a year from next spring; and even with this treatment they may lie over a season if they are once dried. But in trying to keep the pits moist or in soaking them, be careful and not get them water-soaked. I find it best to mix the pits with moist sand until the shells are moist throughout.

**Peach-rot.**—C. M. G., Bagnell, Tex. The disease affecting your peach-trees is called monilia of the peach, also peach blight and rot. Some varieties are more subject to it than others, but all are liable to serious injury from it during warm, moist weather. It attacks the twigs, fruit-buds, leaves and fruit, one or several of them. The spores of the disease winter over in the dried peaches that hang on the trees all winter. In these dried fruits they start in the spring and spread rapidly and to a great distance. The treatment which is being adopted in the large peach-growing sections where this disease is troublesome is as follows: Pick off in autumn or early winter, or when picking the fruit, and burn all the dried peaches. Spray the trees before growth starts with sulphate of copper solution (one pound to twenty-five gallons of water). Spray again with the ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper as soon as the buds begin to start, and repeat this just before the buds open, to prevent injury to the blossoms. As soon as the fruit has reached full size and begins to show color, make a third application, which should be followed by two others at intervals of five or seven days. A heavy rain with warm weather at this period may cause the fruit to rot rapidly, hence the prevailing weather should influence the time and number of sprayings given. There can be no question but that treatment similar to this will prevent the rot almost entirely. It may seem too troublesome to those not used to this kind of work, but it will generally mean the difference between success and failure.



Hypochondriacal, despondent, nervous, "tired out" men—those who suffer from backache, weariness, loss of energy, impaired memory, dizziness, melancholy and discouragement, the result of exhausting diseases, or drains upon the system, excesses, or abuses, bad habits, or early vices, are treated through correspondence at their homes, with uniform success, by the Specialists of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. A book of 136 large pages, devoted to the consideration of the maladies above hinted at, may be had, mailed securely sealed from observation, in a plain envelope, by sending 10 cents in one-cent stamps (for postage on Book), to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at the above mentioned Hotel. For more than a quarter of a century, physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution, have made the treatment of the delicate diseases above referred to, their sole study and practice. Thousands, have consulted them. This vast experience has naturally resulted in improved methods and means of cure.



## Our Farm.

### SOUTH ATLANTIC ORCHARD AND FARM NOTES.

It is now a good time to examine the apple and peach trees for borers. Hunt for them just below the surface. One needs a short piece of wire and a sharp knife. Coat all the wounds made with a stiff mixture of fresh cow manure and clay. Replace the soil and scatter some wood ashes and air-slaked lime around the trunks.

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The lands on this coast seem to be particularly well adapted to the growth of evergreens. There are very many beautiful and useful hedges of the ever-graceful hemlock and the sturdy Norway spruce or fir. The hemlock is to be preferred for a lawn fence or one about the house. Fall setting is not as objectionable here as in the less cloudless regions of the West, south of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude.

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When I came to gather my Fordhook winter squashes, I found that the squash-vine borer (*Melittia ceto*) had found its way into some of the squashes where the shell had become softened by contact with the moist ground. This, says the entomologist of the United States Agricultural Department, to whom I sent specimens, rarely occurs. Hereafter I shall examine the growing vines more carefully, and crush the eggs which the moths deposit near the collar of the vine, and also capture as many of the moths as possible early in the morning.

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The tobacco crop of Virginia has been one this season in which quantity and quality have been combined. This is particularly true of the crop in the vicinity of Danville, which is the center of the bright tobacco producing region of the state. The sales at Danville this season have aggregated over forty-two million pounds.

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The best method of increasing the cotton production on the Atlantic slope is that of sowing in small grain each year one half of the tillable land, being careful not to cultivate the same field in cotton two years in succession. The cotton crop, like that of corn, flourishes best when there is sufficient decaying vegetable matter in the soil to retain moisture enough, aided by constant cultivation of the surface, to counteract the hot, dry weather which occurs during the period of its growth.

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It is not very generally known that we have a hardy and distinct breed of horses on the island of Chincoteague, which is just below the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude, off the coast of Virginia. The population of the island is 2,000. The post-office is Island, Accomac county. The origin of this breed of horses (ponies) is somewhat obscure, for they have occupied the salt marshes of the island for more than two hundred years.

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Now that it has become more generally known that rhubarb—or pie-plant, as it is commonly called—contains the citric acid of the lemon and the malic acid of the apple, more and more is being used. It is now a good time to take up some of the old plants and subdivide them into single or double eyes, and set them in rows three by four feet apart. The soil should be made dark, deep and rich to insure the best results. Rhubarb, asparagus and strawberry plants should have a prominent place in every garden. They are the sturdy pioneers in every new garden.

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As a profession, there is need of more thorough study on the part of the farmer than ever before. Views must be compared, and advantage of the experience of others must be taken, if we are to keep abreast of the progress that is being made in the other professions.

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The cool weather common at this season of the year is the very best kind during which to repaint the buildings, fences and implements. By a very little outlay for ready-mixed paints, the salable value of every home can be greatly increased and comfort assured.

During the exposition held at Richmond, Va., October 9th to 19th, Governor O'Ferrall delivered an address in which he urged the importance of good roads. There are but few subjects of more importance, and the attention which this subject is attracting ought to lead to good results. The Department of Agriculture now has a road-inquiry section, presided over by Gen. Roy Stone, an accomplished civil engineer, from whom much valuable information in printed form can be obtained. Institutes, granges and clubs would do well to make application therefor.

J. W., JR.

### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM FLORIDA.—Santa Rosa county is in the northwestern part of the state. I have been in nearly every county in the state, and I think this is the garden spot of Florida. We have a high, level, pine country, with a good clay subsoil. Our land, with a little fertilizer, is very productive. Some of our farmers raise as much as fifty bushels of corn per acre. This is the most healthful country in the South. We have some very fine mineral springs. This is the place for the home seeker. There are thousands of acres of government land here, good farming land. We have a fine stock range. Cows live all the winter on the range without feed.

Berrydale, Fla.

W. J. B.

FROM ALABAMA.—Thousands of acres of good land lie idle here for want of settlers. Land ranges in price from \$3 to \$15 per acre. Farmers own more land than they can cultivate, and many old plantations have never been divided up. The climate is temperate. Fair land produces about ten bushels of wheat and twenty of corn per acre. Farmers depend too much on corn fodder for their stock, so have but very little manure to put on their lands. Clover, grass, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes and tobacco do well. All kinds of fruits that have had attention grow to perfection. Fruit culture has been neglected. The southern farmer has "run 'stracted over cotton," as the negro says, and that has kept the South behind the times. There are good schools and colleges in the towns. Athens, a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, contains the state agricultural college, a fine college for girls, and other good schools. Country schools keep up about three months each year.

Athens, Limestone county, Ala.

J. S. C.

FROM ARKANSAS.—Siloam Springs, is located in the western part of the state, on the Indian Territorial line. The country here is very healthy, and people are rapidly finding it out, and coming here from the North. The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad terminates here for the present, and the town is building up very fast. This is certainly a land of pure springs. A small creek runs through the city, and there are no less than ten springs running out of the banks to the creek. The water is said to be a certain cure for many ailments. People come here for their health, and all attest to the virtue of the water. I moved here a month ago, and can say truthfully I feel greatly improved in health. Land here is not high—twenty to thirty dollars for improved land. The fruit is shipped to Kansas City and other points north. Apples here are worth sixty-five cents per bushel. There is a good opening here for people with a small capital, say from \$100 to \$500, who will invest in small homes and go into the fruit business. Time enough will be given on the land to make the money out of the fruit. We have as good society here as anywhere, fine schools, and plenty of churches of all denominations.

Siloam Springs, Ark.

J. B. P.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Eastern Tennessee is a lovely land; no chilling blasts, no hot summer nights, no droughts, no alkali-water, no cyclones. Tennessee is the best watered state in the Union; the average rainfall is fifty-three inches, and generally comes when it is needed. Is there not inspiration in the endless beauty and variety of grand mountains, majestic forests, towering rocks, Eden bowers, splashing waterfalls, winding rivers and nestling hamlets in fertile vales? Tennessee is rich in the elements that make poets, artists, philosophers and statesmen. Tennessee needs northern energy, and the northern people need the fine climate and rich natural resources of Tennessee. Many northern people seem to fear the South. They have heard of yellow fever, of tropical heat and disloyalty to the Union. The safe and effective way to remove these objections is to come and see. A more healthful country than eastern Tennessee probably does not exist in the United States. There are more old people here than I have ever seen in any northern state. I have no doubt that this will at no distant day be considered one of the most desirable parts of our country for the enjoyment of health, happiness and solid comfort all the year around, and that it will be densely populated with northern people.

Hazel Hurst, Pa.

C. W. H.

FROM LOUISIANA.—Please allow me to answer in your columns some inquiries resulting from a recent letter of mine in the FARM AND FIRESIDE, on northwest Louisiana. A great deal of the country in plantations is called "worn-out" land. But this is a misleading word, because it seems to indicate a sort of hopeless, or almost irretrievable, condition of the soil. Whereas none of that land is so worn but that in two years, by cheap and judicious fertilization, it will bring good crops. A little money expended in cotton-seed meal, with cow-peas as a crop, will bring surprising results. And as cow-peas are a paying crop, and fertilize the soil at the same time, neither time nor money is lost in the rapid and simple fertilization of soils that are run down. So much for the worst aspect of what are termed the "worn-out" plantations. On the other hand, most of these "worn-out" plantations have had nearly or quite thirty years' rest, as to much or most of their arable area, and have not had a furrow turned since the war. They have grown up in Japan clover—a soil-enricher—carpet grass, scrub pine, etc., and are by no true meaning "worn out," but are resuscitated in great measure to original fertility. Still another aspect of these plantations is where they were just fairly opened and cleared when the war freed the slaves, and the cultivation of the land ceased. Thus, soils that are in every respect fresh and virgin and of great fertility, pass into the all-embracing category of "worn-out plantations." They are rather unsightly-looking, and in no way distinguishable from their neighbors that had been cultivated many years prior to the time when the death of slavery gave them both the long rest since the close of the war. Still, almost every plantation has a little patch or clearing, where a few acres of corn or cotton, or both, are raised every year. The untidy and unsightly look of the fields need not disturb or deter one. The patches of sumach or blackberry or sassafras easily disappear under one year's cultivation, while the growth of lean, long-bodied scrub pine furnishes first-rate material, at only the cost of chopping, for worm fence—the all-prevailing style of that country. And the stumps are no impediment to crops, as they grow shallow, rot quickly, and have no disturbing side roots. In almost all instances the plantations are about one half cleared. Thus, a large portion of land is left, utterly at the discretion of the owner, a treasury to seed down to white clover, Kentucky blue-grass and other grasses for pasture; a reliance for the future, in selling timber to the lumberman, cross-ties to railroads, fire-wood to towns, fuel for home supplies, etc. And we may say here that the country, as a whole, is well timbered, and with a great variety of woods. The country is very changeable in surface, and ranges from a gently rolling to a hilly one. Its topography has no sameness, and has often picturesque quality. Don't let the thought of malaria haunt any one who thinks of going to northwest Louisiana. It is not a region of stagnant swamps, but of purling, perennial brooks that never run dry, with waters of crystal clearness, and firm banks. And the bottom lands are not hoggy, but cultivable right down to the very stream itself. This country (most of it) is on the line of the Texas and Pacific railway, one of the great through lines between New Orleans and San Francisco.

New Orleans, La.

M. B. H.

### HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway is now selling excursion tickets for home-seekers to points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana at one fare for the round trip. The dates of these excursions are October 2d, November 6th and December 4th. Tickets will be good for twenty days.

Home-seekers' tickets are also being sold to points West and South west, dates of sale being September 25th and October 9th; good returning within twenty days. Liberal stop-over privileges will be granted on all tickets. For rates and further information, apply to agents B. & O. S. W. R'y, or address G. B. WARFEL, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, or J. M. CHESBROUGH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

### POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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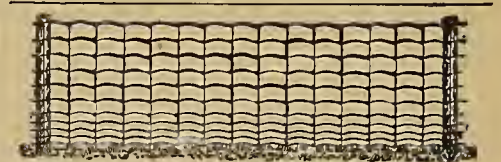
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## Our Farm.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammondon, New Jersey.

#### A CROSS FOR BROILERS.

**The** QUESTION is often asked in regard to which breeds should be used for producing broilers.

In the winter season large numbers of broilers can only be raised by the use of incubators and brooders. We will not consider the best laying breeds, or those that make choice birds, but which kind of chicks will live and reach a marketable age. It is well known that the heaviest loss of chicks is just at a time when the down is being replaced by feathers. When the feathers begin to shoot out from the tips of the wings and the tail, the process is a rapid one and weakens or debilitates the chicks. This is what is to be avoided in order to raise as many chicks as possible.

Which breeds are less liable to rapid feathering? The reply is, the Asiatics, as they often remain nearly naked until they are six or eight weeks old. This is a peculiarity of Brahmas and Cochins. An excellent cross, therefore, is to begin with Light Brahma hens and use a Buff Cochin male. The next year, if any of the cross-bred pullets are retained, a Light Brahma male may be used. By thus alternating with a Cochin male one year and a Brahma male the next, new blood will be frequent, and the chicks will be strong and hardy. As they will feather slowly, they will escape the debilitating effects of rapid production of feathers, and a larger number of them will reach a marketable age compared with some of the other breeds.

We do not claim that the cross mentioned will produce the best quality of chicks, but such chicks will grow faster than any others, and will weigh more at ten weeks old than chicks of any other cross or breeds. They will give more pounds of meat in the shortest time than can be secured by any other breeds, and the loss will be at a minimum. If the management is faulty, however, the number reaching the market will be small, whether Brahmas, Cochins, or any breed is used; but with good care and favorable conditions the cross suggested is one of the best, and more, especially where the climate is very cold in winter.

#### CHEAP EGG FOODS.

There are many ways of providing the hens with cheap foods that will prove serviceable in promoting egg production. For a dozen hens a sheep liver or refuse pieces of beef may be cooked to a broth, thickened with ground oats and corn-meal, equal parts, to a stiff dough, and fed every other day. Cut bone is also a cheap food, and a mixture of equal parts of bran, middlings, ground oats, corn-meal and linseed-meal, twice a week, is an agreeable change. Clover is also one of the cheapest and best foods in winter, when cut fine and scalded, while sunflower-seed, millet-seed, sorghum-seed and cooked turnips are excellent. All of these foods are cheap, for two reasons. First, they cost but little, and provide the hens with a variety; and next, because when the hens are so fed, they give a larger number of eggs. No food is cheap if it does not induce or promote egg production; and if the hens can be made to give a profit by providing them with suitable food, they will return all the cost, with interest.

#### TO KEEP LICE AWAY.

Fill the floor of the poultry-house with leaves to the depth of six inches, and then sprinkle a quart of fine, dry, air-slaked lime over the leaves. When the hens begin to scratch they will raise a dust that will settle over every part of the poultry-house, and destroy the lice or make the quarters too disagreeable for the vermin. The lime will also absorb moisture and dry the house. Use the lime two or three times a week, and remove the droppings often.

#### GOOD PAY.

Write the Gazette Co., Cincinnati, O., for a free sample copy of The Cincinnati Gazette, a most excellent family newspaper. It is a century old, and better than ever. You ought to get every other one of your neighbors to subscribe. Urge them to look at its news pages, its editorial page, its home and farm page, its fashion page, its story pages, its market page, etc., and then say they get it a whole year, twice a week, every Tuesday and Friday, for only one dollar—less than a cent per copy. You earn twenty-five cents for each subscriber you thus secure. It takes the place in news of a great metropolitan daily newspaper, and comes to you on the day of publication.

#### GREEN BONES AND PROFIT.

The profit is always sure when every detail is correct. Cheap food must not be estimated by the price paid for it in the market. The cheapest food for the poultryman or farmer is that which gives him the largest number of eggs. It matters not what the food costs, so long as the eggs correspond. It is the product by which we should measure and estimate.

Green bones are not used as extensively as they should be, because grain can be obtained with less difficulty and at a low cost, but as egg-producing material, the bone is far superior to grain; nor does the bone really cost more than grain in some sections. The cutting of the bone into available sizes is now rendered an easy matter, as the bone-cutter is within the reach of all. Bones fresh from the butcher have more or less meat adhering, and the more of such meat the better, as it will cost no more per pound than the bone, while the combination of both meat and bone is almost a perfect food from which to produce eggs.

If the farmer can get two extra eggs per week from each hen in winter, he will make a large profit. We may add that if the product of each hen can be increased one egg per week only in winter, that one egg will pay for all the food she can possibly consume, and it therefore pays to feed the substances that will induce the hens to lay. If the hens are consuming food and yet are producing no eggs, they will cause a loss to their owner; and this happens every winter on a large number of farms. The hens receive plenty of food, but not of the proper kind.

A pound of cut green bone is sufficient for sixteen hens one day, which means that one cent will pay for the bone for that number of fowls. If one quart of grain be fed at night to sixteen hens, and one pound of bone in the morning, it should be ample for each day in winter. In summer only the bone need be given. Such a diet provides fat, starch, nitrogen, phosphates, lime and all the substances required to enable the hens to lay eggs. As an egg is worth about three cents in winter, it is plain that it is cheaper to feed bone than grain, as the greater number of eggs not only reduces the total cost, but increases the profit as well.

The bone-cutter is as necessary to the poultryman as his feed-mill. It enables him to use an excellent and cheap food, and gives him a profit where he might otherwise be compelled to suffer a loss. It is claimed that a bone-cutter pays for itself in eggs, and really costs nothing. Bones are now one of the staple articles of food for poultry, and no ration should have them omitted. They are food, grit and lime, all combined in one, and the hens will leave all other foods to receive the cut bone. If cut fine, even chicks and ducklings will relish such excellent food, while turkeys grow rapidly on it. To meet with success requires the use of the best materials, and green bone beats all other substances as food for poultry.

#### HEATING THE POULTRY-HOUSE.

Artificial heat in the poultry-house causes the hens to take cold when they go outside; but the suggestion given by us last year might be mentioned again for the benefit of some who may not have noticed it. It is to hang a lighted stable lantern in the poultry-house on very cold nights. It will not create much heat, but will raise the temperature sufficiently to dry the interior and make the hens more comfortable. Care should be exercised, however, to suspend the lantern by the use of wire, and to use every precaution to avoid liability of destruction by fire.

#### PULLET EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Pullet eggs will hatch, but the chicks are not as strong and vigorous as are those hatched from eggs laid by hens, and are consequently not so easily raised. The best results in hatching are with eggs that are laid by two-year-old hens. The males should not be less than a year old, one hatched in August and kept until the second spring being better than one two years old, provided the August-hatched bird has been kept separated from the hens. A pullet becomes a hen the day she is one year old, according to association rules, but some pullets mature sooner than others. It is not a question of age, but of maturity. Eggs for hatching should be from fully-matured parents, and they will not only produce stronger chicks, but the liability to degenerate will be lessened. As hens are useful until five years old, there is no reason for selling them off and

keeping pullets. If incubators are operated, the importance of using eggs from hens, discarding pullets altogether, will be demonstrated in a short time, when eggs from both hens and pullets are used and compared.

#### DAMP POULTRY-HOUSES.

Dampness on the walls is due to the moisture being condensed when cold air comes in. If the windows are large, so as to afford plenty of sunlight in the house, the windows and doors may be kept open during the time when the sun's rays are entering, and plenty of ventilation will thus be secured, and some of the moisture evaporated and carried off. A lump of stone lime will also greatly assist in drying the house by absorbing moisture. The floor should always be well covered with leaves or cut straw.

#### THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

Have your poultry fat and plump for all holiday sales, and send all poultry to market dressed, so as to save transportation expenses and loss on the journey by neglect of the fowls, as live fowls are liable to rough treatment while on the way, and will shrink in weight. Purchasers prefer dressed stock, and will pay a higher price therefor. It is important to have the birds fat, and ten days' heavy feeding on corn will make a great improvement with them.

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

**Buff Breeds.**—S. K. T., Canton, O., writes: "How many buff breeds are now in existence?"

**REPLY:**—Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes.

**Plymouth Rocks.**—E. F., Jonesboro, Tenn., writes: "Which breeds are claimed as the ones from which Plymouth Rocks were produced?"

**REPLY:**—Three breeds—Indian Game, Partridge Cochin and American Dominique.

**Molting Hen.**—G. D. D., Kennett, Pa., writes: "I have a Brown Leghorn hen that is well, eats, has red comb, but appears full, or fluffy, on the neck. She is molting."

**REPLY:**—If the hen eats, and has a red comb, there is probably nothing the matter, as she will be in her usual form when over the molting process.

**Spurs on Leghorns.**—E. L. S., Oshkosh, Wis., writes: "Some of my hens—Leghorns—have spurs from one to one and a half inches long. I have never noticed them on any breed but Leghorns. Are they injurious?"

**REPLY:**—Spurs occur on old hens of nearly all breeds, but become longer on some breeds than on others. They do no injury, do not interfere with laying, and serve as a defense.

**Cross of Game and Dorking.**—H. M. S., Newport News, Va., writes: "We wish to cross Indian Games and Dorkings. From which breed should the male come?"

**REPLY:**—The Indian Game male should be used. The two breeds are nearly of the same size, the Game being about half a pound or a pound heavier than the Dorking, for both male and female.

**Loss of Chicks.**—Mrs. T. P. H., Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "Our young chicks are dying with swelling of the head and throat. The Germans state that it is 'pip.'"

**REPLY:**—It is roup, due to exposure to cold drafts of air on the chicks at night. Anoint heads, faces and eyes with a few drops of a mixture of one part spirits of turpentine and four parts sweet-oil. Add a tablespoonful of chlorate of potash to each quart of the drinking-water. There is no "sure" cure.

**Turkeys.**—G. C. G., Newport, O., writes: "How many turkey hens would you allow with one gobbler, and what age should the gobbler be?"

**REPLY:**—It is seldom that more than six hens are allowed with a gobbler, but as many as twelve would not be too large a number. A yearling gobbler (one hatched early) should be used with three-year-old hens; but if the hens are under that age, a two-year-old gobbler should be used.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

**PRESERVING EGGS.**—Noticing an inquiry in your paper recently relative to preserving eggs in lime, allow me to say to your many readers that for seven or eight years we have wrapped fresh eggs in paraffined paper, such as grocers use for covering lard or butter, laid them away in a cool, dry place, and have found them perfectly fresh at the end of six months. Several of our friends have tried the same experiment with perfect success. It will pay any person who does not have hens which lay in winter to put away a few dozen eggs in this way.

Lansing, Mich.

**DESTROYING LICE.**—I have dealt in poultry more or less for forty years, but have paid more care and attention to it within a few years, and still take a deep interest, although I have not tried to take away any prizes since

coming to Oregon. I wish to give your readers the benefit of my experiences in trying to get away with mites. We all know that hens will not lay if tormented by lice. I make it a rule to clean out my hen-house at least once a week, and oftener if possible. I have my roost fixed in such a way that I can raise them like an ironing-board. I find the mites, or lice, are in bunches on the under side of the roost. I have taken a cloth, poured on coal-oil, set a match to it, and burnt them out. In a few days another lot would appear; but now I use tar, well melted and poured on and spread all over the cracks, on both sides of the roosts, and then sprinkle well with road-dust, and have no more trouble with lice. The hens suffer no inconvenience; in fact, it is a pleasure to collect the eggs after such a purifying process. The young roosters will crow at sundown and thank you for your kindness. I intend to line my hen-house with tar-paper this fall, and believe it will be a good investment. I am no crauk, but believe in progression.

Oregon City, Oregon.

**CHICKEN CHOLERA.**—I am a constant reader of your FARM AND FIRESIDE, and think it the best farm journal published to-day. I am more especially interested in the poultry columns, as I have raised chickens for the past twenty years, and have had a great deal of experience with chicken cholera from year to year. I have tried various remedies recommended by different farm and poultry journals, but received little benefit from them, and was not able to find a specific for the disease until this last summer. My husband purchased a bottle of veterinary camphor-phenique to use on his stock. It being an antiseptic, and as I am very enthusiastic over antiseptics, I concluded to experiment with my chickens, as they were dying at the rate of from five to ten a day, and I concluded that I could not kill them much faster by experimenting with the remedy. Not knowing anything about the medicine, being in the dark entirely, as it is not advertised for chicken cholera, I proceeded with the treatment. I took one tablespoonful of the medicine, mixed it with one quart of dampened bran and corn-meal, and fed it to them three times a day. After feeding the mixture for three days the cholera was checked, and I have not lost a chicken since. I continue to feed my fowls this mixture two or three times a week, and find it keeps them in a healthy condition. Those raising poultry will find that the remedy, if fed as stated above, will keep their fowls in a healthy condition and free from contagious diseases.

O'Fallon, Ill.

**Mrs. J. M. R.** [Cholera does not remain long; it "kills or cures" in less than forty-eight hours. Hence, if they were sick two or three days, the difficulty may have been indigestion. A great many persons diagnose indigestion as cholera.—Ed.]

#### AN INDIAN STORY.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information, is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated that tells much about the Indians of the Northwest and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

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## Our Fireside.

## The Price of a Diamond.

BY HENRY WILLARD FRENCH.

## CHAPTER I.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

IT was the grandest wedding reception I ever attended. A fabulously wealthy American was marrying his only child to the oldest son of an English duke.

One was helplessly borne along by the dense throng. It mattered very little what he wished, for it would obviously have been impossible to move in any other direction. I passively gave myself up to the will of the multitude and entertained myself by listening to the snatches of conversations, carried on by friends who met among the guests, as we drifted on, through a great chamber devoted to a gorgeous array of wedding gifts.

"Fifty thousand dollars for it! Impossible!" some one near me said.

"It is a fact, I assure you," another replied; "and the only reason he did not pay more was that the DeBeer's agent had nothing higher-priced to offer."

"But fifty thousand dollars for one diamond. It takes my breath away."

"Oh, well, it's quite a breathless occasion for an American millionaire when he marries his baby girl to an English duke. The only thing he could find, that seemed to him worthy to cap the dowry, was this fifty-thousand-dollar diamond. He went all the way to Amsterdam, with a special agent of the DeBeer's mines, to obtain it fresh from the cutters, so that he might be sure that no queen or empress had ever had the audacity to cultivate its acquaintance before his baby had doffed it."

"That was an odd fancy; and yet, do you know, I rather like it. Diamonds are so long-lived and can go through so much. I've often thought of it. You never know where they have been before, and what strange histories are clinging about them. It is quite an idea, though, to secure one right from the cutters. You know to a certainty, then, that it has never been wandering about with any one else; living through no one knows what frightful tragedies. But fifty thousand dollars for it! Dear me!"

"Why, baby's papa thought himself very fortunate even at that. The DeBeer's agent assured him that this was the only prodigy that had been taken from the Kimberley mines for years, and that several parties were waiting for its appearance."

I started, as though I had been suddenly aroused from sleep. Had I been dreaming? What was this that I had overheard? Surely, it was only a passing chat between two ladies, concerning one of the wedding gifts—a fifty-thousand-dollar diamond. "The only prodigy taken from the Kimberley mines for years;" that was what she said and what startled me. Wait! I must have a look at that diamond, even if I have to shoulder my way through that dense crowd on the right. Here goes!

Oh, you royal beauty! How you flash and sparkle!

What! You are smiling and nodding to me? Do you remember me? Well, well! And I should not have taken the trouble even to look at you, or dreamed of guessing who you were, if it had not been for what those ladies said. How you have changed since then! You were dull and heavy, like dingy glass, when I knew you. You were no better than a lump of quartz then, except as some one who knew told us of what was inside. I am surprised that you recognize me. It is not that way with mortals. When they are lifted from lumps of glass to be fifty-thousand-dollar diamonds they forget their old friends of the desert. But you are surely smiling and nodding to me.

Oh, how you flash and sparkle!

Are you laughing at what those ladies said—how papa went all the way to Amsterdam, to receive you fresh from the cutters, right from the DeBeer's own agent, that his baby might have a fifty-thousand-dollar diamond which had never wandered about with any one else; which had no history; which had never lived through any frightful tragedy?

It is a joke, isn't it? And a good one, considering what you and I remember?

Ha! That poor fellow whose bones are bleached, by this time, in the Nubian sands, what a time you had with him! I wonder if his ghost is floating now, in the glint of your

gleaming bevels. And the two or three hundred in Griqua land who were sacrificed for you! And—history! tragedy! I should say it was a joke.

Oh, yes, they offered me reward, and a host of thanks beside, and no wonder, when it was for such a gem as you, with such a tragic history. I did not half realize, there in the heart of Africa, what a wonderful, wonderful beauty you could be!

If I had, you think that I should have been

drawn by endless cables upon diverging tracks, is carried far out into the broad fields, to lie spread in the sunshine, watered, broken and manipulated by a complicated process. It is weeks or months, or even years, sometimes, before the blue softens and crumbles, and finally, in the marvelous pulsator, yields its garnets and jade, iron pyrites and diamonds. Then the collection is taken to the sorting-house, where native convicts, under English supervision, separate the stones. And

visor, thundering to the whole of them to dig, dig, dig, if they would earn their five shillings a day.

What do they care for diamonds? Half of them do not so much as know why it is that they are required to dig, what they are digging for, or what becomes of the dirt they send to the mouth of the shaft. And even if they did know down there in the mine, and even if they found diamonds while digging in these deep tunnels, what would it amount to?

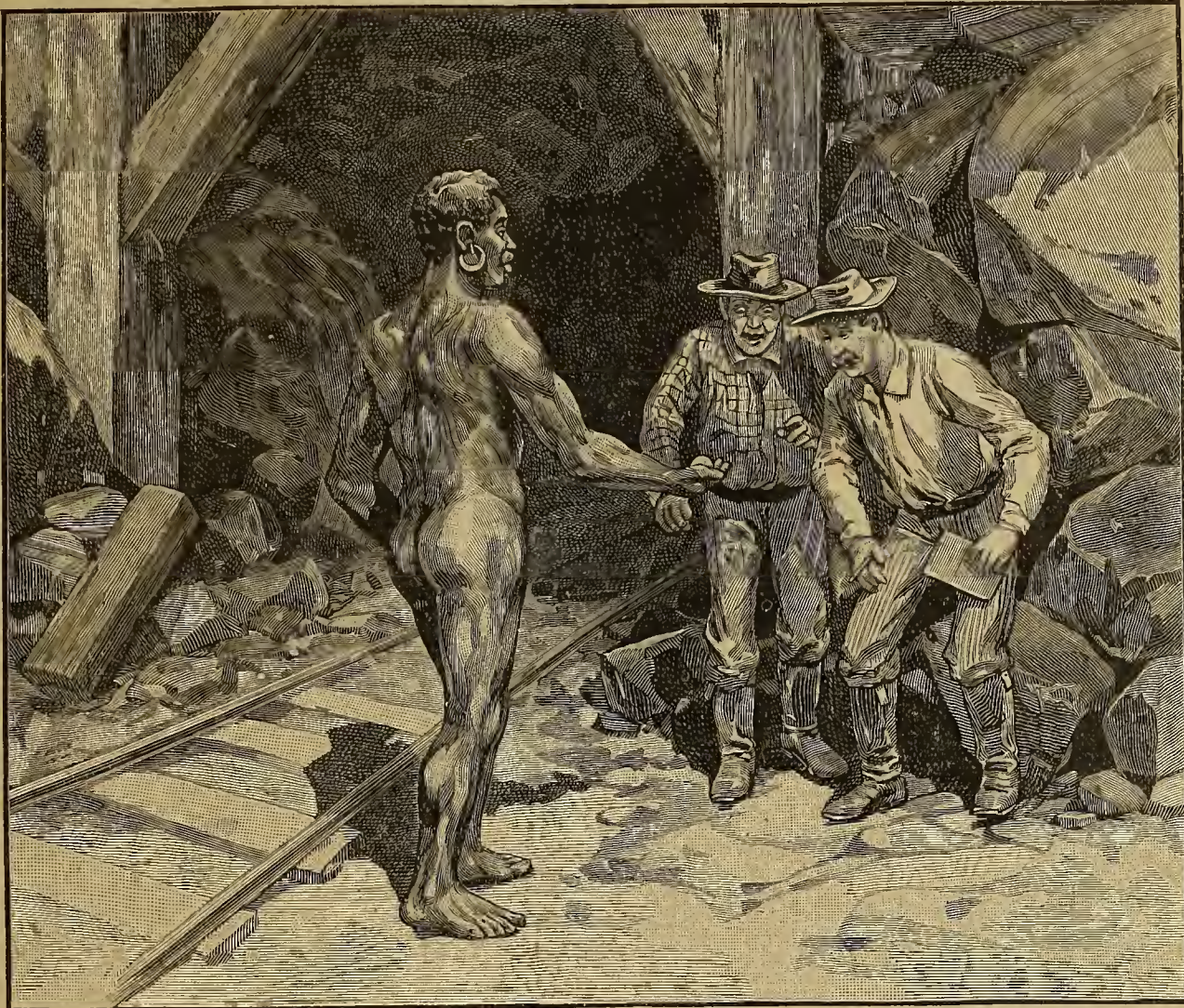
They are all naked, except for a snakeskin charm occasionally worn about the neck, and a string around their waists, to which is attached a small purse, containing their money and working-tickets. They are prisoners in the company's ground during the time of their contract. They are daily searched, more or less carefully. For the last week of their contract time they are kept in close confinement, and finally searched again by an expert whose entire life is devoted to hunting for diamonds upon the hodies of the Kaffirs next to be discharged.

At times, however, they do find diamonds in the mines. Sometimes they know something of their value. Sometimes they attempt to steal them, too, and sometimes they succeed. The law has done all that it can to aid the company. It is a criminal offense to trade in rough diamonds, outside the office. There is a great deal of trading done, however. I. D. B., it is called, which means "illicit diamond buying;" and the robbers themselves are sometimes robbed, as three of the company's detectives once discovered when they entered a shop suspected of I. D. B., and offered three valuable diamonds for sale at a low price. The keeper took the stones carelessly in his hand, crunched them to test their integrity by the crackle, with the touch and ear of an expert, tossed them in his palm for an instant, then shrugging his shoulders, returned them,

saying that they seemed like good diamonds, and that the price must be very low, but that he could not purchase them, as it was not allowed.

When the disappointed officials returned to the mine, it was discovered that the three diamonds had been exchanged in some mysterious way for three excellent, utterly worthless imitations.

No, with a few intelligent exceptions they



"SEEING IS NOT TOUCHING."

tempted to follow some other path through that land of deserts and jungles. You're wrong there. I did not so much as take the reward they offered. Why, I could even have claimed you, your own grand self, by the terms of the wager. You do not belong to the baby wife any more truly than you belonged to me. But what could I have done with you? Call up the ghost of that grand Kafir, Mharak, and ask him if he found that the prize was worth the forfeit?

It is not that I fail to appreciate you, though, my glorious fifty-thousand-dollar diamond. Oh, no! For here I am staring at you, unable to take my eyes off from you, struggling to keep my place beside you, while the throng of guests pushes and crowds to get me out of the way, that the rest may have a better look.

Oh, how you flash and sparkle!

It thrills me through and through to remember those old days when you were mine; as much mine as I chose to make you; mine to keep, to guard, to carry, to defend—you regal fifty-thousand-dollar diamond.

Ah, how those days come back to me in the flash of your radiant angles! Your subtle gleam is drawing me down into your brilliant heart.

Are you hypnotizing me, mesmerizing me, charming me? What is it you are doing to me? You are carrying me away, as I once carried you. You are taking me down, down, down into a deep subterranean cavern. Yes, yes, I remember it! It was eight hundred feet beneath the forests of Africa.

I see it as plainly as I did that day. I seem to be standing there now.

## CHAPTER II.

THREE LIVES THE FIRST COST.

Eight hundred feet beneath the forests of Griqua, and the waters of the Vaal, thousands of natives and hundreds of white men are working as though their lives were at stake, grubbing in the long, radiating and intersecting galleries and tunnels of the Kimberley diamond mines.

The heat is intense. The air is stifling. It is dark beyond the power of the open tapers which the miners carry to do more than form a little halo of light about themselves. The long, low tunnels stretch away in every direction, filled with these dancing, flickering flames, like shooting stars and gloomy shadows. The galleries resound with the echoing shouts of the miners and overseers, and reverberate from the sharp and deafening clatter of the wheels of hundreds of tilting truck-cars, dashing at almost railroad speed down narrow tracks sufficiently inclined to carry them, with their burdens of earth, from the ends of the tunnels to the central shaft. There the "blue," as the diamond-dirt is called, is hoisted by powerful machinery, and in surface-cars

in the end the dirt, reduced to diamonds, yields the never-falling average of one and one half carats of diamond for the office to every truck-load—sixteen hundred pounds of blue—tallied from the mines.

With picks and shovels, wheelbarrows and tilting-trucks, the army of absolutely naked Kaffirs digs and delves and swelters. The English supervisors oversee the different gangs, in the fierce glare of an occasional electric-lamp, which only adds to the intensity of the blackness about it. There is no fire-damp, no danger from flooding, no outbreak of deadly gases, no fear of caving in. It is simply dig, dig, dig, through all that labyrinth of tunnels, twisting about like the winding vaults of the Roman catacombs. And as the overseer whose gang turns out the largest number of truck-loads of dirt in a day is looked upon with the greatest favor by the company, the naked Kaffir who picks and digs the fastest and fills his truck the quickest, finds himself most in favor with his immediate master.

Hark! It was nothing, after all. It was only the fierce yell of a Kaffir conducting a flying truck. Another instant and the wheels would have crushed the life out of a poor fellow who was groping for a taper he had dropped. There is no stopping a truck when once it starts toward the shaft, for the tracks are always wet with the constant dripping from above, and covered with a slime of grease and mud which could not dry, down there, in all eternity. But there is no need of stopping them. Why should one wish to stop them? Speed, speed, speed! is the one cry in the demoniac rush to get the diamond-dirt out of its hiding and into the sunshine. If the Kaffirs cannot keep out of the way of the trucks, let them suffer the consequence, as a warning to the rest.

Ha! A crash, like a sharp peal of thunder! It shakes the walls and arches, and the floor of the tunnel trembles as though an earthquake had grappled the mine. A sudden gust of wind sweeps down the gallery, and every taper is extinguished in an instant.

There is no cause for apprehension, apparently, but it is a strange sensation, nevertheless. A moment ago the air was filled with bobbing lights, and grunts and groans. Now there is nothing but a solitary electric, far down the gallery, and the hoarse breathing of the native miners.

The truck-cars rush on. They cannot stop. There is a scratching of matches. The candles are lighted again. The picking and shoveling are resumed, and the deafening din resounds as before.

It was only a blast of dynamite at the end of a tunnel, loosening some obdurate mass. It was simply another means to haste, and the men begin again with even fiercer energy, as though the blast were some great head super-

98%

of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease, be cured. This may seem like a bold assertion to those familiar only with the means generally in use for its treatment; as, nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy emulsions, extract of malt, whiskey, different preparations of hypophosphites and such like *palliatives*.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a *large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

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are not digging for diamonds, down in the mine. They are simply digging for dirt. One of these exceptions is the Kafir Mbarak, a Zulu chief, who, at the head of a half dozen of his tribe, worked the dynamite blast which shook the tunnel a moment ago. An empty truck came up the next instant, and now stands waiting to be loaded with the loosened earth.

The men are excited. Their tapers are the first of all to be relighted, and as they flicker again in the blackness, they seem to combine their force to illuminate the shadowy form of the huge, black chief. His giant frame appears almost to fill the entire width of the tunnel. His dark skin shines in the glimmer like burnished bronze. His powerful muscles bulge and swell, dappling with deeper shadows his broad back and stalwart hips, as he strains and tugs with the rest upon a fragment of earth that was loosened from the roof, but not dislodged by the blast.

Something in the rift has attracted his attention. His head sways, his eyes flash, his hoarse breathing sounds above the groans of the workmen. He mutters a command. They fix their picks, and pulling from beneath, make another frantic effort to dislodge the lump. Mbarak seizes a pinch-bar, and his huge muscles expand; while those about him, inspired by his energy, increase their groaning, at least, if not their efforts.

Suddenly, without even a shiver or an inch of yielding to warn them, the shell starts, and is followed by a great mass of shelving from above. With a heavy thud nearly four tons of solid blueslumps into the tunnel, burying three of the men beneath it. Mbarak himself only escapes by a quick motion so deftly accomplished that even the flickering taper, fixed in his matted hair, is not extinguished.

Three human beings lie dead under that mass of earth. But that was their affair, and the result is their own concern. The Kafir, waiting with the empty truck, pushes the car nearer for his load. The miners who survive touch their foreheads, indicative of a religious conviction that it was not written there by Fate that they should perish under that mound, and forthwith begin to lower it by filling the car. Mbarak stands with nostril dilating and eyes fixed in a fierce, barbaric glare upon one spot in the mass of earth till two trucks have been loaded, and have rattled off upon their way.

The third truck will carry much of what remains of the slide and the bodies will be laid bare. That is not what Mbarak is waiting for, however. He glances down the tunnel. No red light is in sight to indicate the approach of an empty truck. Impatiently he falls upon his knees, and lifting one great lump after another, he tosses them to one side as if they were bits of chalk.

In the same fixed stare his eyes are riveted upon one spot, while his eager hands work closely about it. He is utterly oblivious to everything else. His knee strikes the protruding arm of one of the victims, but he does not move. The lifeless leg of another is exposed where he is working, and with a savage thrust he pushes it out of his way. At last he reaches a lump weighing at least two hundred pounds. He lifts it easily, rests it upon his knee. Bends over it eagerly, for an instant. Clutches something from its ragged side, and stands erect, letting the lump fall back again upon the dead bodies.

Silent as the bronze statue that he looks, Mbarak stands there, his sweltering skin shining in the taper's flicker, bolder in the palm of his powerful hand the cause of all the excitement, the result of all the energy, the price of three lives—a little object the size of a small egg, a dirty, grimy octahedron—a five-hundred-carat diamond.

### CHAPTER III.

#### TEN SHILLINGS.

An empty car rumbling up the track startles Mbarak from his dream. He quickly closes his fingers over the diamond, and leaving the rest to load the car and uncover the bodies, he starts at a rapid pace down the tunnel, toward the glare of an electric light. It burns in a small chamber where several tunnels meet and enter a larger gallery. There he will find the English supervisor of his gang, hobnobbing with the tallyman.

It is easy to notice his approach, even far down the gallery; his taper is so much higher than the rest, and it sways from side to side with a peculiar motion, attracting attention, as it keeps time with his long and regular strides.

As he draws nearer, the faint light discloses the huge, shadowy form beneath it, gliding along the oily bed of the tunnel as though it were moving on ice. His eyes flash like bright sparks in the flickering flame, and his white teeth glisten in the murky shadows. Then the light of the taper fades, and the Kafir emerges into the white glare of the electric-lamp.

The crafty Zulu appears to have forgotten his errand. Possibly it is because he has noticed a stranger in the chamber, or from a simple instinct of the Orient, which never approaches abruptly any subject of importance. With the inimitable grace and dignity of the East, utterly oblivious to his surroundings, and wholly unconscious of his own nakedness, he crosses the chamber and pauses before a canvas bag filled with water, and suspended to one of the shoring-beams. The bag is so tightly woven that the moisture oozes slowly

from its close meshes; and though the air in the chamber is stifling, the water comes from this Anglo-African cooler almost as cold as ice.

Mbarak is not thirsty. See. He deliberately mutters a prayer, just touches a cup to his lips, mutters another prayer, and passes the cup to a Kafir who has come up behind him. Then he turns about and stands for an instant with his flashing eyes fixed upon the stranger.

It is Abdel Ardavan, an American, though no one would think it. A long life in the East has darkened his skin and given him such familiarity with Oriental customs and languages that even his own native servants consider him an Egyptian Turk, and everyone knows him best by the Persian name which was conferred upon him at Teheran, years ago.

With a wanderer's quick perception his eyes rest upon Mbarak. He notes the hulging muscles, the heavy, square-cut jaw, the broad cheek-bones, the fierce, bright eyes, the shining teeth, the forehead—broad and high for a Zulu, the massive shoulders, and even the great ear-ring, as he lifts the cup to his lips. It is farther in front than usual. It almost cuts his cheek, and behind it the ear is mutilated and ragged, where a former ear-ring was at some time torn away.

He is still watching intently, when the African turns suddenly, and their eyes meet.

It is only for an instant. In Mbarak's face it is one quick glance of fierce defiance. In the other there is surely a look of recognition, but very little more. Then the Kafir turns and quietly approaches the supervisor, paying no further heed to Abdel Ardavan.

A truck-car rolls out of the tunnel from which the chief emerged. It crosses the chamber and enters the large gallery. The tallyman catches his card to make a note of it, and only hesitates for an instant to give an indifferent second glance, as he notices the dead bodies upon the top of the load.

They are placed there simply as a matter of convenience in saving time. Obviously they must be taken out of the mine in some way, but it would surely be a useless waste to devote an empty truck to them. They will be disposed of in some way at the top of the shaft. Everything that goes up that eight hundred feet is disposed of. Very few down in the tunnels know or care how. Apparently, they were thrown upon the top simply because the clods of earth were uppermost in the pile from which the car was loaded, and the only thing to indicate that they have received any more attention than the other clay, is that the little purses dangling upon their lifeless sides have all been turned inside out. Their worldly goods have already been administered and divided among those nearest to them—measured in feet and inches—without the aid of law or probate.

Mbarak carelessly points toward the bodies as the car passes, remarking:

"They were crushed by the earth."

The supervisor nods his head impatiently, as though he disapproved of Mbarak's taking precious time to come to him with a report like that, and is turning away as the Kafir adds:

"They were the price of this."

He cautiously opens his fingers, and extends his hand. The supervisor starts. He stares of an instant in blank astonishment, then makes a sudden grab for the little octahedron. The fingers of the Kafir quickly close over it, and the powerful hand, with its five-hundred-carat diamond, disappears behind him; while his eyes flash, his white teeth gleam in the electric light, and his face wrinkles in the distortions of a barbaric smile.

"Let me see it," shouts the supervisor.

"Seeing is not touching," Mbarak mutters, stepping back a pace, and again cautiously opening his hand. "I will take it myself to the baas."

[To be continued.]

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Why are not more gems from our great authors scattered over the country? Great books are not in everybody's reach, and though it is better to know them thoroughly than to know them only here and there, yet it is a good work to give a little to those who have neither time nor means to get more. Let every bookworm, when in any fragrant, scarce old tome he discovers a sentence, a story, an illustration that does his heart good, hasten to give it.—*Coleridge.*

If this great poet was living to-day he would see that his wish had been carried out in our new book, "Gems from the Poets."

### SONG.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
There is ever a something sings always;  
There's the song of the lark when the skies are clear,  
And the song of the thrush when the skies are gray.  
The sunshine showers across the grain,  
And the bluebird trills in the orchard tree;  
And in and out, when the eaves drip rain,  
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
Be the skies above or dark or fair;  
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—  
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—  
There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
In the midnight black, or the midday blue;  
The robin pipes when the sun is here,  
And the cricket chirrups the whole night through.  
The buds may blow and the fruit may grow,  
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sore;  
But whether the sun, or the rain, or the snow,  
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
Be the skies above or dark or fair;  
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—  
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—  
There is ever a song somewhere!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

### "A LITTLE LEAVEN."

"They say Dick Cartwright has got home with his wife," said Mrs. Dexter, a short, plump little woman, to her neighbor, Mrs. Grey, who had "dropped in" that Wednesday afternoon for a dish of gossip and a country call.

Mrs. Grey was attired in an indigo-blue calico, made plain, extremely full in the skirt and short enough to reach to the ankle of her stout calfskin shoes. She also wore a white apron, scrupulously clean, trimmed in home-made edging of a very pretty pattern; and both gown and apron had been so stiffly starched that their voluminous folds stood out, giving the wearer, who was tall and thin, a very striking appearance.

The two ladies sat in Mrs. Dexter's cozy kitchen, the walls of which were resplendent with rows of bright tin cups and pans arranged neatly around the room. It was a cold day in February, and Mrs. Grey had come to visit while Abe, her husband, went to the woods for logs. She had brought her quilt patches, and was shaping a star from minute scraps of calico. Mrs. Dexter was knitting a heavy, coarse, gray sock for Elijah, her husband. While the glistening needle darted through the tiny scraps of calico and the shining needles of the knitter skilfully wove the long leg of the heavy sock, the ladies chatted sociably.

"H-m, so I heard the other day! Guess she's a master hand at puttin' on style. Guess they went right to housekeepin'." I said to Abe long in the fall, when Cartwrights was a-buildin' that little house, I says, 'Tain't no use fer to tell that house is fer tenants. No one would ever fix a house so nice fer tenants as they're fixin' that—bow-windows, gaybrel roof, 'nd even a hallway."

"Yes, I guess there's as many as seven or eight rooms in that house, let alone the pantry and hall. But they didn't make much bones of tellin' that Dick was goin' to git married. I guess Mis' Cartwright was dretful put out about it."

"Yes, I guess she was. Sbe didn't care to have him marry; but the idea of his goin' off and marryin' some city flirt, when Dick could 'a' had his pick of any of the girls around here, that's what hurts."

"Yes, I s'pose she was consid'able took down about it. Reckon the girls around here wasn't good enough for Mr. Dick. That's what comes of his gallivantin' off to college. I'd see my Zeke a-goin' in a burry, I would. Have you heard anything about how they took it when Dick and her come home?"

"Why, I heard—well, I got it straight. You know Mis' Steuben, she lives clost there, and she happened to be there when they come. She says old Mis' Cartwright was purty cool, and she said Dick called her by name 'nd said, 'Myra, this is my father and mother.'"

"'Nd what did Dick's wife do?"

"Oh, she kinder stepped up toward them and held out her hands, and then Mis' Steuben said she stopped kinder skairt like, for Mis' Cartwright never made a move toward her; and then she got kinder white and begun to tremble. Then Dick led her to the sofy 'nd said, 'She's all tired 'nd excited, mother.' Old Mr. Cartwright give way then and said, 'Well, Myra, we're powerful glad to see you, and we'll git acquainted by and by, when you've rested up a bit.'"

"Well, I declare!" ejaculated Mrs. Dexter.

"Yes, 'nd then he put his hand down on her head, 'nd said, 'We'll git supper right away, 'nd then you'll feel better after you eat something,' 'nd with that, she caught bis hand in hern and held on fer dear life, and busted out a-cryin' like sixty. Mis' Steuben, sbe come away then. I don't know how they managed the rest of it."

"I guess Mis' Cartwright's all right now."

"She might as well be. 'What can't be cured must be endured,' you know."

"Yes, that's true," assented Mrs. Dexter.

"She's too fixy to suit them."

"I expect; but I hain't seen her yet."

"Well, I wanted to borry Mis' Brown's flour-sieve the other day—you know they're kinder near neighbors of the young Mis' Cartwright's—'nd while I was there, she was a-tellin' me that she had been to see her. It was last

Wednesday afternoon that she went, and what do you suppose that extravagant creature had on when she come to the door?" said Mrs. Grey, pausing to give her words proper effect. "A red cashmere gown!"

"A red—cashmere—gown?" repeated Mrs. Dexter in horrified accents. "A—red—cashmere—gown? Well, I never!"

"Yes, 'nd Mis' Brown says it was trimmed in velvet 'nd had a trail to it," said Mrs. Grey, who had, like all good generals, reserved her most effective artillery until the last charge.

"Did you ever in all your life? I never in my born days heerd of such doin's. Well, Master Dick'll find be can't keep up such extravagance as that. He'd a deal better married Nancy Whitaker, as his mother wanted him to. Catch Nancy in such fool riggin'. I'll bet Nancy would had on a plain, blue calico 'nd a big apron, 'nd would a-been a-clearin' up the house, or churruin' or doin' patchwork, or sometbin' profitable."

"Yes, but Mis' Brown says she is powerful pleasant, and real pretty, too. They was out to meetin' Sunday."

"They was?"

"Yes, Mis' Brown saw them. She says Dick walked in as proud as you please, and after meetin', he introduced her to everyone that was near. The preacher and his wife came up, and Dick introduced her to them. I reckon if the president had been there, he'd a introduced her to him."

"Did Mis' Brown say how she was dressed?"

"Sbe didn't rightly know what sort of stuff it was; but she said ber gown looked like it was some sort of a washed-out green, and she wore a long, black cloak trimmed in some sort of beathuish black hair or fur. Sbe had a muff like the long, black hair on her cloak, 'nd gloves—kid gloves—too. Oh, she is an extravagant piece! There isn't a doubt in my mind. Dick'll be sick of his bargain, I tell you."

"Yes, I s'pect he will. He'll find out what's what. I wonder how Nancy takes it?"

"Oh, she passed them in the church the other day, 'nd never let on that she saw them. Well, I do'no as Dick ever paid her special attention."

"No, I do'no as he ever did. But Nancy's a likely girl, and he might have done worse."

"There come Marshall's cows down the road. Ain't it a pity the way he feeds his stock? Them cows'll be good 'nd strong by spring. They'll be all bone."

With a hearty laugh Mrs. Grey collected her patchwork preparatory to starting for home. The short winter day was closing already and she had a half mile to walk. Mrs. Dexter remonstrated after the usual fashion, and insisted that she remain to supper, and only after Mrs. Grey's repeated assurances that she had not time, brought her guest's blanket shawl and hood; then they moved slowly to the door.

"Do you intend to go to see 'em, Mrs. Dexter?" inquired Mrs. Grey, with her hand on the door-knob.

"Oh, I do'no! I expect I will. You know Dick allus come here a good bit. He said to 'Lijah the other day, 'Uncle 'Lijah, I want you and Aunt Lizy to come over to see my wife. She's dretful lonesome.' Are you a-goin'?"

"No, indeed! I don't think that as a perfesser, I should even countenance such sinful extravagance. Why, la me! Mis' Dexter, I didn't tell you how fine they're fixed in their house, did I?"

"No, you didn't. Why, how is it?"

"Well, they say they've store carpet on every floor in the house. She's too byfalutin' to cut and sew rags to make her own carpets, I reckon. When they was a-bringin' the furniture out, I saw two big newfaugled bureaus and bedsteads 'nd two nice stoves. Oh, they're away up-stairs; most too stylish fer common people like us."

At last, Mrs. Grey got outside of the door and started on her homeward journey. With dark came Mr. Dexter, redolent of the stable and pig-sty. Into his kindly-disposed ears Aunt Lizy poured the afternoon recital, and they discussed the matter through the evening.

The next Sunday, after the benediction had been pronounced, Aunt Lizy was following Uncle 'Lijah through the aisle of the little Baybridge church, when a hand grasped her arm and a well-known voice said heartily:

"See here, Aunt Lizy, you are not going to pass old friends with your head in the air that way, and never speak to them. How do you do, anyway? I want you to meet my wife—Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Dexter. Myra, this is Aunt Lizy, of whom I've told you so often."

Mrs. Cartwright was sweet. There was no use denying it, she was uncommonly sweet. She took Aunt Lizy's old, brown, hard-worked hand into hers, looked into her eyes beaming with delight and pleasure, and said in her sweetest manner:

"I am so glad to meet you; for Dick has spoken of you so often, that I feel acquainted already."

That completed the conquest, and when Mrs. Cartwright invited Aunt Lizy and Uncle 'Lijah to come and see her soon, Aunt Lizy registered a vow in her tender old heart that go she would, despite red cashmere gowns with "trails," store carpets and Mrs. Grey's sarcastic wrath combined.

She chose a bright, cold Wednesday afternoon to make her call. Mrs. Cartwright met her at the door, in that identical gown, velvet trimmings, "trail" and all. But her smile was



so bright and her welcome so genuine and warm, and she looked so pretty and had such charming ways, that Aunt Lizzy began to think that red cashmere gowns with "trails" were not such bad things after all.

"Where's Dick?" inquired Aunt Lizzy.

"Oh, he went to town for our pig!"

"Your pig!" echoed Aunt Lizzy. "Did your pig get out?"

"Oh, no, but we had a pig to kill, and I never killed a pig, and we thought it made so much work to have butchering going on around the house, and it only costs a dollar to have a butcher kill a pig, make the sausage, render the lard, cut and salt the meat—that's all you do with a pig when you butcher it, isn't it?" she said with sudden seriousness.

"Yes, that's all," assented Aunt Lizzy.

"Well, you know the butcher understands the business, so we concluded to have him do it and save all that work. Besides, I don't like pork, and think everybody would be healthier if there was less used. We like better to sell our pigs and buy fresh beef at the meat-shop, when we need it."

"But don't you think that is rather expensive?" ventured Aunt Lizzy.

"Oh, no, auntie—I may call you, auntie, mayn't I?" charmingly. "Oh, no, I don't think so, auntie. Do you raise flowers?"

"In summer I raise a few; but I have no chance to keep them through the winter. I see you have a nice lot."

"Yes, I am fond of flowers. I want you to see mine."

An hour nearly was spent in discussing the various merits of garden and house plants, and then Mrs. Cartwright said:

"When spring comes, you shall have a nice start from my collection, auntie. You might have them now, if you could get soil for them. See here, I have just received Vick's new catalogue. Would you enjoy taking it home to look over?"

She laid the book in Mrs. Dexter's lap and opened the pretty bookcase to get another. Meanwhile, the brilliant plates caught Aunt Lizzy's eyes, and she was delighted to take home both numbers.

Myra returned her call in a few weeks, and took with her, carefully wrapped in many folds of thick paper, a pot of crimson geraniums in full bloom. She found Aunt Lizzy all enthused on the subject of flower culture, and full of plans for summer gardening. So Myra made out a list of the most desirable seeds and bulbs, and sent it away. It arrived full of promise, not long after, and they had a lovely time dividing it.

The neighbors began, one by one, to "drop in," and finally Mrs. Grey took her patchwork and went, too.

Somehow, before Myra's sweet looks and winning ways, even her frosty prejudices thawed, and when Myra displayed a patchwork quilt of marvelous pattern and pronouncedly brilliant hues, the last vestige of displeasure vanished like dew before the sun. "And what do you call this?" she asked admiringly.

"Grandma made this for me when I was a child, and she called it 'The Forbidden Fruit.'"

"The Forbidden Fruit! Well, well! It's just as natural as life. These leaves are as perfect as any I ever saw on a tree. I must have the pattern to that."

"Certainly, you shall. We will take it right off," and Myra fell to work with scissors and paper, cutting the pattern with an accuracy that delighted Mrs. Grey.

"Now, you must see the one that I made," she said, laying the little roll of patterns upon the table and spreading out another quilt. It was of unbleached cotton and had fancy designs and mottoes outlined upon it, in crimson cotton. Mrs. Grey admired it very much and wondered if it would be hard to do.

"Not at all," answered Myra. "Would you like to learn?"

"I should, but I'm afraid I'm too old," said Mrs. Grey.

"Not a bit of it. Anybody who can do such lovely sewing as you, can do this without a bit of trouble. I will teach you."

Mrs. Grey was delighted with some pillowcases that the beauty-loving Myra had embroidered in artistic shades of wash silks, and a tidy with three ovals perched together upon a limb, with a full moon beaming behind them, convulsed her.

Early in the next week Myra had a new pupil in outline-stitch.

The girls of the neighborhood began to lay aside their prejudice and to call upon Myra, also. One day Rose Braddon and Kate Medly called together. While they were there, Kate noticed a little vase, and was frank enough to admire it. Myra handed it to her, and Kate examined it closely. Seeing that the girls were really interested, she added:

"I have several other pieces, perhaps you'd like to see. Excuse me a moment."

When she returned, she brought two plates beautifully decorated, and a china cup with a spray of half-finished apple blossoms.

"Why, do you do this painting, Mrs. Cartwright?" they asked, and Myra modestly replied that she did. Several tasteful sketches that adorned the walls were the product of her fingers. She showed these to the girls, and offered, if it would afford them pleasure, to teach them. Very gladly indeed was that proposal accepted, and very earnestly did they apply themselves, and the result of their work was quite creditable.

So spring passed and summer came. Dick

had a big harvest to cut and thresh, and hired men to help him. He also brought a colored woman from town to relieve Myra. According to country custom, Aunt Lizzy and Mrs. Grey came to lend their assistance.

"Did you bake this bread, Mrs. Cartwright?" inquired Mrs. Grey, who was slicing a loaf for dinner, while Myra, in a pretty, light lawn and a long apron, was lifting a steaming dinner-pot from the gasoline-stove to a little zinc-covered table. (You have no idea how much labor a table of that kind saves.)

"No, I didn't, Mrs. Grey," answered Myra. "Dick thought that I should have enough to do without baking, and he said the baker needed the work it would afford him, so he just bought the bread, pies and cakes."

The table looked so pretty. It was covered with the whitest of linen, and set with the apple-blossom china (now finished) and silver knives and forks; for that climax of a farmer's wife's troubles and work, is the everlasting scouring of steel knives and forks, German silver spoons, tin and iron ware. Dick had vetoed anything scorable from the first.

"What is the use," he said, "for the sake of a few dollars, of allowing any woman to spend so much time scouring, when she might as well be restful?"

But I started to tell about the table. There were low dishes, here and there, filled with flowers, for that venture of Myra's and Aunt Lizzy's had been successful and the flower-beds were gorgeous. Peeping from between the green leaves, the crimson, pink and white blossoms, were the golden pats of butter. Mrs. Cartwright was gaining a great reputation as a butter-maker. She laughingly told Dick that the reason the butter was so good was because it was churned in such a pretty milk-house—said house being of gray limestone, draped in woodbine and set around with graceful ferns; while the coldest and clearest of sprigs gushed forth inside.

The men were warm and tired, so sat down to rest a moment before dinner, and fell to complimenting everything from the sweet-peas and morning-glories that shaded the back veranda, and the hammock in which they swung, to the delicate tints in the papering and painting of Dick's home.

"Did you do your own papering, Dick?" called out one.

"Oh, no, I should have spoiled it if I had tried it," he answered.

They knew well that he could have done it, had he wished; but the village paperer needed the work, and that was the reason Dick hired it done.

Summer drifted by and Dick's wife was known and loved by everyone.

When fall came, with its cool evenings and the nuts were gathered, the apples stored away, the corn husked and cribbed, the pumpkins collected, and the farmers seated themselves around the cozy fireplace in the lengthening evenings and watched the fire creep through and between the logs, and blaze and snap, and the sparks leap upward through the black tunnel, then Myra invited a half dozen of young people to spend an evening with her. They loved to go there, for the rooms were so cheerful and neat, and filled with such sweet odors that probably came from various little sachet-bags hanging around the room, and Myra herself was so agreeable that they were very glad to get an invitation there. This evening the rooms were as gay and attractive as ever. Myra played some pretty new songs on the little organ, inviting all to assist in singing with such an irresistible grace that they could not refuse. If they did not get the tune exactly at first, she said nothing, but led with her clear, strong voice, trusting that they would catch the air soon. Of course, they did, and appreciated her more than ever for her consideration. There was always some rare little treat for guests, too. After the dates, nuts and figs had been passed, Myra said she had invited them there to assist in organizing a reading circle.

Well, that was something new. Lin Beebe laid aside the checker-board, while Bess Brooks held a chessman poised in midair, for she had just been assuring Dick Cartwright that she meant to win that game at last.

A reading circle! After a few minutes' talk, everyone was enthusiastic for organizing.

"Very well," said Myra, "you come and bring any one whom you think will be interested. I will do the same. Meet here next Thursday evening."

"But what shall we read?" they asked.

Oh, wily Myra! Do you think that she suggested some psychological treatise or a discussion on some great ethical problem? No; but she did propose a short collection of pioneer deeds, most of whose scenes were located in that vicinity. In addition to these, "Rip Van Winkle," "Sleepy Hollow," and those interesting "Spare Minute" revelations on the sun and moon, were suggested.

Did they come? I should say they did, everyone of them; the boys dressed in their best, the girls likewise, rosy, warm, wholesome and happy. First, they had a little social talk; then Myra brought out the books which had arrived, and passed them; then they read. After they had read one thrilling tale, which created much discussion, during which each one of the boys told how he would have acted during such an emergency, the clock struck nine. Then Myra was asked to sing, which she did at once, selecting songs in which all could join. Then while Dick found the chessmen, checkers and crokinole-board, she retired to the dining-room. By the time these games were in progress, she reappeared, bearing napkins and plates, and a pretty, fancy basket filled with oranges and bananas.

"Oh, how delicious!" ran all around the room, as each guest laid aside his or her game and proceeded to experiment upon the fruit.

Instead of cider, lemonade was passed, and was appreciated much more. Bess Brooks invited them to her home for the next week's meeting, and the reading circle was voted a success by the entire party.

The young folks went home at ten, full of the excitement of the pioneer story, and for an entire week that was the topic of conversation. The older people became interested, and added themselves to the pleasant meetings.

When Mrs. Dexter and Mrs. Grey now meet they discuss flower culture and fancy work, instead of gossip. Kate Medly paints very prettily, to say nothing of the girls who learned from her; while Lin Beebe declared, the other day, that he thought chess and crokinole much more entertaining than post-office or Copenhagen.

Verily, "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump."

CARRIE O'NEAL.

# IVORY SOAP

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## Our Household.

### IF WE KNOW.

There are gems of wondrous brightness  
Ofttimes lyug at our feet,  
And we pass them, walking thoughtless  
Down the busy crowded street;  
If we knew, our pace would slacken—  
We would step more oft with care,  
Lest our careless feet be treading  
To the earth some jewel rare.

If we knew what hearts are aching  
For the comfort we might bring;  
If we knew what souls are yearning  
For the sunshine we could fling;  
If we knew what feet are weary  
Walking pathways roughly laid;  
We would quickly hasten forward,  
Stretching forth our hands to aid.

If we knew what friends around us  
Feel a want they never tell—  
That some word we have spoken  
Pained or wounded where it fell;  
We would speak in accents tender  
To each friend we chanced to meet;  
We would give to each one freely  
Smiles of sympathy so sweet.

—Genesee Richardson.

### ABOUT OUR HOMES.

**A**S THE chilly days come upon us, to remind us that old winter will soon settle down on us, and that it behooves us to brighten up inside and get ready for him, the housekeeper's mind turns to thoughts of fall cleaning, a few changes here and there, the addition of a few new pieces of furniture, and light, clean curtains to windows that are on the dark side of the house. If a new bed is contemplated, let the choice fall upon one of the new iron ones painted white, with brass knobs on top; that in single sizes can be had as low as six dollars, and double ones at eight; they are sure to be free from any pests, as there is no place for them to harbor; also, it admits of such pretty draping.

Wash-stands can be fixed up in prettier ways by the addition of side shelves or little drawers, or other attachments, and made a very pretty adornment.

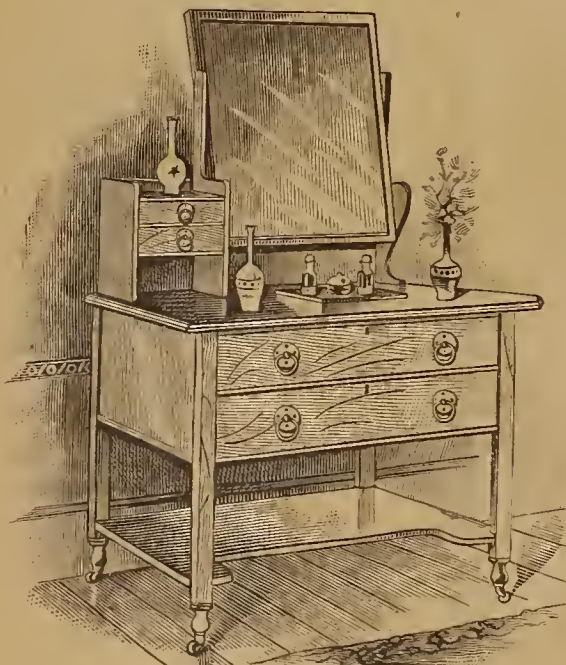
Rugs should always be placed before wash-stands and bureaus. I have been in houses where the carpet was worn in holes at only these places, where it could have been saved by a rug, at a slight expense.

These can be bound with wide tape, or as everything goes to fringe, it can be made on the rug.

Take a stipulated length of coarse twine, draw it through with a crochet-needle and tie it once; then a little further down tie half of one bunch to half of the next one. If the fringe is tied twice, it makes a good, strong finish.

Many housekeepers lay away the velvet rugs used before the sitting-room grate in summer and substitute a wider rug made of two breadths of ingrain sewed together and somewhat longer than the hearth, with the ends fringed.

These little careful thoughts for wear and tear of the family around the hearth



DRESSER.

will be sure to pay in the long run, and carpets are not a thing many housekeepers can afford to replace often.

There is better wear in a good ingrain than a cheap Brussels, as in the first you have the advantage of two sides, while the latter, when worn on one side, cannot be changed.

It is in the little things the housekeeper shows her wisdom.

L. L. C.

### POSSIBILITIES OF A COUNTRY NEIGHBORHOOD.

Notwithstanding all the beauties to country life in the summer-time, it cannot be denied that sometimes, when winter holds all things in icy thrall, farm life grows somewhat monotonous. In some neighborhoods life seems almost to stagnate, and small wonder is it if things take on a blue tinge that deepens as the cold strengthens, just as the water standing in quiet pools along the sunny roadways assumes the green scum in sultry summer days. But this need not be so. What though old Boreas does come galloping down from the northland, shaking his hoary locks until Mother Earth is wrapped in a snowy mantle. Sturdy sons and daughters of the farm should not mind his menace. Instead, they should take it as a challenge, and declaring that cold and snow should not keep them prisoners, strike boldly out, resolving that the winter season shall be a time of joyous mirth, as well as of mental improvement.

In one neighborhood we know of, the enterprising young people, to the number of thirty or more, organized a young people's reading club, and spent, as they afterward declared, the best winter they had ever known; and for the benefit of other young people who would like to do the same, we will give a few hints.

An invitation should be given to all the young people (all the people in the neighborhood, if desired) to meet at some home as for a social. When all are assembled, some one should be chosen to clearly set before the company the objects of the meeting; and if rightly done, there are few communities indeed that would not be glad to have such an organization. The usual officers—president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer—should be duly elected. A committee of three or more should be appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

If the society can then and there agree on a course of reading or study for the coming winter, all the better; but if not, the executive committee, the officers, or a committee chosen for this especial work, should formulate plans to be presented at the coming meeting of the society.

It would be well to have the club meet once a week at the home of some member, taking the different ones in succession. A good plan for the programs would be to have the evening divided, and to have the fore part—say one hour—devoted to miscellaneous work, and the next hour given to some stated subject. The club we have in mind took up the study of American history for the after part of the evening. A leader for the coming evening was appointed at each meeting, whose business it was to conduct the lesson; or more properly speaking, the "conversation," for all took part in a free and easy manner. Having a week in which to prepare, the leader could bring out the main points of the lesson and make it quite interesting for all. Each member was expected to read a certain amount of history between the club meetings, and as many different textbooks and works of reference were consulted, many new ideas were obtained at the meeting, making it much more beneficial than it would have been had the different ones studied alone at home, or even the usual school recitation.

The club we speak of took for their topic for the fore part of the first regular meeting, the life of Columbus, as he was so intimately connected with American history, and quite frequently during the winter some noted personage mentioned in the regular history lesson was taken as the subject of discussion for the fore part of the evening. At other times such subjects as "State Laws," "School Laws," "Property Rights," "Equal Suffrage," "Temperance," "Personal Influence," "Influence of Narcotics," "Individual Accountability," and many other themes were discussed, as well as well-known authors' books, the different religions and such like things; anything, in fact, that would interest and instruct bright young men and women, whose minds were reaching out after knowledge not obtained at school, or by their reading alone at home.

For the first hour there was always more or less music, the songs relating to the subject under discussion, if possible; also a recitation or two, and some select reading—these, too, bearing on the subject—and an essay or paper to bring out the main fea-

tures of the subject, after which came a discussion in which all were free to participate.

Oftentimes a subject proved so interesting that it was continued from evening to evening until it had been thoroughly studied and discussed. Parliamentary usages, too, came in for a good share of study, the president taking particular pains to become well posted, and insisting on all members observing the rules. This proved in after years of inestimable good to many of them.

After the two hours' work and study, a short social time was indulged in before separating at an early hour for their different homes.

Although the good accruing to the individual members from such a society, if regularly attended, could hardly be overestimated, it might lead to even better things, inasmuch as it would benefit others as well as themselves, and lead to the establishing of a public or circulating library. These are very uncommon in the country, but the writer is anxiously looking forward to the time when every school district will contain a well-selected library. And who better could take up the subject than the reading club?

After an interest in the reading club is thoroughly established, and it is doing good work, it ought to be a very easy matter indeed to arouse interest in a library, so that the establishing of one should be a comparatively easy task.

A library organization should be formed with the usual officers, or the existing literary club can be extended to take in the formation of the library as well. Perhaps the first step to be taken in the new venture would be to levy a small tax on each member, to be expended for books as a nucleus. Then the district should be thoroughly canvassed for donations of money and books. If some cannot donate either, but offer a bushel of potatoes or apples, or a half dozen chickens, they should be quickly accepted, for they can readily be turned into money.

Then evening entertainments, suppers and such things could be given, which promote sociability—often lacking in the country—and from which five to twenty-five dollars should be realized to swell the library fund; so that by the time summer came, and the regular weekly meetings of the club had to be abandoned, a moderate library would have been secured that would furnish entertaining and instructive reading for all, for the leisure hours.

The book committee should be selected with great care, for the selection of the books will be no small undertaking. Catalogues should be obtained from the leading publishing-houses, and prices carefully compared and estimates made; but after all, the books themselves should be given the most attention.

I certainly would select few works of fiction, but rather, such plainly-written works of science as would open up to the reader the great wonderland of commonplace things all around them, together with entertaining books of travel, biography, history, etc., as well as some poetry, and at least one set of good reference-books. The children should not be forgotten in these selections, and some practical books pertaining to husbandry, horticulture, floriculture and domestic science should also be added.

Indeed, as the winters come and go, additions should be constantly made, so that books suited to all ages and tastes may be found on its shelves.

Perhaps the caring for the library will be the hardest of all to manage, but usually the school-teacher or some older pupil will be enough interested to act as librarian during the school year; and during the vacation some one will be found willing to care for it, keeping it open say one afternoon in each week.

CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

### WHERE COLORS COME FROM.

The cochineal insects furnish a great many of the very fine colors; among them the gorgeous carmine, the crimson, scarlet carmine and purple lake. The cuttlefish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked. Indian yellow comes from the camel. Ivory chips produce the ivory-black and bone-black. The exquisite Prussian blue is made by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. This color was discovered accidentally. Various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums. Blue-black comes from the charcoal of the vine-stalk. Lamp-

black is soot from certain resinous substances. Turkey red is made from the madder-plant, which grows in Hindustan.

The yellow sap of a tree in Siam produces gamboge; the natives catch the sap in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Siena, Italy. Raw umber is also an earth found near Umbria and burnt. India ink is made from burnt camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture. Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic-tree, which grows in the Grecian archipelago. Bister is the soot of wood ashes. Very little real ultrama-



IRON BEDSTEAD.

rine is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious Lapis lazuli, and commands a fabulous price. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury, and native vermilion is from the quicksilver ore called cinnabar.—*Domestic Monthly.*

### ABOUT TENDER FEET.

Many women can manage to look sweet-tempered in spite of various forms of physical suffering, but there are very few who can do so when enduring agonies from a bad corn or from tender and swollen feet. The first really hot weather is trying to the feet of most of us, particularly if we live in a town, even if we haven't corns. There are several ways in which suffering caused by tender feet can be lessened, if not entirely gotten rid of.

First and foremost, the boots and shoes for summer wear should be half a size larger than those worn during the winter. Shoes are generally considered more comfortable than boots, and should certainly be adopted, if possible, in the summer, for they leave the ankle free and the circulation unimpeded. However, if boots must be worn, they should not be very high, as any additional pressure means additional suffering. It is hardly necessary, I hope, to mention that extremely pointed toes and really high heels should never even be thought of by any one who values peace of mind and comfort. Soak the feet well in tepid water, to which a little ammonia has been added, and as the water gets cold, pour in more hot to keep up the temperature. After drying the feet, rub them gently and thoroughly with a mixture made thus:

Add one ounce of the best linseed-oil to the same quantity of lime-water, shake the bottle containing the ingredients until a mixture about the thickness of cream is produced, then pour in half a dram of spirits of camphor, shake again, and it is ready for use. The feet, after being rubbed, should be wrapped in soft linen for a little while, and then powdered with boracic acid before the stockings are replaced. In the event of the feet and ankles being in a very inflamed condition, after soaking them as I have described, apply an arnica lotion, which will soon allay the discomfort. This is made by adding twenty drops of tincture of arnica to half a cupful of tepid water; saturate a piece of lint sufficiently large to envelop the entire foot with the lotion, cover it with a piece of oiled silk, and rest for an hour or two.—*New York Ledger.*

### SHUT YOUR MOUTH.

Man is the only animal in nature which sleeps with its mouth open. An author who traveled much among the North American Indians, noticed that these savage tribes strictly observed the natural law of breathing through the nostrils and keeping the mouth shut. He found, too, that the Indian mothers persistently pressed together the lips of their sleeping infants, thus inculcating the habit at the earliest stage. Their example cannot be too strongly urged upon civilized mothers and nurses.



AT THE FEAST OF THANKSGIVING.

Does plenty throng your neighbors' gates,  
And many a lamp blaze merrily,  
While toll like a lean mistress waits  
To dole your wage out charily?  
Though lingering sickness haunt your bed,  
Hope like a ehangeling turn to dread,  
And sorrow skulk behind,  
Yet when the yearly feast is spread,  
Eat with a thankful mind!

Not for broad lands and gold, I wis,  
Fat crops and ripening weather,  
Our fathers in the wilderness  
Knelt and praised God together;  
When the grim forest's icy bound  
With hardships hemmed the wanderers  
round,  
When danger lurked behind—  
Nay, in death's very teeth they found  
Faith and a thankful mind!  
—Dora Read Goodale, in *Youth's Companion*.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S GROUNDS FOR  
THANKSGIVING.

In common with my countrymen, I must this year place first in the list the fact we have but just now been celebrating—that "Columbus discovered America," with all the train of providential circumstances attending and following that event which culminated in the birth of our nation. For the providence which has cast my lot with the Anglo-Saxon race, with its genius for free institutions; for the splendid heritage of the English language and literature; for this age of harnessed lightning and imprisoned steam, when the whole world counsels together as man to man, and in one decade of agitation reforms make progress which once they scarcely accomplished in a century, I unite my thanks with those of all true Americans. But as a woman, distinctively, I count it first among my reasons for gratitude that my life has fallen into this "woman's century" and this land of progress. I return devout thanks that the bondage of woman's serfdom is broken; that in this land of ours it is all but universally acknowledged that there is no sex in intellect, and the noblest educational institutions are throwing wide their doors to women. I am thankful that the word "obey," which, in the light of history and of heathen customs, is but a relic of the unchristian subjection of women, has been expunged from the vows between the two who should stand as equals in the home, and that the pet phrase of the brilliant Bushnell, "the subordination of women," is spurned alike by earnest women and true-hearted men. I am thankful that a body of men cannot now sit in judgment upon the duties and sphere of women without some grand brother among them declaring that no other discussion could be equally absurd, except that of a body of women who should undertake to decide the duties and sphere of men. I rejoice, above all, that mankind, especially in our favored land, is learning that there can be no sex in morals, and is erecting the single standard for both sexes, "a white life for two."

It is not from selfish motives alone that the American woman counts as her chief grounds for gratitude these evidences of a new recognition of the dignity and rights of womanhood. Not for what it brings to her alone does the true woman hail these prophecies of her complete emancipation, but for what it enables her to be and to do for God and humanity; because it gives her the only position with which a rational being can be satisfied, the one God designed her to occupy; because it endows her with the duties and responsibilities of a free moral agent; because it makes her free to follow her heart, her conscience, and her divinely given powers in choosing her work for God. Mary, chained beside the sepulcher, with the words of the Master, "Go tell my brethren," burning in her soul, is a fitting picture of many a woman since then, whom the church has forbidden to carry the self-same message; of the mother who stands with fettered hands beside the ballot-box, and sees the vagabond and the criminal, just pardoned from the penitentiary that he may not lose his suffrage right, vote pitfalls of the devil across the pathway of her sons and daughters.

The twentieth century will be a glorious age for women; yet I do not mourn that I shall never see its noontide splendor. I count it as a privilege to live and work in this pivotal age and country of woman's history. I rejoice that I stand in the shadow of one of the greatest world movements, and that, for the first time in history, the leader is a woman—a woman great as the movement she leads. A mighty army, though a peaceful one,

bears aloft a snow-white banner, inscribed with the words, "For God and Home and Native Land." For the privilege of being one of this grand army of women, I offer ever-growing thanks.

"Christ died on the tree," said Thomas Carlyle to Ralph Waldo Emerson, "that built the kirk yonder, and brought you and me together." "Christ died on the tree," quoted Frances Willard to the girls who gathered for the first time as students of the Northwestern university, "that built the university in the grove yonder, and set my girls filing through its open doors." "Christ died on the tree"—"nay, rather is risen again"—that brought every good gift that has ever come to the human race; it has transformed woman's life from one of intolerable degradation, and has set her face toward an ever-brightening future. For this crowning gift, that includes all others, may every woman respond with a heart of gratitude and a life of loving devotion!—Isabella Webb Parks.

HOME TOPICS.

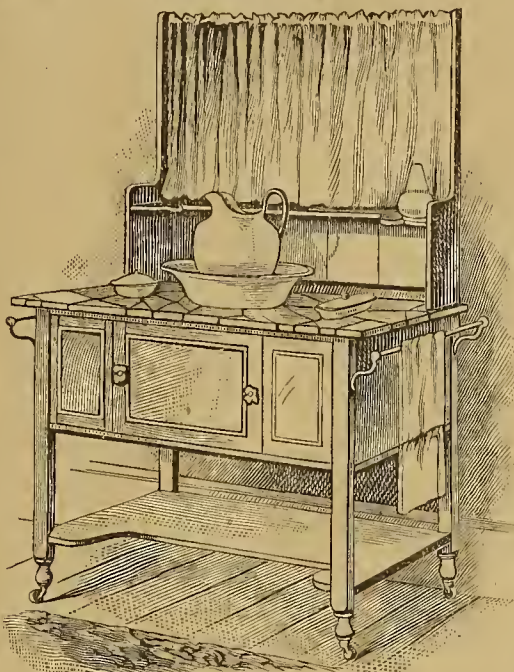
CARE OF THE TEETH.—I wish to urge the importance of teaching children to take the best care of their teeth. A baby two years old should have a little tooth-brush, and will think it fun to brush its teeth, "Just like mama." If the habit is formed while they are little children, they will never neglect to keep the teeth as clean as a brush will keep them. Tooth-picks should also be freely used, and especially where the teeth are very close together, dental floss may be used between them with advantage. Many an hour of pain might be spared, and the teeth preserved in good condition often to old age, if children were taught to keep their teeth clean and to not abuse them by cracking nuts, etc., with them, as they often do. If a child has inherited a tendency to poor teeth, try to correct that tendency by proper diet and extra care. Watch the first teeth carefully, and at the first appearance of decay, consult a good dentist. Do not wait for the teeth to ache, as it will then sometimes be impossible to save them. It is a good plan to have a dentist examine the teeth twice a year, so that any decay may be attended to in time. Tartar will collect on some people's teeth, no matter how carefully they use the brush; in that case they ought to be cleaned by a dentist occasionally. A mixture of camphor and tincture of myrrh, used by dropping a few drops on the wet tooth-brush when brushing the teeth, is excellent for keeping the gums in a healthy condition. Another good tooth-wash is made of ten parts of water to one part of listerine, and used freely. It is an antiseptic, and tends to

keep the mouth clean and the breath sweet.

CRYSTALLIZED POP-CORN.—Pop-corn is now in season again, and some one may like to try the following recipe:

Put into a saucepan one teaspoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of water and one teacupful of granulated sugar. Boil this until it is ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of popped corn, and stir it vigorously until the sugar is evenly distributed over the corn and until it cools somewhat. Each kernel should be separate and coated with the sugar. Almonds, English walnuts and peanuts are delicious treated in the same way.

THANKSGIVING.—The crisp, cool days, the frosty nights, the falling leaves, all remind



WASH-STAND.

us that Thanksgiving-time is drawing near. It is a good thing to count our mercies and blessings, and give thanks to the Giver of all good; and while this should be done every day, yet it seems especially fitting to do so at this season of gathered harvests. Thanksgiving is pre-eminently a day for family gatherings, and surely there is cause for giving thanks, if at this coming festival, not one is missed from the family circle. If there is a vacant seat at the table, and an overwhelming sense of loss and loneliness in our hearts, let us still be thankful that the dear one has blessed even a part of our lives with his bright presence. God help us to believe that a love greater than we can ever experience has called one from our circle home. How often have we prayed that the father would keep our dear ones safe from every harm or sorrow. Maybe this was God's way of answering our prayer. The dear one is safe from every pain and sorrow, and al-

though our hearts and homes are desolate, will it not comfort us to think that they will never experience the grief that we are bearing?

"Death is a mood of life. It is no whim  
By which life's Giver mocks a broken heart.  
Death is life's reticence. Still audible to him,  
The hushed voice, happy, speaketh on  
apart."

MAIDA McL.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Now that the main energies of the physician are directed to the prevention of disease, all school superintendents worthy to be intrusted with such an important office are learning how to prevent the ruin of young eyes. But it would make a kind heart ache to realize how many of those who are shut in the darkness of blindness in the hospitals and asylums are cases of "preventable" blindness.

It requires but a few days of the ophthalmia that young infants often suffer from to produce an opaque film over the cornea, that at one blow takes away more than one fifth of a man's power to do and be; and it often comes from a persistence in experiments with tea leaves or some other kind of old wife's remedy, while the precious hours in which those marvelous organs, the eyes, might be saved in their integrity fly by; and, too late, the veiled eyes are brought to the competent oculist. About one third of all the blind persons in the European asylums have been made such by this disease of the first two weeks of life. Bacteriology supplies the complete explanation, and also points to the remedy. But the remedy needs to be applied at once, and Dr. Crede, of Leipsic, at the head of a great maternity hospital there, treats all the children born on the principle of shutting the stable door before the marauder has decided to steal the horse, with the astonishingly happy result that not one child for three years has become blind from this scourge.

Such an example, of course, has not been lost on the wide-awake American doctors, and already Maryland has passed a law looking to securing the care of educated physicians who appreciate the gravity of the case in time. And Ohio had a bill to the same effect before her lawmakers last winter, which presently became a law, for her state board has an able and enthusiastic secretary.

Think of thousands, who would have been blind for life, saved by a single intelligent application of an efficient bactericide! Who said the world does not mend?  
H. M. PLUNKETT.

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## Our Household.

### A PANSY WHEEL FOR LAMBREQUINS, TIDIES, MATS, ETC.

**ABBREVIATIONS:**—Ch, chain; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; st, stitches; tr, treble; \*, repeat; \*\*, a, h, c, cc, represent the different places where one pansy leaf is joined to the other.

It will take six wheels, joined together, to go around one. When making the second wheel, \* once when repeating and get to the first (cc) join with 1 s c, once to the last (cc) on the first wheel, and when you get to the last (cc) on the wheel you are crocheting, join to the first (cc) on the wheel you are joining to. \* And when making all the rest of the wheels, repeat from \* to \*, when joining them together, once on each wheel.

Second round—When it is repeated, over once, repeat each time after that the same, also joining the first (\*\*) and second (\*\*) with 1 s c to the third (\*\*) 3 ch, where it was already repeated over, and join the first (b) to the second (b); and when you repeat it over the last time, join each leaf the same as all the rest, being very careful to not let the work get twisted. And when you get to the second (b), join to the first (b) to the leaf that was crocheted the first time repeated; and when you get to the third (\*\*) 3 ch, first crochet 1 s c in second (\*\*), 1 s c in the first (\*\*), ch 1. Then repeat on the same as all the rest to the end; fasten, and break off the material. This finishes the wheel.

For the wheel, commence in the center with 6 ch, join with 1 s c.

First row—Ch 5, \* 1 tr in ring of 6 ch, ch 2, and repeat from \* eleven times; join in third st of 5 ch with 1 s c, leaving 2 ch st.

Second row—\* 1 d c (a), 5 tr, 1 d c all under 2 ch, 1 d c and 2 tr under next 2 ch, ch 15, miss 5 st from the hook, 1 d c in the



A PANSY WHEEL.

next st, (ch 5 and 1 d c in the same st) twice, making three loops; turn; 1 d c and 3 tr in the first loop, join at (a); (1 s c in third st of 5 tr), 3 tr and 1 d c in the same loop, 1 d c and 3 tr in second loop, (\*\*) 3 tr and 1 d c in the same loop; 1 d c and 3 tr in third loop. Ch 10, miss 5 st, 1 d c in the next st, (ch 5 and 1 d c in the same st) twice. Turn. 1 d c and 3 tr in first loop (\*\*) 3 tr and 1 d c in the same loop; 1 d c and 3 tr in second loop (b), 3 tr and 1 d c in the same loop; 1 d c and 3 tr in third loop, (cc), 3 tr and 1 d c in the same loop, 5 d c over the 4 st left of 10 ch, (c), ch 1; and before 10 ch, 1 s c in the last tr, 3 tr and 1 d c in the same loop; 6 d c over one half of the stitches left of 15 ch, ch 12, miss 5 st, 1 d c in the next st, (ch 5 and 1 d c in the same st) twice. Turn. 1 d c and 3 tr in first loop, join in 1 ch at (c), 3 tr and 1 d c in the same loop; 1 d c and 3 tr in second loop, (cc), 3 tr and 1 d c in the same loop; 1 d c and 3 tr in third loop, (b), 3 tr and 1 d c in the same loop; 5 d c over the 4 st left of 12 ch, missing 2 st, 1 s c in second st at the commencement of 12 ch, (\*\*), 3 ch. And before 12 ch, 1 s c in last d c, 5 d c cover the rest of the stitches left of 15 ch, 3 tr and 1 d c in 2 ch (the 2 tr are in) of the first row. Repeat from \* six times.

Any kind of an edge can be crocheted on according to taste.

ELLA MCCOWEN.

### AMONG THE SAINTS.

When our minister came toward me confidentially last Sunday and whispered, "Could you and your father take supper with us next Thursday night?" I said at once, "We shall be delighted to do so!"

We dine together every noon at a boarding-house; but the prospect of meeting, under new circumstances, in our best clothes, with silver, flowers and fine linen surrounding us, held such a zest of enjoyment that the intervening days were full of pleasant anticipations. The fact, too, that I had a new dress to wear, with the

most flaring skirt, a triple "ripple-tailed basque," and immense butterfly wings over the shoulders, did not detract from my satisfaction. The evening, when it arrived, was wet and muddy. Neither coach nor street-car! No matter, for good nature, good rubbers, an umbrella and a "circular" make a pretty good equipment. For one minute, with my new dress raised high, as the mud splashed, impatience rose because we were afoot, but the second thought was, "Glad we're going, anyway," and joy triumphed.

All the guests were preachers and their wives and daughters. The oldest gentleman present made a gallant speech to one of the ladies. He said: "I have been told that you are very beautiful. I see that it is true, which reminds me of a saying that it is plain to be seen how well the Lord esteems preachers by the beautiful wives he gives them."

"At least, they know how to get them!" remarked one of the daughters rather flipantly.

When a woman is so well formed that she would look like a Greek goddess, if merely draped in a sheet, she may be called truly beautiful; and when, instead of that simplicity of garb, she wears a soft silk gown, conforming to the fashion with artistic moderation, with her hair *a la Americaine*, and all the gracious manner which culture and true goodness beget, she is an "incomparable She" and "the top of admiration." Such were several of the ladies present.

And the men, strong, wise and clean; well-born, well-bred, well-disposed; good-looking, sweet-smelling; pure in thought and speech; intelligent, cheerful, witty. In such company there is no lack of conversation.

Dinner being announced (it proved to be too elaborate a spread to be called supper), the host adroitly assigned a gentleman to each lady, and the informal procession moved to the dining-room. How pretty the table was! A tall, bronze lamp, with a large, graceful shade of rose color, shed a soft glow over the snowy linen, set daintily with graceful china and glimmering silver. Each guest found his name written on a card, and underneath was pasted a newspaper clipping which, as was later proved, contained a witty anecdote. Grace being said, the *bon mots* were read amid responsive laughter, which made the spirits of all even merrier than they had been.

What a difference there is in the manner of entertaining! In some homes the machinery creaks; if the dinner is served in courses, it is with such a dreary solemnity that the guests feel that everything is out of the ordinary arrangement, and that both mistress and servant expect momentary disaster. At such times talk languishes, and the few isolated remarks fall cold, with a naked deformity; but get half a dozen preachers together and there is a ceaseless flow of humorous chat. At such a dinner every course is served "with brains, sir."

The menu is not a matter of indifference, however. Ours was as follows:

Raw Oysters.	Wafers.
Celery tied with ribbons.	
Turkey and Dressing.	Sweet Potatoes.
Salad.	Green Peas.
Plum Pudding (with a history).	Cranberries.
Served with Sauce and Coffee.	
Fruit-cake.	Nuts.

Two exquisitely cleaned stalks of celery, tied with a bow of tiny ribbon, have an esthetic gusto superior to the gregarious dishful passed around the table.

The plum-pudding had been sent to the hostess from her mother-in-law. The recipe, which originated in England, had been used in the family for over twenty years, during which time it had proved itself free from any indigestible ingredients.

Preachers are the best talkers in the world. They always have a fund of anecdotes collected from experience. These are some of the stories told:

Mrs. Ellis related: "My husband was instructing a class of little children, and as everyone knows, nothing is more difficult. He wished to give them the idea of an *impression*, and the methods of photography occurred to him; so he asked, 'How many of you have had your pictures taken?' They all raised their hands. They had all had their pictures taken. 'Now,' he continued, 'how did you have your pictures taken?' All the little faces looked blank. 'How, who can tell how?' At last one little fellow raised his hand and answered at the same time, 'With my new pants on!'"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Ellis, after the laugh

## A Marvellous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

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had subsided, "that little fellow was very bright. One day I had the same class; and I was trying to teach them that they all sinned; but this little boy said very positively, 'I never sin.' I thought I must bring him to a realizing sense that he was no better than the rest of us. I asked, 'Don't you ever do unkind things to your playmates?' 'No.' 'Don't you ever disobey mama?' 'No.' 'Do you always say your prayers?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Don't you ever have the least ugly feeling away down in your heart?' The child looked uncomfortable, as if I were driving him into a corner; then, suddenly, he looked up with a change of expression and said, 'Brother Ellis, our old cat has fits!'"

"That has become one of our household words," laughed Mrs. Ellis. "Whenever the conversation reaches an embarrassing point, some one is sure to remark, 'Our old cat has fits.'"

"Which reminds me of one of our jokes," said one of the young ladies. "A neighbor's little boy had a habit of threatening to run away from home when things didn't go to please him. Finally he did so; but as his parents knew where he was, they let him alone. He staid all one day and one night, then came back, pretty homesick. They made no reference to his absence. He sat by the fire, feeling disappointed because he seemed not to have been missed. At last, looking down at the family pet, he said, 'I see you have the same old cat.'"

The "presiding elder" told of one of his attempts to make children know the dreadfulness of sin.

"It was after one of our national excitements on the subject of cholera. I talked to them about this, and then said, 'But, children, there is a worse disease than the cholera.' I then described some of its bad effects. I was referring to sin; so I asked, 'Can any one tell me the name of this terrible disease?' In the perfect stillness which followed, one little boy piped out, 'The mumps, sir!'"

"One never knows what children will say," laughed one of the company, who had taught an infant class in Sunday-school for twenty-five years. "Only last Sunday I told the children that if they wished to have a nice time in the world, they must smile at everybody, and then everybody would smile back. One little girl said, 'Please, sir, I smiled at a little girl, and she put out her tongue at me!'"

Another story was about a small boy who was averse to saying his prayers. After both persuasion and discipline he finally finished his petition. Then his mother said: "Now, dear, you must do that every night." "Every night for how long?" "Oh, always." "What! when I get to be a man?" "Certainly, dear." "I won't do it," he exclaimed, "I'll quit and be a Democrat!"

After dessert the company returned to the parlor, carrying their souvenirs. These were comical toys for the gentlemen and dainty little baskets of perfumed confects for the ladies. Then came a lively game of crokinole, more conversation, and general good cheer. As the hostess incidentally showed us beautiful gifts from kind parishioners, I remembered the saying of

a little New England woman, that when she was a girl she thought that being a preacher's wife was only second to being Queen Victoria. And when I considered the happy dispositions and circumstances of everybody present, there came to my mind the words of St. Paul: "Godliness is profitable to all things, having the promise of the life which now is and of that which is to come." K. K.

### THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Oysters Raw with Lemon.

Soup.

Clear Vegetable.

Roast Turkey.

Roast Pig.

Mashed Potatoes. Boiled Onions.

Sweet Potatoes. Boiled Carrots.

Baked Bread Dressing.

Cold Slaw.

Sauer Kraut.

Pickles.

Olives.

Jelly. Peaches.

Cranberries.

Mince Pie.

Pumpkin Pie.

Coffee.

Grapes.

Oranges.

Nuts.

"So comes Thanksgiving day—as it should come—With cheerfulness and joy, and ringing bells; With dear ones gathered around the hearth of home, While through the land a happy chorus swells Which speaks a nation's praise to God above In thankfulness for his protecting love."

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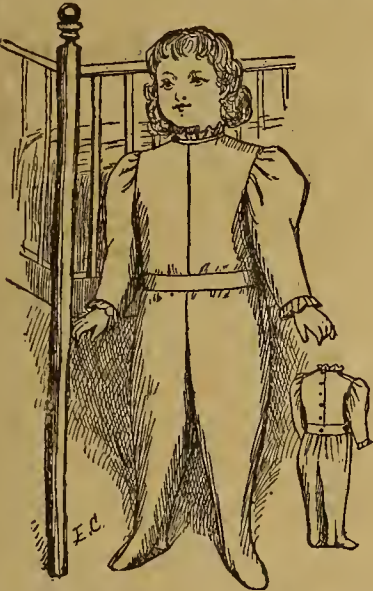
Price of each pattern, 10 cents.

Postage one cent extra on EACH pattern, except on Tea and House Gowns, 2 cents extra.



No. 6198.—GIRL'S DRESS. 11 cents. Sizes, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches breast.

The pattern consists of a plain fitted body that closes in center of back, full gigot sleeves that are arranged over comfortably-fitted linings, the charmingly-shaped bertha that relieves the severe plainness of the waists, and a full, round skirt of fashionable length.



No. 6237.—CHILD'S NIGHT-DRAWERS. 11 cents. Sizes, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 inches breast.

This illustrates the most comfortable sleeping-garment that can be thought of for children, as it affords perfect protection to the little folks that are liable to become uncovered in the night. The feet portions are uniquely shaped and put together, much comfort thus being secured against cold. Buttons and buttonholes close the back to the waist, the lower portion being adjustable and closed in center and on the sides with buttons and buttonholes. A waistband in front adjusts the garment closely to the body and stays the side buttons.



No. 6182.—CHILD'S DRESS. 11 cents. Sizes, 17, 18, 20 and 22 inches breast.



No. 6186.—LADIES' HOUSE GOWN. 12 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

Ladies in delicate health will fully appreciate the comfort and utility of a gown of this style.



No. 6215.—LADIES' BASQUE. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

The low-cut basque closes diagonally on the left side with large, fancy buttons, similar buttons decorating the deep cuffs. Blue-tinted soie makes the chemisette and standing collar, the Saus-Cone bow that adorns the neck being of the same material. Large puffs are gracefully arranged over fitted sleeve linings, the deep cuffs being finished to match the revers collar, with machine-stitching in tailor style. The basque is simple in construction, but stylish in effect, the lower edge presenting the rounded outline so popular at present, and becoming to nearly all figures. Any of the fashionable dress fabrics will develop handsomely by the mode, tasteful combinations, both of color and material, being notably stylish.



No. 6205.—LADIES' BASQUE. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

This basque is especially adapted to ladies of full figure, as the added under-arm gore gives seeming length to the waist, while the smooth adjustment and shapely outline renders it most appropriate and comely.

Stylish pointed revers taper to the lower edge of basque in front, decorated on the free edges with jet braid. These add to the tapering appearance of the front, the closing being effected in the center with jet buttons and buttonholes. If preferred, the revers can be omitted, lengthwise trimming of braid or passementerie taking their place. Although designed for stout ladies, the basque is quite as desirable for women of slender proportions, and can be made up in any of the fashionable fabrics—silk, wool, mixed textures or cotton. Any preferred style of decoration may be adopted.



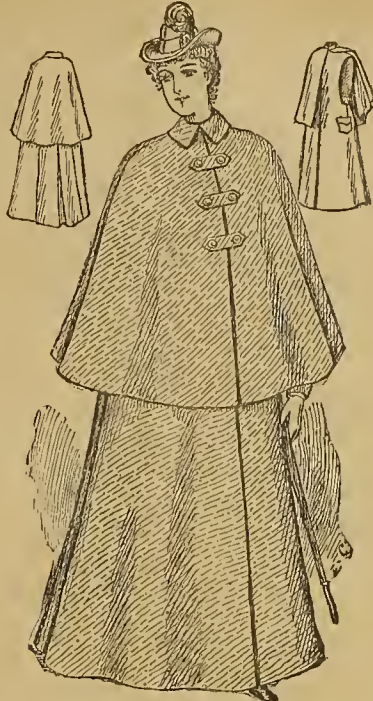
No. 6218.—LADIES' BASQUE. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

The adjustment of the basque is glove-fitting, the vest fronts having the usual double bust-darts, with the jacket fronts fitted closely over, and included in the shoulder, arm-seye and under-arm seams. The basque presents the pointed outline that is so generally becoming, the closing being made in center front with small, round, fancy bone buttons, and buttonholes. The revers collar is faced with velvet, a stiff interlining of grass-cloth being firmly basted to the cloth that forms the lining. Full puffs are stylishly arranged over fitted linings, that are faced to above the elbow with the material. Toilets by this mode are made of all the new seasonable woollens.



No. 6209.—DOUBLE CAPE. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

This is one of the many styles of cloth capes that have gained such unprecedented favor this season. The decoration consists of narrow bias straps of the cloth applied in Greek design and stitched on each edge, the edges being finished in the same manner. This style of trimming can be easily carried out by any good sewing-machine operator. Both capes are circular in shape, and fit smoothly at the shoulders, falling in graceful folds around the form to fashionable depth. The short cape (which can be made adjustable if so desired) divides in center-back, but can be cut straight around, the same as the long cape, if preferred, as the pattern provides for both styles. The pointed, rolling collar is stitched on the edges and faced with velvet, as shown. A lining of bright, fancy taffeta or plaid surah is a mode. Rough or smooth surfaced cloth, plain or mixed chevrons, kersey, melton, home-spun, plush, velvet or the new reversible cloakings will make up stylishly by the mode. Trimmings of braid, velvet, plush, jet or fur are modish and seasonable.



No. 6203.—WATERPROOF CLOAK. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

This is a stylish and protective top garment for a rainy day. The long coat is shaped in skeleton style, having no sleeves, but large openings at the arm-seye, so that the fashionable sleeves can be readily passed through. The back is held in position by an inside belt fastened around the waist, extra fullness being added at the center by a reversed box-plait below the waist line. The loose-fitting fronts close invisibly in center with buttons and buttonholes on a fly. The cape is of ample length to afford thorough protection to the dress sleeves, and the collar can be turned up to better shield the throat. Straps effect the closing of the cape to a desirable depth in front. Deep pockets have serviceable overlaps that protect the contents. The cloak can be made from any of the many styles of waterproof cloakings now especially manufactured for this purpose.



No. 6232.—TOURIST CAPE. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

This is one of the newest garments designed for general outdoor wear, and bids fair to out-rival all its predecessors in popularity. Both capes are cut in military style, fitting smoothly over the shoulders and falling in undulating folds around the form to fashionable length. The large Capuchin hood is a distinguishing feature of these stylish top garments, and can be made adjustable, to leave off when desired. The deep, rolling collar closes snugly around the neck, and can be turned up for better protection in inclement weather. Straps of the cloth, doubled and stitched on both edges, are sewed inside at the shoulders, crossed over the bust and passed under the arm to fasten at the waist in the back. The closing can be made with buttons and buttonholes, or with straps across the front, buttons being sewed on each side. Either cape can be worn singly, as the upper cape can be made adjustable if so desired. The fancy, reversible cloakings require no lining, all others being lined with plaid surah or fancy taffeta silk.

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## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### "TILL HE COME."

Only a few more burdens must we carry,  
In heat and toil, beneath the scorching sun;  
Only a little longer must we tarry,  
Only a little longer "till he come."

Only a little more of life's long journey  
Through the world's desert, till the day is  
done;

Only a few more desert scenes of conflict,  
Only a few more Marahs "till he come."

Only a little longer, thinking gladly  
Of the uprising of the brighter sun;  
Only a little longer, waiting sadly,  
In the fast falling twilight, "till he come."

Only a few more billows, wildly tossing,  
Beat us backward from the longed-for shore;  
Only a few more snares our pathway crossing,  
Then all the trials of the way are o'er.

So let our eyes be on him in his absence,  
Seeking to serve him in this day of grace,  
While the thought cheers us in our constant  
sadness,  
Soon he will come and meet us face to face.

### IS DRUNKENNESS A CRIME?

Is drunkenness a crime? This is a question that has been agitating two local contemporaries for some days. As it has been very clearly proved that the act of getting drunk itself is not a crime, one of the papers alluded to thinks that it should be made criminal. It states that at present a drunken man may insult his friends or strangers, offend ladies in the streets, resist the police, and do a great many other things which if done by a sober man would cause arrest. If this is the case, the peace-officers are to blame, for there certainly is no law which allows a drunken man to commit any offense with impunity for which a sober man could justly be arrested. But it may be said in defense of the police that there is always and everywhere a feeling that men who are not in their right senses, whether from excessive indulgence in liquor or other causes, should not be held to such a strict accountability for their actions as if they were in the full enjoyment of all their mental faculties. This indulgence is of doubtful wisdom, even as regards idiots and maniacs, and of course much more so in the case of drunken men; still, it exists, and the policeman who ignores its existence is liable to get himself into trouble.—*Two Republics, City of Mexico.*

In the Argentine Republic, when a man is caught drunk, he is made to "sweep the streets for eight days." The law is operating very effectively. Put a plain stigma on drunkenness and it will hide its face.—*The Pathfinder, Washington.*

### WE DON'T NEED IT.

Some people have an idea that they must examine a thing very closely in order to know that it is evil. The results of a thing are enough to convince some of us that that thing is not of a superior quality. The Central Baptist says: "The Buddhist who assured the Christians of this country that they were disqualified from passing an opinion upon Buddhism because they had never read the sacred books of that religion, doubtless thought his logic was convincing. But there are a good many of us who never took a fatal dose of arsenic, who nevertheless believe we are qualified to pronounce against arsenic in full doses. One does not have to suffer with cholera in order to learn that it is safe to get out of the way of any epidemic. There is a kind of knowledge that comes from observed results, from legitimate and necessary effects, and that knowledge is considered sufficient to act upon."—*Messiah's Herald.*

### CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM COMPARED.

In a recent number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. William Davis draws the following comparison between the two religions:

"If we make a comparison of Buddhism with Christianity, however great a similarity may appear in some of the elements of its teaching, its distinct inferiority in scope, purpose and adaptability will become apparent. The religion of the Buddha could never be brought to combine with the advancement and progressive amelioration of society. It works by abandonment, leaving the world every way as it finds it. It lacks the helpful and actively loving spirit of Christianity; that noble altruism which gains by bestowing, and counts its wealth from the benefit and welfare of others, and not from an egoistical consideration of its own advantage. It is a high testimony to the superiority of Christianity that even in its lowest and least em-

phatic form it stimulates noble enterprise, and fosters the forward movements of social amendment and elevation, and even contributes, in a subsidiary manner, to the development of the arts and sciences. Its spirit is based upon the universal law of evolution, and, rightly understood, never stands still either in its spiritual or natural manifestations. This cannot certainly be said of Buddhism, which does not hold any close spiritual connection with universal religious growth, which is so marked a characteristic of the profounder and larger teaching of the Vedanta."

### IN GOD'S ATMOSPHERE.

There is an earthly and also a heavenly atmosphere. No true life abounds in the earthly atmosphere; the highest, purest, sweetest and strongest life thrives and throbs in the heavenly. But we do not need to go to heaven to find and enjoy the heavenly atmosphere. It has been brought down to us by the soul of Christ and the breath of the Holy Spirit. God's atmosphere is created wherever his presence finds abiding-place, and wherever a Christian soul will hold communion with him. True, God is everywhere, in the sense that he sees all things, and that all things are upheld by his power; but there are certain places where he is especially present, where he has promised to meet his loving and loved people. It is in the prayer-room, in the consecrated closet, in the hallowed sanctuary, and even in the solitary by-places, where the devout heart yearns to pour out its ardent adorations into the ear of a listening Father. There is a peculiar atmosphere in such places. It is the atmosphere of God. Doctor Arnold, of Rugby, said, "We too much live, as it were, out of God's atmosphere." Indeed we do! And it often betrays itself in our speech, our lack of spirituality, and our leanness of life. Let us get into it, and keep there.—*Zion's Herald.*

### BE COURTEOUS.

Be courteous and kind to all—to the poor as well as the rich; to the humble as well as to the elevated; to the young and to the old. There is nothing lost by pleasant words. Some who are clothed with a little authority will show their bad natures at times, to the unhappiness and perhaps disgust of their subordinates. It does not indicate good breeding, or a friendly, Christian spirit, to be rough or indifferent to a modest request, however humble the inquirer may be. Some persons will go a long distance with an inquirer, who is a stranger in the neighborhood, and thus perform an act benevolent and Christian. Others, rather snappishly, may reply to the seeker, "Don't know!" and hurriedly pass on. Let us all endeavor to cultivate a spirit of kindness and sympathy, in imitation of the precepts of our Savior, and we shall make mankind happier, and exert a more healthy, Christian influence all around us.

### "O GOD, I BELONG TO THEE!"

Wendell Phillips is an example of what a rich young man may become who resists the temptations of early dissipation.

He developed a great moral character, and must ever remain one of the noblest figures in the history of New England.

An interesting illustration is related of his early boyhood:

One day, after hearing Lyman Beecher preach, he repaired to his room, threw himself on the floor, and cried:

"O God, I belong to thee! Take what is thine own. I ask this, that whenever a thing be wrong, it may have no power of temptation over me, and whenever a thing be right, it may take no courage to do it."

"And," observed Mr. Phillips in later years, "I have never found anything that impressed me as being wrong exerting any temptation over me, nor has it required any courage on my part to do whatever I believed to be right."

### THE LARGEST CITIES OF ANTIQUITY.

The greatest cities of ancient times were Babylon and Rome. The former is said to have an area of 100 to 200 square miles; its houses were three or four stories high; but palaces and gardens occupied much of the vast area, so that the population was not what these figures would seem to indicate. In fact, it is said by one historian that nine tenths of this area was taken up by gardens and orchards. The total population of the city under Nebuchadnezzar and his son, Evil-Merodach, is estimated at upward of 2,000,000. Rome reached its greatest size during the fourth century of our era, and its population was then about 2,600,000.



What becomes of pain when successfully treated? We say, it vanishes like smoke. But sometimes smoke only vanishes in appearance. It is really scattered, and continues to exist elsewhere, although perhaps in different form. When thoroughly treated, however, it vanishes entirely, never to trouble anybody again. Just so is it with pain. Halfway treatment may relieve by changing its location and character. Thorough treatment does away with it altogether. If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest or limbs, use an

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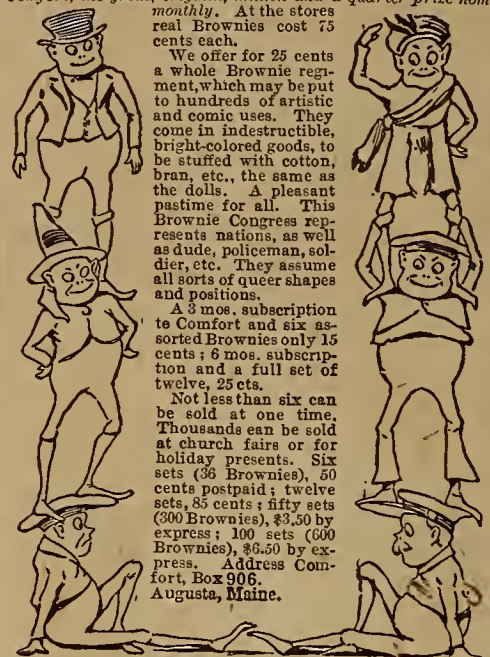
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## REAL BROWNIES

The latest and greatest Brownie fad is a whole regiment of real, big, "sure-enough" Brownies, each 7 inches tall, and costing only about two cents. These funny little fellows give real life to the popular craze. Such a wonderful production was never before known. New perfecting machinery, and special arrangements with the inventor, enables us to offer these cute little creatures almost free with new trial subscriptions to *Comfort, the great, original, million and a quarter prize home monthly.* At the stores real Brownies cost 75 cents each.



We offer for 25 cents a whole Brownie regiment, which may be put to hundreds of artistic and comic uses. They come in indestructible, bright-colored goods, to be stuffed with cotton, bran, etc., the same as the dolls. A pleasant pastime for all. This Brownie Congress represents nations, as well as dude, policeman, soldier, etc. They assume all sorts of queer shapes and positions.

A 3 mos. subscription to *Comfort* and six assorted Brownies only 15 cents; 6 mos. subscription and a full set of twelve, 25 cents.

Not less than six can be sold at one time. Thousands can be sold at church fairs or for holiday presents. Six sets (36 Brownies), 60 cents postpaid; twelve sets, 85 cents; fifty sets (300 Brownies), \$3.50 by express; 100 sets (600 Brownies), \$6.50 by express. Address: *Comfort, Box 906, Augusta, Maine.*

This is the LIGHT that WON'T GO OUT.

It's the LIGHT that Sells on Sight.

## Dollars for Pennies.

"THE LIGHT THAT WON'T GO OUT."

Every family in America is ready to buy "The Light that sells on sight"—the wonderful new invention called CARBON WICK.

It burns a whole year without trimming. It kills a candle, discounts kerosene, beats gas, and almost equals electricity of sunlight.

It saves 20 per cent. of oil. It's clear, white, and brilliant. It's the light that won't go out. It's the light in the window for thee.

The Carbon Wick is something new. All need it, all buy it, all bless it. To show it means to sell it, and it yields from 100 per cent. to 300 per cent. profit to agents.

The same kind of carbon that gives the electric light its brilliancy is woven into the Carbon Wick by a patented process. We hold affidavits showing that a Carbon Wick burned 1040 hours, giving the last hour the same perfect, brilliant light it gave the first.

A single lamp manufacturer in New England, who bought over 35,000, writes: "The Carbon wicks all adhere. It sells our lamps, and turns night into day." Every home, store, hotel, saloon, hall, church, or car company will buy the Carbon Wick on sight.

We have made arrangements with the manufacturers to introduce this wonderful discovery, and we offer for 60 days the following wholesale terms to agents.

Medium, or A wick, 5-8 inch wide—the size for house lamps—by mail, sample, 5 cents; per dozen, sample, \$2.50. Small, or B wicks, for hand lamps, lanterns, etc., 3-8 inch wide, sample, 5 cents; per dozen, sample, \$2.50. Large, or C wicks, for table, hall, store, or bracket lamps, 1 inch wide, sample, 5 cents; per dozen, sample, \$2.50. D wick, 1 1/2 inch wide, for incandescents, hall, bracket, or store lamps, sample, 8 cents; 33 cents dozen; \$3.50 gross. Argand wicks for parlor lamps, sample wick, 8 cents; per dozen, 33 cents; per gross, \$3.50. On all orders amounting to \$10.00, accompanied by the cash, 15 per cent. off. Send for a sample dozen, giving width desired, and see how they go. We can supply you with any style CARBON WICK in any quantity, from a single wick to a thousand dozen. Write us about them. Address, MORSE & CO., Box 972, Augusta, Maine.

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6 "Solid Silverette" Tea Spoons, \$1.00 OR THE ENTIRE

6 "Solid Silverette" Table Spoons, 2.00 CASE OF 24 Pieces

6 "Solid Silverette" Forks, 2.00 FOR

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SPECIAL We will send any one of the sets separately at price named and if you then desire the balance of case, remit us the \$4.00, less amount previously sent, and we will forward case at once.

COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine the case. Cut this out and send to us and we will send the case C. O. D. subject to examination. If found perfectly satisfactory pay the agent \$4.00 and express charges, otherwise PAY NOTHING. We refer you by permission to the United States Express Co., and thousands of purchasers of our goods.

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## A HEALTHY MAN

In the accompanying illustration is seen the picture of a healthy man.—Every facial feature indicates a sound physical condition. Dissipation holds no place here. With sparkling eyes, ruddy complexion and rotund cheeks, this man betrays no evidence of ever being wheeled and charmed by unholy pleasures. Many a "wild out" has he sown, however, but his present healthy condition was restored through the aid of a remarkable and most effective prescription which I send absolutely free of charge. There is no humbug or advertising catch about this. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you may do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me, as this remedy restored me to the condition shown in illustration after everything else had failed. Correspondence strictly confidential, and all letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Enclose stamp if convenient. Address

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## Queries.

### READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**Cabbage Rotting.**—C. M. S., Hutchinson, Kansas, writes: "What is the cause of rot in cabbage? The land is a sandy muck, underlaid with gravel, about three feet from water, and has been cropped four years with general garden crops. The late cabbage-plant has never had cabbage on before. The rot starts in the edge of the leaves and gradually extends through the head. Variety, Sure-head."

**REPLY BY JOSEPH.**—I am unable to suggest a reason or remedy. Possibly some reader may be in a situation to offer information and advice.

**Growing Cabbage-plants.**—J. R. D., Olympia, Wash., writes: "Please tell me how to raise cabbage in cold-frame in this climate, where it never freezes deeper than two or three inches."

**REPLY BY JOSEPH.**—I suppose you mean how to raise cabbage-plants for setting in open ground. Simply sow seed in cold-frame in rows, five or six weeks before you want to set the plants, and then prick out in another cold-frame, say 600 to 800 plants to the ordinary 6 feet by 3 feet hotbed sash, and give proper attention until the plants are wanted for setting in open ground. Small and imperfect heads, at the beginning of winter, might be pulled with roots and some soil adhering to them, and placed close together in frames covered with shutters or mats. They will probably make nice heads during the winter.

**Filberts from Seed.**—W. S., Tomales, Cal., asks whether filberts come true from seed, or whether hudding or grafting is necessary. None of our nuts can be relied on to come true from seed. If propagation from seed is resorted to, the seedlings must be grafted or budded; but this method is usually adopted only when growing tall standards or scarce varieties. Prof. Bailey, in the *Nursery Book*, says: The seed of all cob-nuts (hazels) should be sown as soon as gathered, or stored in sand till the following spring. All superior varieties should be increased by suckers or layers. Stools kept for layering must be allowed to make more growth than those used for suckers. Free growth must be encouraged for a year or more, and any suitable time in winter the shoots should be bent to the ground, pegged firmly, and covered to the depth of three inches with earth. They will be well rooted by the following autumn, and may then be removed and planted out permanently.

**Castor-bean Culture.**—T. L. H., New Market, Tenn. The castor-bean plant wants a warm, rich soil, and with good culture will yield, south of the fortieth parallel, fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, but the average is not over ten bushels. The soil should be put in thorough condition, and the beans planted at the same time and in the same manner as corn, except that they should be planted in hills about five feet apart each way, three or four beans to the hill, and every seventh row should be planted with navy beans or potatoes, to permit the passage of a wagon in harvesting. The culture consists in thinning the plants to one in each hill, when about six inches high, and in keeping the ground loose and clean. The harvesting should begin when the pods begin to crack, which will be some time in August. A wagon is driven along the open rows, the ripe pods gathered and thrown into it and carried to the drying-yards, which should be made like an old-fashioned threshing-floor, and preferably upon the southern slope of a dry knoll. The heat of the sun does the threshing by causing the pods to pop open. Rain should be avoided if possible. After being threshed, the beans are cleaned by a fanning-mill, and spread upon a barn floor for further drying. Where sufficient quantity is raised, it is better to have drying-houses for both pods and beans. St. Louis is the castor-bean market. You can get seed of the St. Louis Plant Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers, Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. Detmers, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**NOTE.**—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

### TREATMENT OF SPAVIN AND RINGBONE.

Spavin and ringbone are kindred diseases. The morbid process in both is the same. The only essential difference is in the seat of the disease. In spavin it is in the hock-joint and in ringbone in one of the joints between the phalanges, but more frequently in that between the first and second phalanges, the so-called coronet-joint. Since the hock-joint is composed of several bones, which form four distinct joints, and as the two lower joints of the hock are only semi-movable joints, which, it seems, are of importance only in so far as they increase the elasticity of the leg and are not needed for locomotion, it makes considerable difference which and how many bones of the hock-joint are affected.

The morbid changes caused by spavin and ringbone appear first either in the cartilage-coated articular surface or in the periosteum-covered external surface of the affected bones, or in both. It is only the morbid changes in the cartilage-coated articular surfaces that cause lameness, while the disease in the external surface covered with the periosteum produces an elevation, swelling or exostosis. Hence, it may happen that a horse affected with spavin or ringbone shows lameness, but no enlargement, and vice versa. Still, where lameness without exostosis forma-

tion exists, the latter, as a rule, will sooner or later make its appearance.

The morbid changes, however, no matter where they may have their seat, are of such a nature that a restoration to health is impossible. In other words, the diseased bone cannot be restored to a healthy condition. Therefore, since lameness exists only where the articular surfaces are diseased, and as it appears to be the result of the friction or the grinding of the diseased and roughened articular surfaces upon each other, the treatment of spavin and ringbone, and consequently the cure of the lameness, must consist in making any more friction and grinding, caused by the shifting of the articular surfaces, impossible. This can be done only by producing ankylosis between the affected articular surfaces; that is, by effacing or stiffening the joint formed by the diseased bones, by causing them to unite, or grow together, and to form one solid and immovable mass. It stands to reason that this can be done only in a joint that is not needed for locomotion, and therefore can be spared.

Hence, spavin in one of the two upper joints of the four which compose the hock-joint, or spavin in which the astragalus or the lower end of the tibia is affected is incurable, because the two upper joints cannot be spared for locomotion. As to the ringbone, it, for the same reason, admits a cure of the lameness only if the seat of the morbid process is limited to the coronet-joint, because the joint above (the pastern-joint) and the one below (the hoof-joint) cannot be spared for locomotion; and besides that, it would be difficult to cause them to ankylose. But the cases in which a cure (of the lameness) is possible are still more limited. If, for instance, the affected joint is naturally very weak, or if weight and concussion are unequally distributed, for instance, concentrated upon one point like in a bow-legged horse, the ankylosis, even if effected, will hardly ever be strong enough to make the ankylosed bones sufficiently firm to stand the pressure and concussion. In most such cases, however, no ankylosis will be effected, because the articular surfaces of the bones of a naturally very weak hock-joint are too small or too narrow, and therefore too much shifting takes place to permit a union to be formed. The same is the case if the animal, while under treatment, is restless and constantly moving or stamping, either on account of a restless or nervous temperament or external irritation, caused, for instance, by flies or any other tormentors. This is the reason why a treatment of spavin or ringbone in the fly season is usually in vain. If we desire to glue together two pieces of wood, and we constantly shift the surfaces which are in contact, the glue never will take hold, and a firm union will not be effected.

From all this follows: First, that animals treated for spavin or ringbone must have perfect rest and be kept quiet (must not be moved at all) until a firm ankylosis has been effected. Second, that it is of no use to subject an animal to the treatment if the morbid process is in a joint that cannot be spared; if the affected joint is very weak or defective in its make-up; if the animal is of a restless or excitable disposition and cannot be kept quiet, or if the owner is not willing to give the animal perfect rest, and keep the same quiet in the stall, and carry food and water to it until ankylosis has been produced.

Ankylosis is best effected by producing in the joint a moderate degree of inflammation, just enough to throw out sufficient exudates to agglutinate the diseased articular surfaces, and by maintaining this inflammation for a sufficient length of time (on an average about eight weeks) to effect a firm union. As already stated, this, of course, is possible only if the horse has perfect rest. How this inflammation is produced is immaterial. It may be done by firing with a red-hot iron (the best method, in my opinion, is with a heavy, pear-shaped iron pointed at the end, and in dots), or by means of sharp ointments. A heavy iron retains the heat much longer than a light one, and does not need to be so often reheated. If firing is chosen, the points or dots should be burned deep enough to penetrate the skin and be about an inch apart. The vein on the anterior, inside of the hock-joint, of course, must not be interfered with.

Firing, which, if well done, needs to be done but once, has only one disadvantage: It leaves scars. Still, if done in dots and judiciously, the same are not conspicuous and not near as bad as where lines are fired with a knife-shaped iron. If a sharp ointment is preferred, the most suitable one, perhaps, because it leaves no blemishes, is one composed of biniodide of mercury and hog's lard, one part of the former to eight or ten parts of the latter. It must be rubbed in about once every four days for eight weeks. If the scabs produced become too thick to bring the ointment in contact with the skin, the same may be loosened by an application of clean lard, and then twenty-four hours later they can be scratched off.

At the end of the treatment the horse should yet have rest until all traces of inflammation have disappeared. After that the same may be taken out and tried in a walk, say about a hundred yards. If not lame, the horse should be returned to his stall until the next day, when the walking exercise may be extended to two hundred yards. On the third day a slow trot may be tried, but only for a short distance, and so the exercise may be gradually increased; but the animal should not be put to work in less than eight or ten days, or until he has again learned to use his legs.

**Unsteadiness in the Pastern-joints.**—E. S., Rock City, N. Y. What you complain of—namely, unsteadiness or knuckling over in the pastern-joints—may be caused by relaxation of the ligaments and extensor tendons, or by a contraction of the flexor tendons, and is usually produced by overwork or straining,

or by an unequal distribution of the weight of the animal upon the hoofs caused by an abnormal formation of the latter, or by unsuitable shoeing. As your mare has been that way for four or five months, it will be best to have her examined by a veterinarian, and to follow his advice.

**Splints.**—A. L., Mortague, Mich. If the splints do not cause any lameness, you may leave them alone, because they will gradually decrease in size, especially if you compel your horse by proper shoeing to throw more weight upon the outside of the knee-joint. If you desire to do more, rub in, but most thoroughly, once a day on each splint a little bit of gray mercurial ointment—say as much as the size of a pea or bean.

**Lice on Hogs.**—M. C. Y., Weston, Iowa. Wash your hogs once every six days (in all three times) with a five-per-cent solution of erolin (Pearson's) in water. Apply the wash by means of a good, stiff brush, and keep your hogs in a clean place, or clean out the premises after each wash. Instead of the erolin solution, you may use, if you prefer, a good tobacco decoction, provided your hogs have not too many sores.

**Cow Losing Milk.**—E. B., Franklin, Ohio, writes: "I have a cow that loses half her milk from one milking to another. The milk continually drops from her teats. Is there any remedy for this?"

**ANSWER.**—If the pressure of the milk, accumulating in the milk cisterns between milking-times, becomes too great and overcomes the contraction at the opening of the teats, you will have to milk oftener.

**Has No Appetite.**—D. E. R., High Springs, Fla. You ask too much. I have no means of knowing what causes may have destroyed the appetite of your calf. Loss of appetite is a symptom common to all digestive and to a good many other disorders of cattle. If your calf has a edematous swelling under the jaws, it would indicate that the same suffers from dropsy in the subcutaneous connective tissues, and probably also in the chest and abdominal cavity, and very likely will die.

**Lame for Three Months.**—H. C., Armour, S. D., writes: "I have a seven-year-old horse that has been lame on his left front foot for three months. He is stiff in all four legs. He has not been used on the road, but for work on the farm. What can I do for him?"

**ANSWER.**—The simple statement that your horse has been lame for three months, and that the same seems to be stiff in all four legs, does not enable me to make a diagnosis. First find out the seat of the lameness, and give an intelligent description.

**Tender Skin.**—D. R. M., Holly Springs, Miss., writes: "I recently purchased a mule from a neighbor, and have since found that the collar always rubs its shoulder sore. It rapidly heals, but I don't like any such affairs. My neighbor says he never found a collar that wouldn't hurt. Can you suggest some means to help it? Couldn't something be used as an application to toughen the skin at that part?"

**ANSWER.**—You may wash the skin that is too tender, once a day, with a decoction of oak bark, and see to it that the collar fits, does not cause any undue pressure upon the tender parts of the skin, and is kept perfectly clean and smooth. If this does not remedy the evil, work that mule in a breast-collar.

**Lost a Hoof.**—M. B. H., Springfield, Neb., writes: "I have a fine mare that got fastened in a barbed-wire fence and hung there for about twelve hours. One hoof came off in two or three days, and the leg is badly swollen now. What I wish to know, is there any remedy that will grow her hoof, and if so, what is the medicine best to use? The wire did not touch her hoof. It was wrapped once around her leg, just above her fetlock. Her foot has four holes in it which discharge very offensive matter."

**ANSWER.**—A new hoof can be produced in about a year, but not by medicines. The injured parts must from the beginning be very carefully protected by bandaging, leather shoe, etc., and be kept clean. Your mare, however, I am afraid, if yet alive, is past recovery, and even if not, I cannot help her from a distance, because such a case as you describe requires the most careful professional attention from the very first.

**Possibly Cerebrus Cerebralis.**—S. A. W., Oakdale, Ill., writes: "What shall I do for a six-months-old calf? It takes spells of turning around until it falls down. Then it acts like it was dying. In a few minutes it will, to all appearances, be all right. It has gone stone blind. It is in good condition and has a good appetite. Is it fit for beef?"

**ANSWER.**—Your calf suffers from a severe affection of the brain, possibly caused by a cystworm, *Cenurus cerebralis*, in the substance of the brain. Convert the calf into veal. Make a careful examination of the brain, and look out for one or more cystworms; but if you find any, see to it that no dog gets hold of it or them, but promptly destroy the same. If a dog consumes such a cystworm, it will develop into a tapeworm. The proglottides of the tapeworm, full of eggs, will pass off with the excrements of the dog, and the eggs adhering to grass, or having been washed by rain into pools of water, will infect sheep and young cattle that eat the grass or drink the water, with cystworms. Still, there are also other brain diseases productive of similar symptoms.

**Periodical Ophthalmia.**—M. L. K., Eutaw, Ala., writes: "I have a six-year-old mare that got hurt an inch above the eye about two months ago. The eye turned a milky color, and I bathed it in cold water, and it got its natural color in four or five days. About three weeks afterward it turned white again, and cleared up after bathing in cold water. The same thing came back again in about three weeks. The eye is still milky, runs water, and she keeps the lid over it most of the time. She can see out of it. She has never been hard used, and only been used once or twice since she was first hurt. Will she lose the eye, or is there anything I can do for her to save it?"

**ANSWER.**—Your mare, it seems, suffers from periodical ophthalmia, and will lose her eyesight. If you are not mistaken in regard to the hurt an inch above the eye, I doubt very much whether the hurt had anything to do with the eye disease. You may somewhat save the appearance of the eye by using an eye-water—say once a day—composed of atropin, two grains, and distilled water, one ounce, but you will not succeed in saving the eyesight. The eye-water is best applied by means of a so-called dropper; that is, small, glass pipette capped with a rubber bulb.

**So-called Thumps.**—W. B., Amite City, La., writes: "I have a twelve-year-old mare, that was taken with something like thumps. I have been training her for trotting. She is very excitable and high-spirited when in harness. I have fed her moderately. When she gets on the track she gets something like thumps. Otherwise she appears to be all right, has a good appetite, and goes free as ever. She thumps more from the left side than the right; that is, I can see it plainer on her left side. The thumping lasts about twelve hours. I have quit using her since she

has been that way. She has this thumping only when she gets excited. I can ride her gently and she seems all right. What caused this thumping? Is there any remedy for it?"

**ANSWER.**—The real cause of so-called thumps is not known. If it is found that excitement brings on an attack, it must be avoided. It is not often thought that one and the same animal suffers from repeated attacks. Yours must be an exception. Usually, the attacks last from one to three days, and disappear when the animal has rest and is kept on a light diet. In most, if not in all the cases I ever observed the attack made its appearance after some exercise. Sometimes the thumping, always synchronous with the beating of the heart, is not only visible, but also audible at a distance of several feet, and can always most plainly be felt and seen on the posterior half of the body, particularly in the flanks. It has been recommended to give a mild physic when an attack is on, and at the same time to keep the animal quiet.

### A NEW EMPIRE IN THE NORTHWEST.

By the recent extension of the "Burlington Route" running from Sheridan, Wyoming, to Billings, Montana, there has been opened to settlement a very rich section of Uncle Sam's domain, which only needs the benefits which irrigation affords to become the garden spot of the Northwest.

Along the valleys of the Clear Creek, in northern Wyoming, just east of Sheridan, formerly given over to prairie dogs and grazing herds, our special representative saw abundant evidence of the transforming power of water in the green fields of wheat, oats, corn and alfalfa, which stretch from hill to hill.

"Perhaps the people who are interested in irrigation," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "are inclined to overestimate the yield of farm lands under irrigation. But even if you take their statements and cut them in half it still leaves yields which insure good profits to the owner."

Wheat which took the first premium at the World's Fair was raised by A. A. Lambiger, ten miles south of Sheridan. This wheat was given a prize of \$500, offered for the best wheat grown in the state, and when it was put in competition with the wheat of the world in Chicago last year, the judges selected it as the best wheat exhibited. Australian wheat getting second prize. On a test for gluten and other properties going to make good bread, the Sheridan wheat was finally awarded the prize. An agricultural paper offered a prize of \$500, in 1890, for the largest and finest yield of potatoes in the United States. A farmer on Piney Creek, between Sheridan and Buffalo, received the prize on a yield of 974 bushels to the acre, which gave him a net profit of \$714 in addition to the prize money. There have been raised 131 bushels of oats on a single acre, and on an extensive farm in the northern part of the country, an average of 85 bushels of oats, and 60 bushels of wheat was raised. In the matter of vegetables, the stories told of yields from irrigated lands are so big that the person hearing them is at first more inclined to believe in the story-telling abilities of those interested than in the original statements. There are so many sworn statements, however, that the scoffer is forced to believe. During the present year, when droughts in other states have made farm crops an almost total failure, the farmers on irrigated lands have made enormous profits.

"I remember," says Edward Dicey, "many years ago, when traveling in the western states of America, that as we crossed the broad prairies of Illinois, in the train, there was an old Irishwoman seated in the corner of the car I occupied. Somebody in the car made a disparaging remark about the monotony of the endless plains over which we were passing. The old woman seemed to take the comment as an insult to the country, and, pointing to the homesteads rising out of the prairie, remarked rather to herself than to anybody else: 'Sure, and it is a blessed country; I think God made it for the poor.'"

If Mr. Dicey would make a trip over the "Burlington's new extension" in Wyoming and Montana—the only route to this new empire in the Northwest—he would hear a perfect symphony of voices echoing the old Irishwoman's remarks, "Sure, and it is a blessed country," up here in northern Wyoming and Montana.

For additional particulars concerning this new paradise for the thrifty, wide-awake farmer, address, D. O. Ives, G. P. A., Burlington Route, St. Louis, Mo.



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## Our Miscellany.

IN Norway women have school suffrage.

IN Paris one person in eighteen lives on charity.

THE wealth of the United States is estimated at \$60,450,000,000.

ONE of the leading articles of export from the Philippine is hemp.

MOST of the Asiatic countries have been ruined by the system of farming the taxes.

THE Portuguese say that no mau can be a good husband who does not eat a good breakfast.

DURING the revolutionary war there were rarely more than 30,000 men in the field at one time.

EXPERIMENTS are being made with compressed hay soaked in a drying oil for paving-blocks.

IN proportion to the population, there are more theaters in Italy than in any other country.

A BIBLICAL student has figured out that Solomon's temple was only 107 feet long, 36 feet wide and 54 feet high.

LUNAR halos are sometimes large and sometimes small, because they are formed at different heights in the air.

A BURNING gas-jet is unhealthy in a bed-chamber, as one gas-light gives out as much carbonic gas as two sleepers.

KANSAS CITY, KAN., is separated from Kansas City, Mo., by the state line, which runs through the middle of a street.

BODIES of moths are covered with a thick down because the insects require protection from the dampness of the night.

SILVER tarishes when exposed to the light because of the actinic or chemical property possessed by the rays of the sun.

THE "Traveler's Hymn" was written by Addison in 1812, while on shipboard, near the shores of Italy, in a terrible storm.

THE eyehall is white because the blood-vessels that feed its substance are so small that they do not admit the red corpuscles.

FIFTY years ago Bedford Springs, up in the Pennsylvania mountains, was the most famous American inland summer resort.

SWALLOWS fly low before a rain because the insects they pursue are then nearer the ground to escape the moisture of the upper air.

RAPID TRAVELERS.—It is asserted that the actual momentum of some of the tiniest meteors is equivalent to that of a cannon-ball.

SPONTANEOUS combustion occurs in many substances because during fermentation heat is evolved and inflammable gases are engendered.

WITHIN the last ten years Great Britain has decreased the ratio of import duties, while the rest of the world has increased it nearly one fourth.

THE Egyptian government pays interest on \$60,000,000 Nile Canal debt and \$30,000,000 Suez Canal bonds, squeezing the money out of the farmers.

THE most remarkable formations of frost known to the meteorologists are found on Mount Washington, where the crystals are often a foot long.

CHARLES McILVAINE, the American expert on fungi, claims to have eaten full meals of over 400 species of toadstools without ever having been poisoned.

A NEW YORK syndicate has been formed for the purpose of buying an island off the coast of Maine, stocking it with black foxes, and engaging in the fur trade.

QUEEN VIC'S DOMAIN.—The queen is the most powerful widow on the globe. She rules 11,475,057 square miles of the earth's territory and 378,725,867 of its population.

OLD TOMBS.—The most ancient tombs in the world, so far as known, are those of the Theban kings of Egypt. They are believed to be more than four thousand years old.

AT different times the pope has been known as His Paternity, Beatitude, Grandeur, Apostolic Majesty, Vicar, St. Peter, Vicar of Jesus Christ and Servant of the Servants of God.

THE PERSONAL DISCOMFORT, and the worry of a Constant Cough, and the Soreness of Lungs and Throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe medicine for Pulmonary disorders and Throat affections.

UNCLE SAM'S SILVER.—A treasury expert declares that there is enough of silver now held by the government to make a column one foot square and six and one fourth miles high.

HEROD'S BUST.—A bust of Herod the Great, believed to be authentic, was recently discovered at Jerusalem. It has been bought by the Russian government for the Hermitage Museum at St. Petersburg.

### WONDERFUL CURES OF CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION BY A NEW DISCOVERY.

Wonderful cures of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, are made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. If you are a sufferer you should write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you this new treatment free for trial. State age and all particulars of your disease.

### POISONOUS SPIDERS.

In the sea there are plenty of spiders. They are found crawling upon seaweeds along the shore. Their bodies are very small, and their legs long and thread-like. There is a species of arachnid that lives under the water in fresh ponds. It makes its home in an empty shell of a water-snail, closing with a web of varnished silk to keep out the water. Other aquatic spiders spread silken filaments under water to entrap insects. In New Zealand there is a black spider with a red spot on its stomach, which is supposed to have a bite fatal to human beings. The same animal has a similar reputation elsewhere, though undeservedly. It is found in this country.

All spiders are venomous, but none of them are deadly. The spider of ill repute, above mentioned, is afflicted with constitutional hydrophobia. It will go into a fit if touched with water, though other species will drink eagerly if a drop of that fluid is offered on a straw. A severe spider bite produces symptoms like those of lock-jaw. In the tropics live great hairy spiders. Some of them weigh half a pound, with a spread of legs wide enough to cover a tea-plate. Most of them spin no webs, but dig a hole in the ground, line it with silk and fit it with a trap-door so artfully made as to hinge, level edge and spring that it is almost impossible to find the opening. In some cases they actually plant seeds on the dainty portal for the purpose of concealing it with growing plants.

The mission of spiders in the world is doubtless to keep down the flies, which would otherwise swarm over the earth. Only the females spin webs; the males are about one twentieth the size of the females, the sole purpose of their existence being that of reproduction.

Spiders are very fond of the music of stringed instruments, because to their ears it resembles the buzzing of captive flies. Their greatest enemies are wasps, which paralyze them by stinging them. Then the wasp plants the spider in a hole, lays an egg beside her and covers her up. The young wasp grub, on being hatched, feeds on the body of the spider. On a warm autumn day the air is sometimes full of spiders' webs. Certain species of arachnids attach threads to the ground and permit the breeze to blow them away. Thus they remain for days suspended high in the air and miles away from their anchorage. The arrival of a moist spell of weather sometimes produces a rain of spiders' webs, causing great astonishment. Spiders are feeble creatures, their poison affording little protection against the attacks of insect foes. Like human beings, they have unprotected bodies and no natural weapons worth mentioning. Their survival in creation is due to the exercise of superior intelligence.—*Boston Transcript.*

### THE HASTY WORD.

To think before you speak is so wise an axiom that one would hardly think it needful to emphasize it by repetition. And yet in how many cases the hasty temper flashes out in the hasty word, and the latter does its work with the precision and pain of the swift stiletto. Singularly enough the hasty word oftenest wounds those who love one another dearly, and the very closeness of their intimacy affords them opportunity for the sudden thrust.

We know the weak points in the armor of our kinsman and our friend; we are aware of his caprices, and originally are tender and compassionate even of his vanities and whims; but there dawns a day when it is written in the book of fate that we shall be as cruel as we are loving. We are cold, or tired, or hungry. We are anxious over unpaid bills, or our expected letters have not arrived, or one of the children is ailing, and we dread the outcome of the malady. So politeness fails us, fortitude is vanquished, philosophy is in abeyance, and we say that which we repent in sackcloth and ashes.

But though the hasty word may be forgiven, it is not at once forgotten. It has flawed the crystal of our friendship; the place may be cemented, but there is a shadowy scar on the gleaming surface. Oh, if the word of haste had but been left unspoken; if the strong hand of patience had but held back the sword as if to strike!—*Harper's Bazar.*

### COST OF WAR AND EDUCATION.

There is no better proof, says the *Journal of Education*, of the essential barbarism of even the most civilized nations of the world than is afforded by a comparison of the money they expend for the maintenance of physical supremacy as against the expenditure for mental improvement. Though it be assumed that brain is better than brawn, there is no evidence that statesmen so regard it. In some tables recently compiled, the amount per capita expended by various governments for military and educational purposes is set down as follows:

	Military.	Education.
France.....	\$4 00	\$ 70
England.....	3 72	62
Holland.....	3 58	64
Saxony.....	2 38	38
Wurtemberg.....	2 38	38
Bavaria.....	2 38	40
Prussia.....	2 04	50
Russia.....	2 04	03
Denmark.....	1 76	94
Italy.....	1 52	36
Belgium.....	1 38	46
Austria.....	1 36	32
Switzerland.....	82	84
United States.....	30	1 35

### HEADQUARTERS

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS G. A. R.  
TOPEKA, KAN., November 1, 1894.  
MESSRS. MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK,  
Springfield, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Some days ago a copy of your edition of the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant" came into my hands, and I gave it very careful attention. I am very much pleased with the edition, and cannot see why any one should pay from \$7.00 to \$10.00 for another edition of Grant's Memoirs when they can be purchased from you for \$1.50. I consider your edition equally as good as any other edition published. Very truly,

CHARLES HATTON,  
A. A. General.

### THE PEANUT OF COMMERCE.

According to the United States consul at Marseilles, the ever-popular but humble peanut is an important article of food and commerce in France. "The best nuts," he says, "yield about fifty per cent of oil in weight at the first crushing, and from twelve to thirteen at the second. The oil is worth in Marseilles from nearly \$9 to over \$18 per quintal. This oil is largely devoted to the manufacture of white soap. It is also used as food, principally, however, on salads, and as one of the constituents of margarine." Another use of the oil is for illuminating purposes. It is reported to be a "very good" illuminating fluid. The crushed meal is used for stock feed. The shells alone have no market value. The nuts sell in the Marseilles market for about \$3 to \$6.37 for 225 pounds.

This is another industry which the South is neglecting, and which appears to be important enough to demand attention. France alone imported 300,000,000 pounds of "goobers" last year.

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# Selections.

## FASHIONS IN FISHES.

There are fashions in fishes just as there are in dogs, cats, horses and bounets. The "fish fad" is in imitation of the oriental custom of having valuable fishes as household pets, and they bring fancy prices. A trip to Mikado-land has been "all the go" of late years. Now, in Japan, families of moderate means have their jars of fine fishes. In the aquaria of the noble Japanese families are to be found species of odd and curious fishes that have been bred and cultivated for the past five hundred years. Thus, the paradise fish, like the German canary, is a product of cultivation, as there is no place where it is found in a wild state. It is a native of China. There the fish have been cultivated for hundreds of years. The stock is kept pure, and the Chinese raise specimens perfect in form, fin and color.

At his country seat, a well-known New York banker has a fine specimen of the Chinese paradise fish. There is, perhaps, not another specimen of this variety in the New World. The paradise fish is an ornamental fish, cultivated for the aquarium in China. What makes this fish remarkable is its colors, which surpass in brilliancy any fish bred for the purpose. In shape and size its body is not unlike that of the pumpkin-seed sunfish. Here are some of the colors and markings: The side of the body and the crescent-shaped caudal fin are deep crimson, the former having ten or a dozen blue stripes, while the fin has a blue border. The gills are blue, bordered with bright crimson. The head is gray, with dark spots. The remarkable feature of the paradise fish is under the surface of the body. This is continually changing color—at one time it is white, and at another time it is gray or black. The dorsal fins, which are unusually large, are striped, dotted with brown and bordered with blue. The ventral fins are dull colored. The pectorals are transparent and show no color. Altogether, the paradise fish is a wonderful product.

Another ornamental fish which is interesting is the Chinese comet goldfish. It attracts attention on account of its immense caudal fins, which spread out like sails when the comet fish is swimming. The scaleless goldfish is common in Germany. As the name would indicate, the peculiarity of this goldfish is that the body is entirely without scales. Here one sees the heart, the vertebral column and the divided air-bladder, by means of which the fish are able to rise or sink at will. The whole internal machinery of the fish is open for inspection.

To supply the demand for odd and curious fish, the dealers send for specimens in different parts of the world. They know that if they can obtain a "freak," they can secure a good price from their wealthy customers.

On this order is the pair of white axolotl from Mexico, which are to be seen in the aquarium of a New York dealer. These Mexican "freaks" are batrachians with four feet and tails. The brown variety are not uncommon, but the white axolotl live in the dark, and if they are exposed for any length of time to the sunlight they change their color and become brown. The peculiar feature of the white axolotl is that the exterior gills are so transparent that the circulation of the blood corpuscles can readily be seen under a magnifying-glass.

## CONFEDERATE MONEY.

When the first issue of the Confederate money was scattered among the people, it commanded a slight premium. It then scaled down as follows: June, 1861, ninety cents; December 1, 1861, eighty cents; December 15, 1861, seventy-five cents; February 1, 1862, sixty cents; February 1, 1863, twenty cents; June, 1863, eight cents; January, 1864, two cents; November, 1864, four and one half cents; January, 1865, two and one half cents; April 1, 1865, one and one half cents. After that date it took from eight hundred to one thousand dollars in Confederate money to buy a one-dollar greenback.

## CIPHER CODES.

The secret codes used by the United States State Department are the most carefully guarded of all the nation's secrets. One of them is called the "sphinx," it is so guarded. The "sphinx" was devised by a New-Yorker now in the state department, and is susceptible to changes as the combination lock of a safe. Hundreds of messages have been sent by it, and it has never leaked.

## A MIRACLE IN TEXAS.

A Marvelous Cure Investigated by the Texas Christian Advocate—The Wonderful Experience of a Well-known Texan—Suffered Untold Agony—Given Up to Die—His Recovery Astonishes the Medical Profession.

(From the Texas Christian Advocate.)

A special representative of the Texas Christian Advocate was detailed to go to Longview and make a full investigation of the reported cure of Herbert E. Spaulding that has created so much talk throughout the state. Arriving at the depot there was no trouble in finding Mr. Spaulding, he being well known to everybody in that city. After introducing himself, the Christian Advocate representative said: "Mr. Spaulding, I learn that for years you were a great sufferer, in fact, a cripple, and that you were at last cured, and by a new discovery in medicine. If you have no objections, will you relate your experience?"

In reply Mr. Spaulding related the following: "About eight years ago, while running a locomotive I contracted sciatic rheumatism in my left side from my hip down. It came on slow but sure, and in a few months I lost control entirely of that member; it was just the same as if it was paralyzed. I was totally unable to move out of my room for a year and a half, six months of which time I was bed-ridden. I tried every remedy suggested, and had regular physicians in constant attendance on me. I was bundled up and sent to Hot Springs, where I spent three months under the treatment of the most eminent specialists, all of which did me no good, and I came back from the Springs in a worse condition than when I went. The physicians at Hot Springs told me that there was no earthly hope for me, which was the same edict of my doctors at Longview before and after I went to the Springs. I came home and laid flat on my back and suffered the most excruciating agonies, screaming in pain every time anybody walked across the room; the only ease I obtained was from the constant use of opiates. After three months of this kind of agony, during which time my entire left leg perished away to the very bone, my attention was called to a new remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by Mr. Allison, who is now train dispatcher at Texarkana, and who was relieved of locomotor ataxia of twenty years' duration. At his urgent and repeated solicitation I consented to give them a trial; after taking a few doses I began to improve. I continued taking the pills, and kept right on improving until I was finally cured. My leg is just the same size as the other one, and I am sure that Pink Pills not only cured me, but saved my life."

The reporter next visited the drug store of Dr. C. H. Stansbury, a regular physician, a graduate of one of the medical schools of Kentucky, and a man who enjoys the confidence of everybody in Longview. He said:

"I know that Mr. Spaulding had a terribly severe attack of sciatic rheumatism, of which I tried to cure him; used everything known to my profession in vain, and finally recommended him to go to Hot Springs. He came back from the Springs worse than when he went, and I thought it was only a matter of time until his heart would be affected and he would die. I also know that his cure is the direct result of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"That is rather an unusual statement for a regular physician to make, doctor."

"I know it is, but a fact is a fact, and there are hundreds of people right here in Longview who know that what I say is the truth. I also know Mr. Allison, and know that he was relieved of a genuine and severe case of locomotor ataxia of twenty years' standing. He is a talented old gentleman, and is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' PINK PILLS contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

## STARBOARD AND PORT.

The words "starboard" and "larboard," as used in the nautical vocabulary, are from the Italian words questa borda, meaning "this side," and quella borda, "that side." Abbreviated, these two phrases appear as sta borda and la borda, and by corruption of languages were soon rendered "starboard" and "larboard" by the English sailors. Years ago, an order of the admiralty discontinued the use of "larboard" and substituted "port."

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## Smiles.

## BOTH WAYS.

She rattles the typewriter all day long  
With a grace that is fair to see—  
While I dictate in a voice so strong  
That no one would guess, as my words out-  
throng,  
How the typewriter rattles me.

—Judge.

## THE REWARD OF CONSTANCY.

The constant drop of water  
Wears away the hardest stone;  
The constant gnaw of Towser  
Masticates the toughest bone.  
The constant cooling lover  
Carries off the blushing maid,  
And the constant advertiser  
Is the one who gets the trade.

—Electrical Review.

## MOTHER GOOSE REVISED.

There was a mau in our town,  
And wondrous wise was he;  
And with an ax and many whacks  
He once cut down a tree.

And when he saw the tree was down,  
With all his might and main  
He straightaway took another ax  
And cut it up again.

—Indianapolis Journal.

## THE HAMLET OF HOCUS PO.

On the thirty-second day of the thirteenth  
month of the eighth day of the week,  
On the twenty-fifth hour of the sixty-first min-  
ute, we'll find all things that we seek.  
They are in the limbo of Lollipop land—  
a cloud island resting in air,  
On the Nowhere side of the Mountain of Mist,  
in the Valley of Overthere.

On the Nowhere side of the Mountains of Mist,  
in the Valley of Overthere,  
On a solid vapor foundation of cloud are  
palaces where our dreams;  
And there is where our fairies will come true  
and the seeds of our hope will grow,  
On the thitherward side of the Hills of Hope,  
in the Hamlet of Hocus Po.

On the thitherward side of the Hills of Hope,  
in the Hamlet of Hocus Po,  
We shall see all the things that we want to see,  
and know all we care to know;  
For there the old men will never lament, the  
babies they never will squeak,  
In the Cross-road Corners of Chaosville, in the  
County of Hideandgooseek.

In the Cross-road Corners of Chaosville, in  
the County of Hideandgooseek,  
On the thirty-second day of the thirteenth  
month of the eighth day of the week,  
We shall do all the things that we please to do  
and accomplish whatever we try,  
On the sunset shore of Somewhere, by  
the beautiful Bay of Bimeby.

—S. W. Foss.

## ALL SHE WANTED.

ONE of the richest men living,  
whose immense wealth makes  
him a target for poor people, has  
recently been in Paris, and the  
way in which he repelled one of  
the applicants on his generosity  
is related like this:

On the opposite side of the hotel table sat a  
woman who had once been rich.

"Monsieur," she said, "you Englishmen are  
so chivalrous, so ready to assist those in dis-  
tress."

"Yes," said the man of wealth, hesitating.  
He had heard that before, and thought he  
knew what was coming next.

"Would you, with your usual generosity, do  
me a favor and a great kindness?"

"Yes, madam. That is, it depends some-  
what—"

"Think well, monsieur, before you promise,  
for it is a great kindness."

It was the same old plea that he had heard  
many times before from people who wanted a  
loan.

"I am afraid, madam, that I shall have to—  
But what is it you wish?"

"Only that you would be kind enough, mon-  
sieur, to pass me the mustard. You have  
everything on your side of the table."

## THAT TEN-WORD LIMIT.

This is the message the telegraph messenger  
handed to him:

Come down as soon as you can. I am dying.

KATE.

Eight hours later he arrived at the station  
hotel, to be met on the piazza by Kate herself.  
"Why, what did you mean by sending me  
such a message?" he asked.

"Oh," she gurgled, "I wanted to say that I  
was dying to see you, but my ten words ran  
out, and I had to stop."—Indianapolis Journal.

## HOPE LEFT.

Wife (reading)—"I see Senator Madison  
proposes the taking of the tariff out of pol-  
itics."

Husband—"Well, what if they do?"

Wife—"Why, there won't be any great pub-  
lic question before the public, then, will  
there?"

Husband—"Y-o-u bet there will!"

Wife—"What is it, dear?"

Husband—"Office!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## HALT!

A Maine soldier tells how he got a titbit  
while his regiment was marching along a hot  
and dusty road in southern Pennsylvania.  
Orders were very strict against foraging, but  
in spite of them a soldier suddenly sprang out  
of the ranks in pursuit of a fat gobbler stand-  
ing among the sumach-bushes on the road-  
side. The turkey started off in a hurry, with  
the man after him. Major Brown called out  
angrily:

"Halt! What do you mean? Halt!"

A fast hurried steps, and the soldier laid the  
turkey low with a blow from his rifle barrel.

"There, dum ye!" he exclaimed as he picked  
it up. "I reckon you'll understand that when  
the major says halt he means halt!"—Portland  
Express.

## WITH AN ADDENDUM.

A small New-Yorker had been having a day  
of unmitigated outrageousness, such as all  
children who do not die young are likely to  
have at times; and when he was ready for bed  
his mother said to him:

"When you say your prayers, Georgie, ask  
God to make you a better boy. You have been  
very naughty to-day."

The youngster then put up his petitions in  
the usual form, and then, before closing with  
"Amen," he added:

"And please, God, make me a good boy."  
He paused a second, and then, to the utter  
consternation of his mother, concluded with  
unabated gravity, "Nevertheless, not my will,  
O Lord, but thine be done!"—Providence  
Journal.

## WHERE HE MADE HIS MISTAKE.

Visitor—"Aren't you sorry you committed  
bigamy?"

Convict—"Well, yes; I ain't absolutely glee-  
ful about it."

Visitor—"If you were out to-morrow, would  
you adopt the same course?"

Convict—"No, indeed. Next time I'd get a  
better lawyer."

## CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Magistrate (to witness)—"I understand that  
you overheard the quarrel between this de-  
fendant and his wife?"

Witness—"Yis, sorr."

Magistrate—"Tell the court, if you can, what  
he seemed to be doing."

Witness—"He seemed to be doin' the  
listenin'."

## EASILY EXPLAINED.

Jones—"I wonder why poets wear their hair  
long?"

Brown—"Didn't you ever have your hair  
cut?"

Jones—"Yes, of course. What's that got to  
do with it?"

Brown—"Lots. Didn't you have to 'pay  
for it'?"

## FOR CALLERS.

Upholsterer—"Madam, this is a fine recep-  
tion-chair. Our latest design. Try it, please."

Mrs. Society—"Dear me, how uncomfortable  
it is! I couldn't sit in it for five minutes."

Upholsterer—"That's it exactly, madam.  
You see, it's intended for callers."

## NOT SUCH A LONG WORD.

Mrs. Cawker (writing a letter about a con-  
cert)—"Would you say that 'Miss Hysee ren-  
dered a solo'?"

Mr. Cawker (who had heard it)—"I think it  
would be more truthful to say that she  
rended it."

## SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT.

Mr. Oldbeast—"Now, please don't give me  
that old chestnut about being a sister."

Miss Vera Young—"You mistake me, sir; I  
was merely about to remark that I am willing  
to be a widow to you."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s  
Monthly.

## EXPLAINED.

"The difference between you and me," said  
the thief to the self-seeking politician, "is  
that you are always running after officers, but  
the officers are always running after me."

## THE IRISH VIEW OF IT.

"Can you conceive, Pat, of anything more  
horrible than being buried alive?"

"Oh, yis, sorr. Jest think how 'twad be if  
yez were horrun dead."

A demure-looking little man approached  
the haughty clerk in a grocer's shop and  
meekly asked if he had any coffee to sell.  
"We have ground coffee," said the young  
man.

"No other kind?"

"None. This is the best ground coffee on  
the market."

"But I don't want it," the little man braced  
up. "I got some sugar here the other day  
with sand in it, and I don't want coffee with  
ground in it. You must think I want the  
earth."

## Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old or middle-aged man, suf-  
fering from nervous debility, lack of vigor,  
or weakness from errors or excesses, will in-  
close stamp to me, I will send him the pre-  
scription of a genuine, certain cure, free of  
cost, no humbug, no deception. It is cheap,  
simple and perfectly safe and harmless. I  
will send you the correct prescription and  
you can buy the remedy of me or prepare  
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you how you can do so easily if you will  
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dressing circulars for us at home. No  
canvassing. Position permanent. Reply with stamp-  
ed envelope. MISS ESTHER ALLEN, South Bend, Ind.

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## Gleanings.

### AS YOU GO THROUGH LIFE.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life;  
And even if you should find them,  
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,  
And look for the virtue behind them;  
For the cloudiest night has a hint of light  
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;  
It is better by far to hunt for a star  
Than for spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away  
To the bosom of God's great ocean.  
Don't set your force 'gainst the river's course  
And think to alter its motion.  
Don't waste a curse on the universe—  
Remember it, lived before you.  
Don't butt at the storm with your puny  
form—  
But bend and let it go o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself  
To suit your whims to the letter.  
Some things must go wrong your whole life  
long,  
And the sooner you know it the better.  
It is folly to fight with the Infinite,  
And go under at last in the wrestle;  
The wise man shapes into God's good plan  
As the water shapes into a vessel.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### THE AGREEABLE GUEST.

If one is invited to a friend's house, the first thing in order is to decide whether or not she can go. If, on consideration and review of existing and anticipated engagements, it seems that the invitation can be accepted, it should on no account be lightly thrown over in favor of some later suggestion which offers a more tempting prospect. An invitation to a friend's house is always a compliment, and should be so esteemed. Whether it be for a single meal or for days, for an informal tea or a ceremonious dinner, the fact that one is asked shows that one is wanted. Some persons hold social engagements by a very tenuous thread, and apparently feel at liberty to modify or break them according to moods and caprices; but to do this is not good form, and is an indication of selfish disregard for the convenience of others. To make thoughtful arrangements toward

entertaining a guest, and then, at the last moment, to receive a telegram or a letter explaining that the guest is not coming, after all, is a common but very disappointing experience. Illness or calamity is, of course, a sufficient excuse for alteration of plans, but nothing less can be condoned in the woman who aspires to a reputation for good manners.

The invitation having been accepted, it is well to let the length of the contemplated visit be definitely prescribed. Both hostess and guests will proceed more intelligently, and, on the whole, more comfortably, if it be understood on both sides whether the visit be of a day's, or week's, or a fortnight's length.

In case of a protracted visit, where the guest fits into the family life, she needs, even more than in a briefer stay, to observe carefully all the conventionalities, often effacing herself, so to speak, and withdrawing from the household, that they may have their own opportunity for privacy. In the shortest visit a guest does well occasionally to stay awhile by herself, that the family may arrange their own occupations or carry on their talk without her intrusion.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### CATCH QUESTIONS.

If a goose weighs ten pounds and a half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose? Who has not been tempted to reply on the instant, fifteen pounds?—the correct answer being, of course, twenty pounds. Indeed, it is astonishing what a very simple query will sometimes catch a wise man napping. Even the following have been known to succeed:

How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth fifty yards long, one yard being cut off every day?

A snail climbing up a post twenty feet high ascends five feet every day and slips down four feet every night. How long will the snail take to reach the top of the post?

A wise man having a window one yard high and one yard wide, requiring more light, enlarged his window to twice its former size, yet the window was still only one yard high and one yard wide. How was this done?

This is a catch question in geometry, as the preceding were catch questions in arithmetic. The window was diamond-shaped at first, and was afterward made square.

As to the two former, perhaps it is scarcely necessary seriously to point out that the answer to the first is not fifty days, but forty-nine; and to the second, not twenty days, but sixteen—since the snail that gains one foot each day for fifteen days, climbs on the sixteenth day to the top of the pole and there remains.

A man walks around a pole, on the top of which is a monkey. As the man moves, the monkey turns on the top of the pole so as still to keep face to face with the man. Query:—When the man has gone around the pole, has he, or has he not gone around the monkey?

The answer which will occur at first sight to most persons is that the man has not gone around the monkey, since he has never been behind it. The correct answer, however, as decided by Knowledge, in the pages of which this momentous question has been argued, is that the man has gone around the monkey in going around the pole.

### THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

There is no place so difficult to fill as that of a country editor. In cities a man who can do one department well, bothers himself about none other. Nor need he, for he gets the knack of his specialty and continues at it. But the country editor must be good in all departments; he must be well read on all subjects; he must be able to discern the trend of the public mind, in politics, religious and social topics; he must discuss agriculture and anarchy with precision; he must be fluent on polemics and politics; he must write of the president and pumpkins; he must mind men of high degree and condescend to things of low estate; in short, he must be an "all-around man." It is this that makes the position of a country editor so hard to fill. It is this training that makes the country editor such a splendid manager of a metropolitan daily. There is no place, except in a country office, where such all around training can be had.—*Printer's Circular.*

### SUPERSTITION SCORNED.

Even the superstitious are regarding the opal with favor. This may be due to the fact that it is now a gem of fashion. Opal pendants, suspended from a fine gold chain, are worn by fashionable women. Opal rings are greatly in vogue and are wonderfully beautiful when combined with diamonds. The fire opal, with its iridescent coloring is the gem of the hour.

One of the most beautiful combs seen this season is of tortoise-shell, with a row of glittering opals set across the top. Side combs to match are set with smaller opals in the same way.

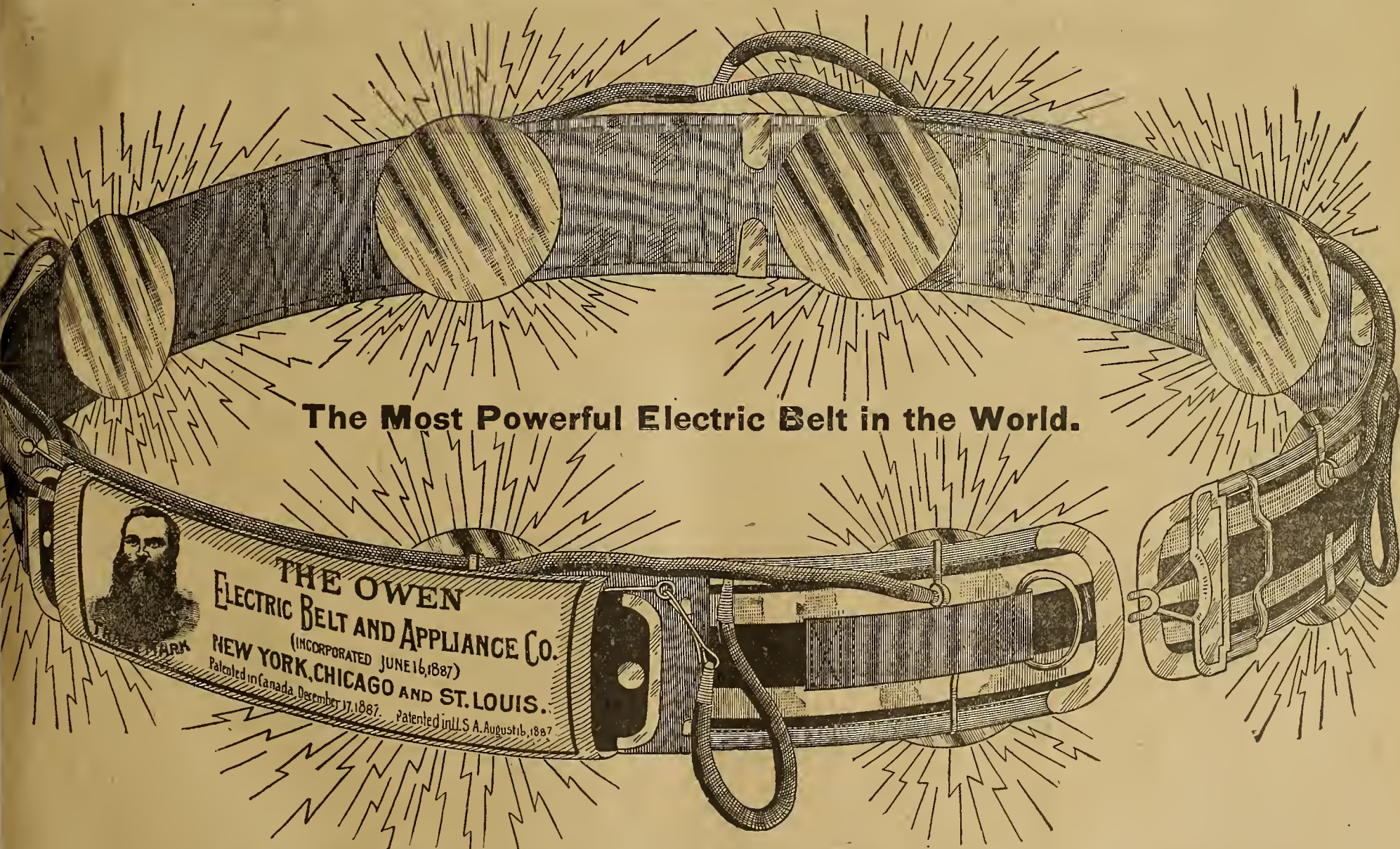
It is said that the finest opal of modern times belonged to the Empress Josephine. It was called the "Burning of Troy," because of the innumerable red flames blazing upon its surface. The Empress Eugenie is said to have a most superstitious dread of opals. Queen Victoria, however, is very partial to the vari colored gem. She has given each of her daughters on their marriage-day various pieces of jewelry set with opals.

The Russians, as a nation, have an intense fear of the evil power of the opal. It is thought to bring tears to the eyes of the wearer.

The most beautiful variety of the gem is the fire opal, which appears to emit flames of fire. The pale-milk opal is also exquisite. It radiates with every color of the rainbow.—*New York World.*

### FOR CINDERS IN THE EYE.

When traveling, you should always carry a tiny box of flaxseed for possible cinders. The instant that you feel a foreign substance in the eye, throw your head back and drop two or three flaxseeds on the ball of the eye, and lift the upper lid and draw it down over them so as to hold them in. Then go about your business. There is absolutely no disagreeable sensation attached to putting the seed in, and the relief will come instantly. The theory is that the moisture of the eye dampens the seed and it gives out a mucous substance, which spreads over the eye and covers the grit. After awhile the seeds will begin to work out, and will bring the offending particles with them.



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## THE MARKET PRICE OF WIVES.

In the earliest time of purchase, a woman was bartered for useful goods, or for services rendered to her father. In this latter way, Jacob purchased Rachel and her sister Leah. The price of a bride in British Columbia and Vancouver Island varies from twenty to fifty pounds' worth of articles. In Oregon, an Indian gives for her, horses, blankets or buffalo robes; in California, shell-money or horses; in Africa, cattle.

A poor Damara will sell a daughter for a cow; a richer Kafir expects from three to thirty. With the Banyai, if nothing be given, her family claim her children. In Uganda, where no marriage recently existed, she may be obtained for half a dozen needles, or a coat, or a pair of shoes. An ordinary price is a box of percussion-caps. In other parts, a goat or a couple of buckskins will buy a girl.

Passing to Asia, we find her price is sometimes five to fifteen roubles, or, at others, a cart-load of wood or hay. A princess may be purchased for three thousand roubles. In Tartary, a woman can be purchased for a few pounds of butter, or where a rich man gives twenty small oxen, a poor man may succeed with a pig. In Fiji her equivalent is a whale's tooth or a musket.

These, and similar prices elsewhere, are eloquent testimony to the little value a savage sets on his wife. Her charms vanish with her girlhood. She is usually married while a child, and through her cruel slavery and bitter life, she often becomes old and repulsive at twenty-five.

## APPLES AS MEDICINE.

Chemically, the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lecithin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is perhaps for the same reason rudely understood that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also a fact that such fresh fruit as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable sauces and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity. —*Medical Age.*

## A GOOD ALL-ROUND POLISH.

We all recognize the fact that our country cousins, whether they are quite up to date or not, are, as a rule, good housekeepers. One of them makes a polish which she uses not only on her silver, but on nickel or brass trimmings, mirrors, and even her windows, after the following recipe:

Twelve pounds of Spanish whiting, one-half pound of English castile soap (light brown), three ounces of aqua ammonia, two ounces of olive-oil, one ounce of sassafras-oil, one pint of soft, warm water. At night shave soap fine and dissolve in part of the water. In the morning add both of the oils, and then ammonia. Mix well with the hands, put in half of the whiting, which has been sifted through the flour-sieve. Mix thoroughly with the hands and add the rest of the whiting gradually, and water very sparingly till all the whiting has been worked in. Make like bread dough and knead on a board. Make in cakes and place on a clean board to dry.

The above ingredients can be bought at any good drug-store (so this country cousin says) for about seventy-five cents, and the quantity is sufficient to make twenty-five or thirty cakes. At first it is very crumbly and looks as if it would not mix, but keep right on working it and it will soften and mix all right.

In using it, wring a soft cloth out in warm

water and rub it on a cake of the polish till a small quantity is on it, then rub well on the article to be polished; let it stand a moment, and then rub it off with a clean, soft cloth, polish with chamois, and presto! your silver looks like new. Use in the same way on the windows, except that for them a chamois is not as necessary as it is for silver.

## INDIGNATION ON THE BENCH.

The *Westminster Budget* tells a story of Sir Matthew Begbie, chief justice of British Columbia, recently deceased. He must have been a man of convictions.

A man was charged with having killed another man with a sand-bag. The evidence was conclusive, and the judge charged the jury accordingly, but a verdict of "Not guilty" was promptly brought in. The judge was astonished and greatly annoyed.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "this is your verdict, not mine. On your consciences the disgrace will rest. Many repetitions of such conduct as yours will make trial by jury a horrible farce, and the city of Victoria a nest of crime. Go! I have nothing more to say to you."

And then, turning to the prisoner: "You are discharged. Go and sand-bag some of those jurymen; they deserve it."

## ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE.

Rice-paper making may yet become an industry in the United States. The rice-paper tree, one of the most interesting of the entire flora of China, has recently been successfully experimented with in Florida, where it now flourishes with other subtropical and oriental species of trees and shrubs. When first transplanted in American soil, the experimenters expressed doubts of its hardiness, fearing that it would be unable to stand the winters. All these fears have vanished, however, and it is now the universal opinion that it is well adapted to the climate of this country. It is a small tree, growing to a height of less than fifteen feet, and with a trunk or stem from three to five inches in diameter. Its canes, which vary in color according to season, are large, soft and downy, the form somewhat resembling that noticed in those of the castor-bean plant.

The celebrated rice-paper, the product of this queer tree, is formed of thin slices of the pith, which is taken from the body of the tree in beautiful cylinders several inches in length. These are pressed until the surface is rendered uniformly smooth throughout its entire length. Chinese workmen are very dexterous in the preparation of this paper, as they seem to be in everything they undertake. But they work entirely "by hand"—a method too slow for the hustling American. If rice-paper making becomes practicable, no doubt machinery will be invented to do the work required.

## AMATEUR VERSUS PROFESSIONAL.

If the home dressmaker would realize the importance of her pressing-iron as thoroughly as the tailor does that of his goose, there would be less amateurish, clumsy-looking work seen. Granting that the general lines of a gown are modish, nothing distinguishes amateur from professional work upon the first glance more than the pressing; and any woman ambitious to have good work done at home should have the necessary boards and irons. A broad board, and also a small one to slip inside sleeves, both snugly and smoothly covered with woolen cloth, and two irons—a tailor's goose and a French iron—should be part of the fittings of the work-room. The flat end of an iron is better for pressing seams than the point. The seam of skirts should always be spread and pressed.

## HOW MR. REED WAS ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Mr. Reed soon gave up school-teaching, and thinking that a young man would have a better chance out West, he went to California. Judge Wallace, afterward chief justice of California, examined Reed for admission to the bar. It was in '63, during the civil war, when the Legal Tender Act was much discussed in California, where a gold basis was still maintained, that Wallace, whose office adjoined the one where Reed was studying, happened in one day and said, "Mr. Reed, I understand you want to be admitted to the bar. Have you studied law?"

"Yes, sir; I studied law in Maine while teaching."

"Well," said Wallace, "I have one question to ask. Is the Legal Tender Act constitutional?"

"Yes," said Reed.

"You shall be admitted to the bar," said Wallace.

Tom Bodley (a deputy sheriff, who had legal aspirations) was asked the same question, and he said "No."

"We will admit you both, for anybody who can answer off-hand a question like that ought to practice law in this country." —*McClure's Magazine.*

## 5 FAMOUS FREE BOOKS

Below we give a list of twenty-three good and useful books, suited for every member of the family. Many are by famous authors, known wherever the English language is spoken. There are novels by such great authors as Bertha M. Clay, Miss M. E. Braddon, Charles Dickens and others. There are sermons by the great Talmage, lectures by the inspired Spurgeon and Drummond, fables by Æsop, stories of adventure and travel for boys and girls, chimes and jingles for the children, and numerous other books on various subjects. Postage paid by us. See blank for ordering on page 22.

## PLAIN TALKS BY REV. CHAS. H. SPURGEON.

No. 71. *John Ploughman's Pictures.* By the late Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon, the great London preacher and evangelist. This is one of the most original and popular books of the age. It fills a niche in literature that was empty till Mr. Spurgeon stepped from the ranks of the common people (where he always remained) to the greatest pulpit in all Christendom. It is written in the simplest language, yet deals out a moral philosophy that is as grand as its author's life was sublime. The author states in the preface that its object is to smite evil, and especially the monster



evil of drink, and it is safe to say that the plain talks of John Ploughman, couched in Spurgeon's quaint sayings, his wit, his logic, his power for good, have accomplished more than any similar publication. This book can be read by every member of the family over and over with increasing pleasure and profit, and every mother who has a son that must face the temptations of the terrible curse of drink, will place a good weapon in his hands when she induces him to read this work. It contains thirty-nine pictures.

No. 70. *Good Manners.* Edited by Mrs. M. W. Baines. A manual of true politeness, containing chapters on good behavior, receptions, dinners, parties, balls, letter-writing, courtship and marriage, anniversaries, etiquette in public, customs regarding funerals and mournings, etc. The book contains twenty chapters.

No. 91. *The Fatal Marriage.* By Miss M. E. Braddon. This is a thrilling story, in which a man marries a lovely girl for her wealth, and as it should always be, he came to grief as a reward for his deception. Young women who read this story will be better prepared to detect deception on the part of their would-be lovers.

No. 78. *Indoor Games.* Now that the long evenings are coming, what is more desirable than something to interest the children as well as the older people. This book will introduce many games and amusements. There are also many simple tricks with handkerchiefs, strings, etc., that can be practiced and used to entertain visitors and friends.

No. 84. *Gulliver's Travels.* Tells of the supposed travels and surprising adventures of Lemuel Gulliver into several remote regions of the world, where he met with a race of people no larger than your hand. Also his wonderful exploits among giants. Complete in one volume. This book has long been known as a great favorite with boys and girls who like to read books of travel. Illustrated.

No. 69. *Short Stories.* A book containing a number of short stories of adventures, which will be eagerly read by boys and girls.

No. 75. *Bread and Kisses.* By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Grief," "Joshua Marvel," and other popular books. This tells the story of two loving hearts, who begin their home in poverty, and pass up through the vicissitudes of life to honored places among men. Illustrated.

No. 73. *Æsop's Fables.* These fables were written during the glory of the Greeks, and though old, they are even more popular today than ever before. Every family should have a copy of "Æsop's Fables." There are about 200 of the best fables given in this book, with forty-nine illustrations and six pages devoted to the life and times of Æsop.

No. 76. *Noble and Heroic Deeds.* Compiled by A. D. Hosterman. This book consists of sketches from the lives of eighty-eight men and women who became famous for noble and heroic deeds, with anecdotes and incidents in their lives.

No. 88. *Love on a Log, and Other Stories.* By W. H. Ballou, author of "An Aerial Courtship." It contains several splendid stories from the pen of the author of "Spectacular Romances," including "The Jewess," "The Age," "The Miser's Daughter," and others.

No. 93. *Mrs. Caudle's Lectures.* This is a collection of thirty-six of the best lectures by this humorist. If you want something that will make you laugh till your sides ache, get this book. It is full of the most ridiculous fun from cover to cover. It drives away the blues.

No. 89. *Her Only Sin.* By Bertha M. Clay, author of "The Shattered Idol," "On Her Wedding Morn," and other noted books. For stories of love, adventure and romance, delightfully told, replete with stirring incidents that will hold the reader from the beginning to the end, there are few better than those of Bertha M. Clay. "Her Only Sin" is fine. It is just the novel to read in a single evening, for once you begin you can't lay it down till you know the end.

No. 92. *Old Mother Hubbard, and 138 Other Nursery Rhymes and Jingles.* For generations these rhymes have delighted the children. The comical pictures, the fairy stories and short verses are a never-ending source of delight. This is the complete book, containing one hundred and thirty-eight stories and over seventy illustrations, including "Old Mother Hubbard," "This is the House that Jack Built," "Yankee Doodle Came to Town," "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," "The Jolly Miller," "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," "The Song of Sixpence," "Baby Girls and Baby Chickens," "Simple Simon," "The Babes in the Woods," "Three Blind Mice," "See-saw," "Hush-a-by Baby On a Tree Top," "Little Bo-peep," "Pat-a-cake, Pat-a-cake, Baker's Man," and many others.

## LECTURES OF HENRY DRUMMOND.

Prof. Henry Drummond is without doubt the most popular lecturer of the age. It is with much pride that we are enabled to offer three of his most popular lectures. If you read one, you will want all; and if you read them once, you are almost certain to read them over and over.

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No. 64. *The Greatest Thing in the World.* By Henry Drummond. This lecture is on love as taught by Christ and the disciples; and if any one doubts that love is the greatest thing in the world, and if they want to be made stronger in their love for all things, they must get this book, by all means.

No. 63. *Changed Life.* By Henry Drummond. If you want a practical solution of the cardinal problem of Christian experience, read this lecture on "Changed Life." You will be drinking at the fountain of eternal life.

No. 62. *Peace Be With You.* By Henry Drummond. This lecture might be called a short treatise on Rest, Joy, Peace, Faith and Light. It is so simple, yet so grand and so clear, that you lay the book down feeling that a new and brighter day had dawned in your life.

## WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

Below we offer four popular books written by Charles Dickens, one of the greatest novelists who ever lived. These books abound in wit, humor, pathos, masterly delineation of character, vivid descriptions of places and incidents, and skilfully-wrought plots. They are intensely interesting to children as well as grown persons.



No. 96. *The Haunted Man.* By Dickens. An interesting love story, into which are gathered some of the truest and noblest of the bright thoughts of the wonderful author.

No. 98. *Three Christmas Stories.* By Chas. Dickens. Oftentimes one wants to read something short, yet interesting and elevating. Dickens' short stories are simply unexcelled. They will interest readers of all ages, but the children are always delighted to have papa or mama to read them aloud. "Three Christmas Stories" includes "Somebody's Luggage," "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings" and "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy."

No. 95. *The Battle of Life.* A love story, by Dickens. There are the usual incidents of love, intrigue and crime, which produce the customary trouble between loving hearts, but in the end all goes merry, riches flow in, contentions are reconciled and the good rewarded.

No. 100. *The Cricket On the Hearth.* By Charles Dickens. This is a simple tale of home life, and being a fairy tale, is sure to interest the children. The story opens about dusk, with Mrs. Peerybingle putting on the tea-kettle, which soon begins to have gurgles in the throat, and indulge in vocal sports.

No. 85. *Anecdotes of the Rebellion* is a grand collection of war stories and camp-fire yarns. Every anecdote is a true story of some incident connected with the late war. Everyone will be glad to own this book. By telling these stories, a speaker can keep an audience in laughter or tears at will. It gives anecdotes of Foragers, Raiders, Scouts, Stories of Prison Life, Union and Confederate Spies, of the officers and privates, Lincoln's jokes, etc., etc.

No. 90. *On Her Wedding Morn.* By Bertha M. Clay, author of "Her Only Sin," "A Golden Heart," and other stories. This is a companion novel to "Her Only Sin," and will be read with the same intensity of feeling, with mingled joy and sadness as the characters in the book have cause for tears or laughter. It is a love story that must appeal to the heart of every reader.

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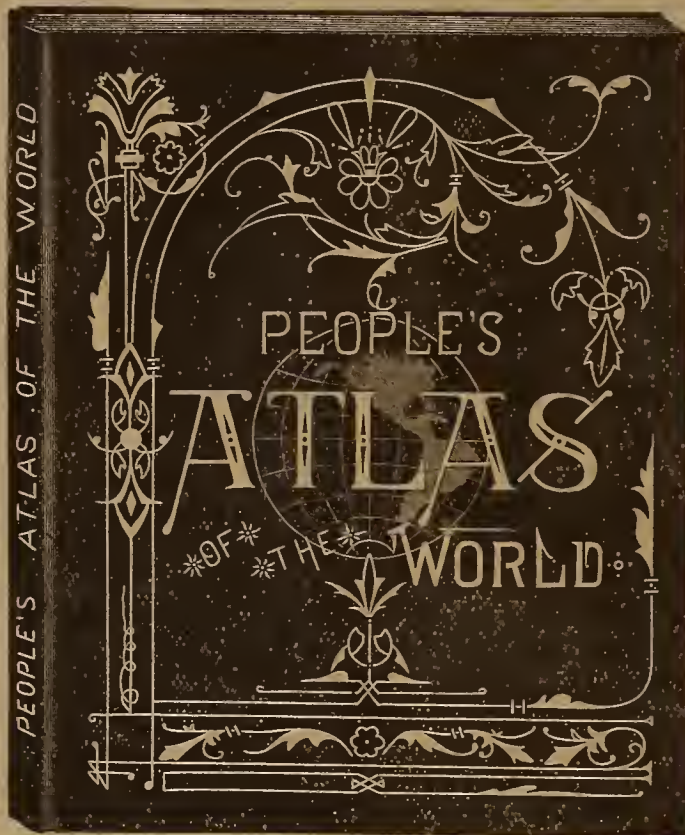
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Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catchups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Desserts, Custards, Cookies, Fritters, Etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages, Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, Etc.  
A Table of Weights and Measures, Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work, and various other points of daily interest to every good housekeeper.

**THIS COOK BOOK WOULD BE CHEAP AT \$1,**

As it is the Latest, the Best and the Most Practical Cook Book Published. It Meets the Wants of American Homes better than any other.

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IN ORDER TO BOOM CIRCULATION we make the following astonishingly

**LOW OFFER FOR 30 DAYS**

From date of this paper: For 30 Cents we will send you by mail, postage paid, the Standard Cook Book, and Farm and Fireside one year. See blank opposite.

**SPECIAL LOW OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.**

CUT THIS COUPON OUT AND MAIL TO US WITH THE MONEY.

Publishers of the FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Inclosed find 30 cents for Farm and Fireside one year, and the ONE premium marked with an X to be sent FREE, postage paid, to the following address:

Name.....

If you are an old subscriber, please cut off the yellow label on your paper and paste or pin it here.

Post-office.....

County.....

State.....

.....No. 17. Standard Cook Book.

.....No. 820. Handy Horse Book.

.....No. 816. Complete Poultry Book.

.....No. 18. Grand Illustrated Book Is 5 cents extra. Send 35 cents for Farm and Fireside one year and this book.

.....No. 587. Music-book of 218 pieces.

.....One Pattern, No..... Size..... (For number and size of Pattern, see page 13.)

.....No. 11. People's Atlas Is 5 cents extra. Send 35 cents for Farm and Fireside one year and the People's Atlas.

.....No. 26. Gems from the Poets Is 5 cents extra. Send 35 cents for Farm and Fireside one year and Gems from the Poets.

.....5 Famous Books. (Put the numbers of the Books below.)

If you select Five Books from page 21, put the numbers of the books here.

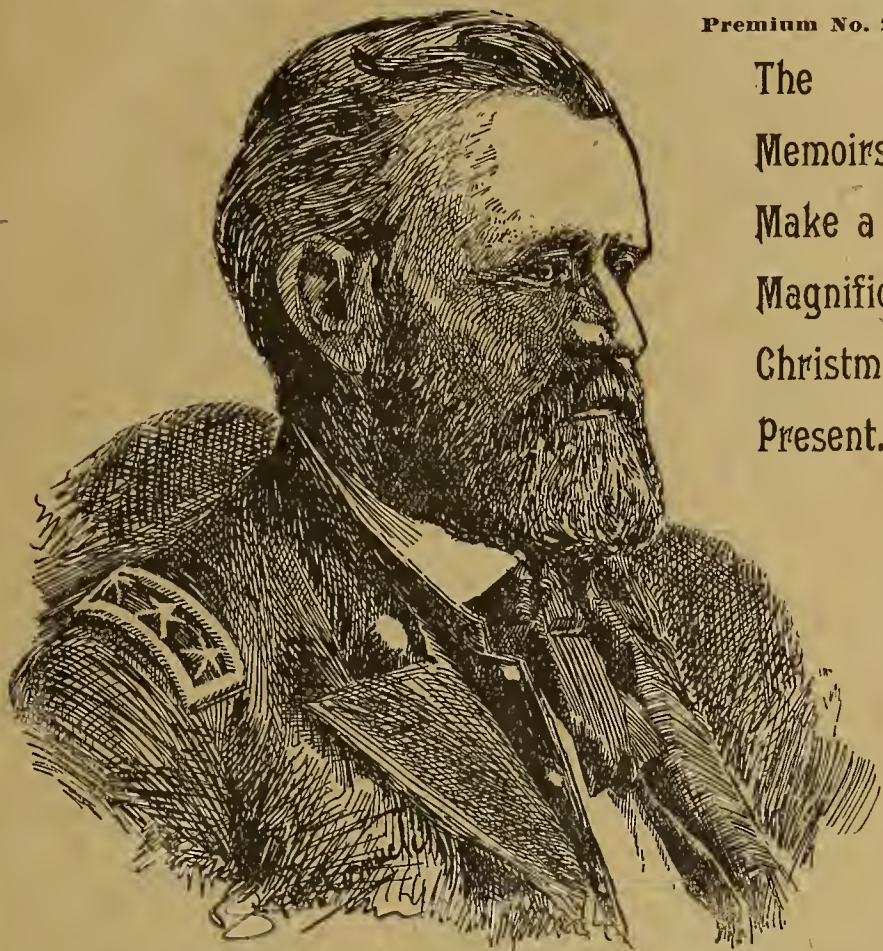
Present subscribers accepting this offer will have their time advanced one year. The new post-office money-order costs but 3 cents, and is an absolutely safe way to send money. Three silver dimes will come safely by mail.

NOTICE.—When subscriptions are sent at the special low prices named in this blank, no other premium or commission will be allowed, and they cannot be counted in a club toward any premium.



# Grant's Memoirs FREE

For a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers to Farm and Fireside.



Premium No. 22.

The  
Memoirs  
Make a  
Magnificent  
Christmas  
Present.

MORE THAN 312,000 COPIES

...OF THE...

**MEMOIRS**

WERE SOLD FOR

\$7.00 TO \$10.00 EACH.

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...ONLY...

**\$1.50.**

General Ulysses S. Grant completed his Personal Memoirs almost ten years ago, while on his death-bed at Mount McGregor, in the Catskills. Less than one month later the body of that most beloved hero was borne by adoring comrades, amidst the greatest throngs, to its final resting-place in the tomb at Riverside, on the Hudson. But 'twas only the crumbling clay that they buried there, for the name and fame of General Grant is an integral part of America's history; and if printed books and written records were unknown, the story of his life, which began in an humble way, and the record of his deeds, which are the personification of bravery and skill, would be handed down from lip to lip so long as time lasts. But we do not have to depend on hearsay—no, not even on the words of others, to learn of the hero whom we love so well, for General Grant, with his own hands, wrote out his Personal Memoirs, dedicating them to the American Soldier and Sailor. These Memoirs are a priceless heritage to all Americans living and those to come, and every patriotic citizen and every admirer of General Grant should have a copy of this book.

By permission of Gen. Grant's heirs, the publishers of his Memoirs are now permitted to sell them direct to the public. Heretofore the Memoirs were sold through agents, by subscription only, for \$7.00 to \$10.00, according to the binding, and over 312,000 sets were sold; but it was known that there yet remained thousands upon tens of thousands who wanted the Memoirs, but could not or would not pay the high prices. These facts induced the Grant heirs and the publishers to reduce the prices to the lowest possible notch.

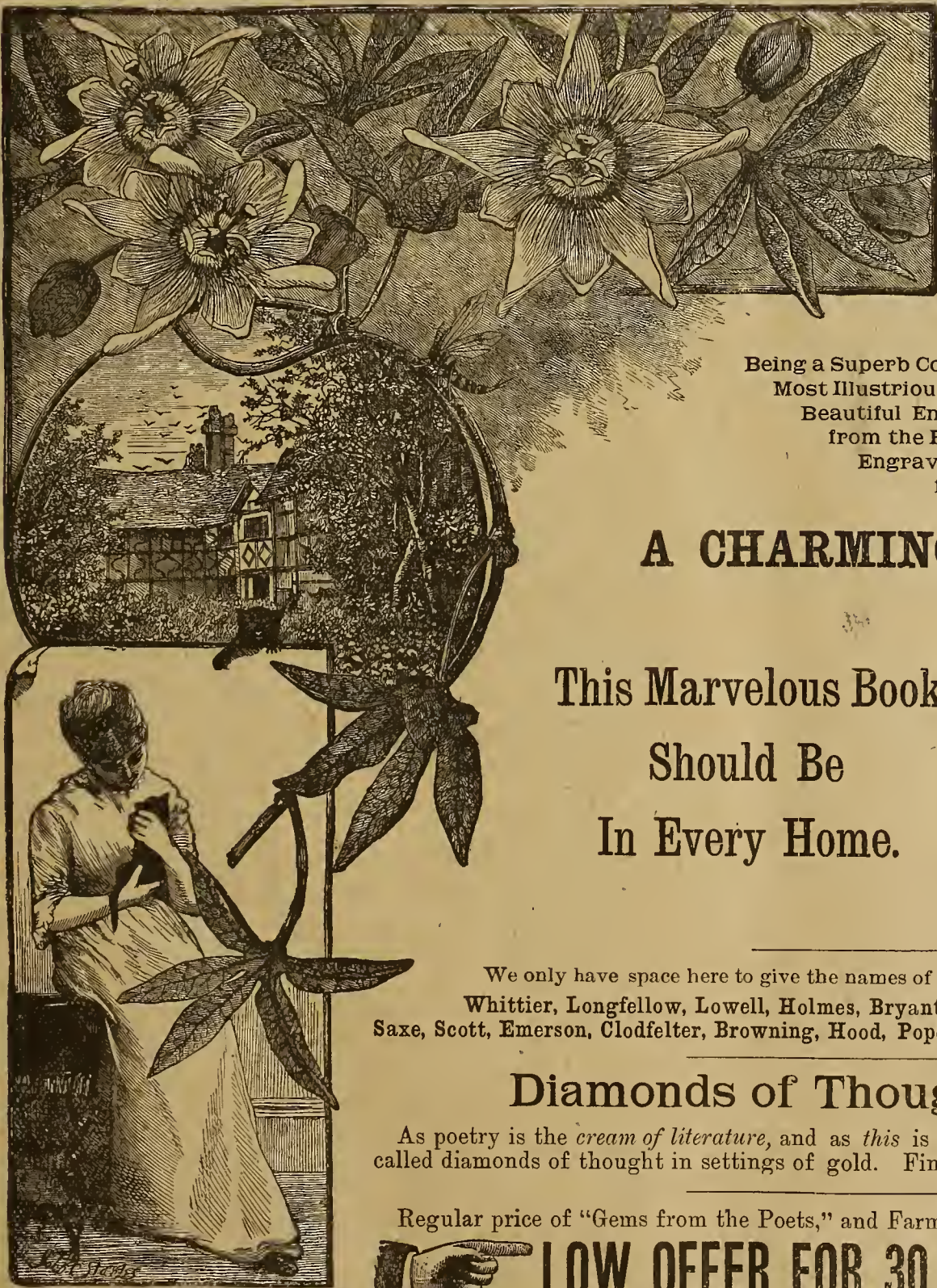
By buying a large number of the books we are able to offer them to our readers in connection with a year's subscription to this paper at just about what it costs to manufacture them.

These are the original Personal Memoirs of Gen. Grant. They contain every word and every map and picture that are in the Memoirs which we purchased of the agent eight years ago for \$10.00. Not a line has been omitted. The only difference we find is that the two volumes are bound in one now. In other particulars they are identical to the \$10.00 edition. Vol. I. contains 344 pages and Vol. II. 322 pages. The binding is a beautiful English CLOTH, stamped and lettered in gold and silver. The paper is fine and the type large and clear. In short, we guarantee that the Memoirs which we here offer are genuine in every detail, and are printed and bound in a handsome manner. Any one not perfectly satisfied with their bargain may return the Memoirs and receive their money in return. Postage paid by us in each case.

## OUR OFFER

GRANT'S MEMOIRS given as a premium for a club of 6 yearly subscribers to Farm and Fireside.

Price, with Farm and Fireside one year, \$1.50. A club of 7 for \$9. Send us 6 orders and get yours Free.



## Magnificent Book

Entitled "GEMS FROM THE POETS," Containing

**400 Poems and Pictures.**

Being a Superb Collection of the Most Famous Poems from the Works of the Most Illustrious Poets, and the Entire Book Handsomely Illustrated with Beautiful Engravings by World-renowned Artists, makes "Gems from the Poets" One of the Grandest Books of the Century, the Engravings Alone Costing at least \$20,000.00, being Made for a Book to Retail at \$4.00 to \$10.00.

### A CHARMING CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

This Marvelous Book  
Should Be  
In Every Home.

#### NO OTHER BOOK LIKE IT.

The Sublime Thought,  
The Pure Language,  
The Perfect Style Given Us by these Noted Scholars and Poets, is Perfect

#### FOOD FOR THE MIND.

The Beautiful Pictures,  
The Deep Love and Sentiment Expressed,  
The True Religion Taught by these Gifted Men, is Balm as Well as

#### FOOD FOR THE SOUL.

It Educates the Children,  
It Entertains the Visitor,  
It Delights Everybody,

#### BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

We only have space here to give the names of a few of the illustrious poets whose poems are in this book:

Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Bryant, Holland, Poe, Tennyson, Burns, Wordsworth, Arnold, Southey, Saxe, Scott, Emerson, Clodfelter, Browning, Hood, Pope, Byron, Shakspeare, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge and many others.

### Diamonds of Thought in Settings of Gold.

As poetry is the *cream of literature*, and as *this* is the cream of poetry, this magnificent work may properly be called diamonds of thought in settings of gold. Fine pictures of some of the most popular poets are also given.

Regular price of "Gems from the Poets," and Farm and Fireside for one year, 60 cents.



**LOW OFFER FOR 30 DAYS**

See blank on page 22. Remember that Farm and Fireside comes twice a month, which is twice as often as most farm and family papers.

FROM DATE OF THIS PAPER. FOR 35 CENTS we will send you by mail, postage paid, "Gems from the Poets," and Farm and Fireside one year.

For any article on this page order by the premium number and address

**FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.**

The above engraving is ONE of the small illustrations in "Gems from the Poets." Many of the poems are long ones, occupying from one to two pages, while a great number of the pictures cover a whole page. In the book they are printed on much finer paper, and are a great deal more beautiful than the above picture shows. Each page is 7 3/4 inches wide and 10 inches long.



# A Grand Illustrated Book.

## 250 Places of Great Renown and Interest.

We have just issued a new illustrated book containing over 250 beautiful, full-page pictures of Famous Places, Cities, Peoples, and Sights of the World. These engravings represent a cost of \$100.00 each, or a total of \$25,000.00. A description of each is given, which fully explains the historical points and causes for the fame and interest of the sights and scenes pictured.

Premium No. 18.



One of the 250 illustrations. All are large, magnificent pictures.

## TAKE A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

By securing this wonderful book. As you turn its pages you will imagine yourself traveling from scene to scene, passing from clime to clime, from the New to the Old World, visiting strange people in cities and country, cathedrals and other magnificent buildings, climbing snow-capped mountains, walking over historical fields of strife, journeying from sunny Italy to the Holy Land, on through India, China and Japan, till you have passed around the globe. You can make this delightful trip between supper and bedtime if you have this book, and you will be by far the wiser for it. This book will make an elegant Christmas present.

**REGULAR PRICE OF THIS "GRAND ILLUSTRATED BOOK," AND FARM AND FIRESIDE ONE YEAR, 60 CENTS.**



**Low Offer for 30 Days**

FROM DATE OF THIS PAPER. FOR 35 CENTS we will send you by mail, postage paid, this "Grand Illustrated Book," and Farm and Fireside one year. See blank on page 22.

Remember that Farm and Fireside comes twice a month, which is twice as often as most farm and family papers.

Premium No. S16.



This is One of the Many Illustrations in the Book.

## New and Complete Poultry Book.

By C. E. THORNE,  
Director of Ohio Agricultural  
Experiment Station.

224 Pages. . . .  
92 Illustrations.

1, Comb; 2, Face; 3, Wattles; 4, Ear-lobes; 5, Hackle; 6, Breast; 7, Back; 8, Saddle; 9, Saddle-feathers; 10, Sickle; 11, Tail-coverts; 12, Main Tail-feathers; 13, Wing-bows; 14, Wing-coverts, forming Wing-bar; 15, Secondaries; 16, Primaries, or Flight-feathers; 17, Point of Breast-bone; 18, Thighs; 19, Hocks; 20, Shanks, or Legs; 21, Spur; 22, Toes, or Claws.

Whether you raise poultry for market or home supply only, a reliable and complete poultry book is indispensable. It gives new and advanced ideas, which will enable you to realize greater profit from the poultry you raise. The quantity and kind of food used for producing eggs or fat varies, yet few people, except those who raise poultry for a living, know the difference. Poultry is also subject to diseases that are to be dreaded, yet to most people the only disease known is cholera. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Our complete poultry book will give you ideas on the poultry business in general, on poultry-houses, with illustrations, artificial incubation, on poultry diseases and cures, on feed for young chicks, fattening for the market, the best kinds of poultry to raise for eggs and for the market, etc., etc. The index of the book covers three pages and lists 372 subjects, which are discussed and treated very full and complete.

Regular price of the Poultry Book, and Farm and Fireside one year, 50 cents.

IN ORDER TO BOOM CIRCULATION we will make the following astonishingly



**LOW OFFER FOR 30 DAYS**

FROM DATE OF THIS PAPER: FOR 30 CENTS we will send you Free by mail, postage paid, the Poultry Book, and Farm and Fireside one year. See blank on page 22.

For any article on this page order by the premium number and address

## THE HANDY Horse Book.

A Manual for Every American Farmer.



THIS IS ONE OF THE MANY ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE BOOK.

A complete illustrated manual for horsemen. A treatise on How to Breed, Buy, Train, Use, Feed, Drive, and How to Ride a Horse. It also gives the symptoms, causes and cures of all known horse diseases. It is invaluable when horses are attacked with diseases requiring prompt attention, in districts remote from veterinary surgeons, because it enables any one to doctor their own horse. It contains a large number of illustrations. No one who owns or uses a horse should fail to have a copy of this book. The veterinary department was edited by Dr. A. T. Wilson, who was in active practice for fifty years. More than 250 topics are indexed, among them Plans for Stables, Care and Management of Colts, Breeding, Control of Sex, Age as Shown by Body and Teeth, Appetite, Bots, Colic, Cough, Cramps, Cribbing, Curb, Distemper, Blindness, Food and Drink, Hoofs, Lameness, Rheumatism, Rupture, Worms, Sprain, Ringbone, Spavin, and over 200 other subjects of great value to all owners of horses.

Regular price of the Horse Book, and Farm and Fireside one year, 50 cents.

IN ORDER TO BOOM CIRCULATION we will make the following astonishingly



**LOW OFFER FOR 30 DAYS**

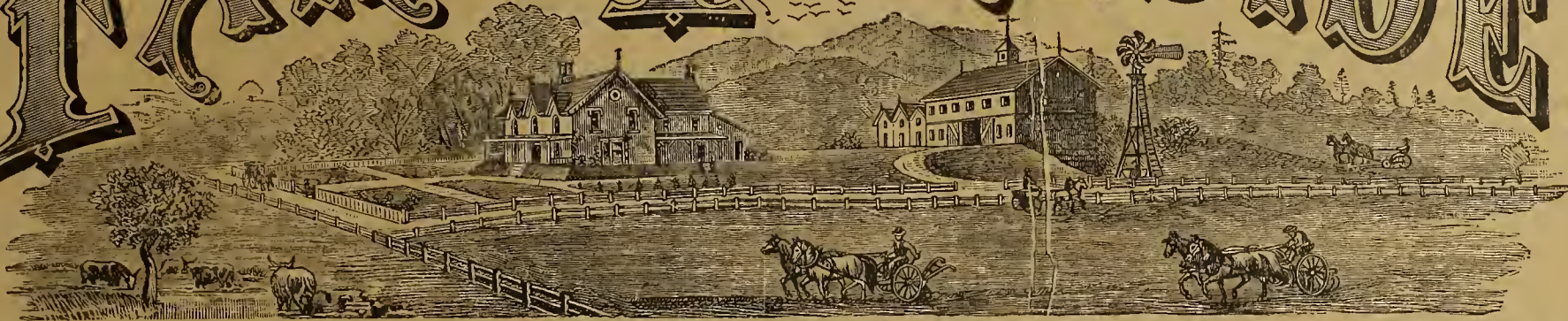
FROM DATE OF THIS PAPER: FOR 30 CENTS we will send you Free by mail, postage paid, the Handy Horse Book, and the Farm and Fireside one year. See blank on page 22.

Handy Horse Book, and the Farm and Fireside one year. See blank on page 22.

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



# FARM & FIRESIDE.



EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 5.

DECEMBER 1, 1894.

TERMS {50 CENTS A YEAR.  
24 NUMBERS.

## INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

The average circulation per issue of the Farm and Fireside for the year ending November 15, 1894, has been

**285,749 COPIES**

This issue will be

**300,000 COPIES.**

Estimating at the usual average of five readers to each copy, Farm and Fireside has

**One and a Half Million Readers**

Farm and Fireside has More Actual Subscribers than any other Agricultural Journal in the World.

## With the Vanguard.

**D**URING his first term of service to the people of Ohio as their dairy and food commissioner, Dr. McNeal broadened his field of action and placed his state in the van of the great battle against the adulteration of foods. His work has received public recognition and high commendation beyond the boundaries of Ohio, as well as from its citizens. And there is promise that the war against adulteration of eatables and drinkables will soon be carried on vigorously in every state in the Union.

"Stimulated to renewed efforts by this evidence of popular approval," says *Harper's Weekly*, "the Ohio commission has recently extended its field of operation by bringing the druggists within the scope of its inquiry. Here is a field even more fruitful than the other, and a fight is on of which the end is not yet. The commission declares, to cite but a single case for illustration, that a certain very widely-advertised alleged medicinal and fattening food, which sells for a dollar a bottle, is in reality only our old friend glucose in disguise. The firm that has thus solved the problem of the alchemists naturally shows fight, and the legal battle that is pending will probably not be decided in a single court. This, of course, is only a test case, precursor of many others."

"Unless the patent-medicine venders can prove the chemists at fault by very competent evidence, the sympathy of a long victimized public will certainly be with the Ohio commission in its new crusade. In any event, the commission is doing a fine work, and one that should be speedily imitated in other states. As a stimulus thereto, it may interest people at large to know that car-loads of adulterated foods are now being shipped out of Ohio, their sale there having been rendered too hazardous by the activity of the commission; while eastern manufacturers have been warned by Ohio dealers that they must warrant or lose their custom. It is plain therefore, that there are gratify-

ing elements of practical efficiency about the laws that protect citizens of Ohio against fraudulent adulteration of their eatables and drinkables. It is equally plain that other states must follow this good example, and that those that are last to do so may feel sure of having the largest percentage of adulterated manufactures supplied their residents."

**R**EV. C. H. PARKHURST, D.D., of New York City, has given us a striking example of what one man can do when that man is moved by right convictions. Two years ago he stood almost alone in a work which he had undertaken. He was ridiculed by good men on every hand, but he felt that the abominable corruption in New York City should be exposed and expurged.

"Dr. Parkhurst's task," says the New York *Tribune*, "was not a pleasant one for a person of fine sensibilities. He had to go into the haunts of vice and make himself master of a knowledge from which any man might pray to be delivered. There is



REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D.D.

a well-grounded and not unreasonable sentiment against sensation-mongers in the pulpit. He braved the charge of being that, and proved it was a slander. He taught New York the difference between the man who uses a sacred calling to bring attention to himself, and the devoted prophet whom nothing can stop in his work for mankind."

He is the one individual who has been instrumental in arousing such indignation among the citizens of New York that they arose in all the majesty of a righteous indignation and smote the Tammany ring to the death. What is the lesson to us? This, that the great heart of the people is right; all we want is right leaders, then we will right the wrongs which are making us a nation the ridicule of other countries.

**T**HE leading journal of humane societies, *Our Dumb Animals*, says:

"One of Boston's most prominent wool merchants, who is very familiar with the subject, tells us that the putting of wool on the free list by the last Congress is so disastrous to the sheep industry in Montana and the territories, that probably hundreds of thousands of sheep, which will not bring the cost of keeping during the winter, will be abandoned this fall to pick up a living as best they may through the winter. If the winter should be an unusually mild one, some of them may survive, otherwise they will die, and the owners will have only their pelts. This is the prospect which awaits perhaps hundreds

of thousands of sheep in the far West during the coming winter."

In spite of the present low prices for wool, the outlook for the sheep industry is not altogether discouraging. The flock-master who mercifully cares for his sheep this winter will, in all probability, be repaid in dollars and cents; at least, his risk of loss is no greater than that of the farmer who sowed wheat, and to the hope of gain should be added the sentiment of mercy.

**H**ow many have investigated the home building and loan associations? So much may be earned by forethought and keen business management. How much better—and usually it is safer—to have one's money invested in a good, well-managed home building and loan association, than to have the money lying idle in the bank. As financial institutions these associations are fast taking the front rank.

Here are some interesting figures for Ohio, year 1893. Out of 750 local associations not a single one failed. Their cash assets in round numbers was about eighty millions of dollars. This vast sum exceeded the combined capital of national and private savings banks in the same state. These investments are safe, they pay a good interest, they keep both interest and principal at home.

It is a wonder the farmers of a certain township do not organize their own society. Some of them are paying high interest for borrowed money, and each year sending the interest out of the country. Now, let fifty or a hundred men organize a local society, pay in, say five dollars a month or more, and let those who have borrowed money take from the organization, pay off the foreign debt, and then keep all the money circulating at home. The beauty of it is that you can pay off the obligation, little by little, five dollars a month, maybe, and scarce miss that amount, when to raise five hundred dollars would require great sacrifice in various ways.

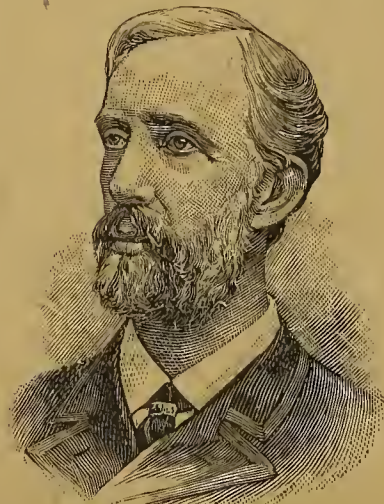
**T**HE election of the anti-Tammany candidates, William L. Strong and John W. Goff, as mayor and recorder of New York, by overwhelming majorities, is one



WM. L. STRONG.

of the most promising signs of the time for the future of municipal reform. If the people of the largest city in the land, so long ruled and robbed by the most powerful and most unscrupulous of all municipal political organizations, can so easily put off their yoke of bondage, why cannot every city, town and village in the land that is tainted with Tammanyism do the same?

The great example given by New York, a peaceful political revolution brought about by the union of good citizens irrespective of party, certainly will be followed by other cities. May a tidal wave of municipal reform sweep over the whole land! Aud,



JOHN W. GOFF.

after the revolution, may the best citizens remain united to insure the permanency of municipal reform.

**K**ATE FIELD, in a recent address to a graduating class of girls, strikes the keynote of all domestic happiness. "Can you cook?" she says. "If not, do not rest until you have learned the business of almost every woman's life. The woman who can't turn her servants out of doors and do their work better than the best of them, has no right to marry. Be cooks first, and anything you please afterward."

**A** GREAT many girls from the country find their way into the cities. How to account for it is not clear, but there seems to be something in our make-up which creates a desire for some sort of a change. We are never quite satisfied with existing circumstances. Instead of comparing our condition with those who are not so well off, we are continually looking upon those whom we think are more highly favored than we are, and so we become dissatisfied.

The temptations which a boy comes in contact with when he goes out into the world to seek his fortune are so great that probably not over five out of every hundred live up to their home training. The temptations which come to a young woman are greater, but she has not the independence, and is therefore more helpless to fight against them. If our girls only knew that by leaving a home with sweet associations and the comforts of life, they would probably in ninety-five cases out of a hundred only meet with every discouragement and temptation, there would be more contentment around the fireside. All is not gold that shines on the outside. There is deeper and purer happiness often in the humble home than can be found in the showy residence of the millionaire. Better hearts, and happier ones, too, beat beneath plain calico or gingham than under the fancy silk corsage of many women of wealth.

To be content to live day by day, doing the very best according to our ability, always aiming, of course, at the higher ideals of life, is worth more than the accumulation of any amount of money, or the winning of fame.



## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

ISSUED 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH BY  
MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - (24 Numbers), - 50 Cents.  
Six Months, - (12 Numbers), - 30 Cents.

The above rates include the payment of postage by us. Subscriptions can commence any time during the year. See premiums offered for obtaining new subscribers.

Subscribers receive this paper twice a month, which is twice as often as most other farm and family journals are issued.

**Payment**, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. WHEN NEITHER OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. DO NOT SEND CHECKS ON BANKS IN SMALL TOWNS.

**Silver**, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelop and get lost.

**Postage-stamps** will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar, if for every 25 cents in stamps you add one-cent stamp extra, because we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Jan95, means that the subscription is paid up to January 1, 1895; 15Feb95, to February 15, 1895, and so on.

When money is received the date will be changed, which will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on label, to your letter of renewal. Always name your post-office.

FARM AND FIRESIDE,  
Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

**California Nurseries** Are seeking a larger field than the coast. They have been supplying some fruit growers east of the Rockies with trees, and as the trees have given perfect satisfaction, they hope to widely extend their business in this direction.

**Horticulture.** The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will meet at Trenton, Mo., December 4, 5 and 6, 1894. Missouri has a great reputation as a fruit state, and one of the most enthusiastic and progressive horticultural societies in the country. For this meeting an interesting program has been prepared, and a large attendance is expected of fruit growers from other states, as well as from Missouri.

**Free Wool.** Enterprising merchants are advertising "woolen suits reduced from \$16 and \$18 to \$8 and \$10, on account of free wool." A word of caution to purchasers may not be out of place. It is hardly necessary to say more than that no such reduction as claimed could be made, if manufacturers got wool for nothing. The cost of the wool, duty and all, in an ordinary suit of woolen clothes never did amount to \$8, or even half that sum. There is a mistake somewhere. Probably the advertiser was not as shrewd as he intended to be.

**Nutgrass.** The most important thing to know about nutgrass, or coco, is how to exterminate it. The division of botany of the United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular on nutgrass, which says:

"Nearly everybody thinks that the nuisance reproduces itself from the nut alone, whereas it propagates a thousand times more from the seed. Hence, to effectually and quickly destroy nutgrass on any land infested with it, the soil should be frequently stirred during the growing period of summer, so as to stimulate each tuber and seed to sprout. The best season for fighting it is between mid-summer and frost-time. Although myriads of the sprigs will show themselves above ground in a day or two after each working of the soil, even in the spring months, yet the seed stems will not shoot up until late in the season; and the secret of success is to cut down every tall stem while in the flowering stage at the latest, and the earlier the better. The old method of destroying coco, or nutgrass, by cutting

it off beneath the ground every time a sprig appears above the surface, is a useless expenditure of labor. It is requisite only to plow or chop down the grass at the regular intervals of working Indian corn, collards or any other crop. By the above method, two years are ample in which to rid any ground of coco."

Another method is by choking it out with a vigorous growing crop:

"After the summer-cultivated crop is harvested, plow and prepare the land thoroughly; then seed it heavily to some winter crop adapted to the soil. Crimson clover is the best for this purpose in most localities, and is at the same time a very profitable crop for improving light soils and for winter grazing. Winter vetch may be used to advantage in some places; and cropping with rye or rescue-grass for winter grazing, to be turned under for green fertilizer in the spring, is far preferable to leaving the land bare. The winter crop, in any case, should be plowed under in the spring and followed by a well-cultivated summer crop. The increased fertility of the soil resulting from this treatment will enable the farmer much more easily to kill out any remnant of nutgrass or other weeds."

**A Promising New Grape.** Campbell's Early is an effort on the part of the originator, Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, to produce an improvement on the Concord and Worden. It is earlier, larger, firmer and with smaller seeds. The



skin is thin, but tenacious. Its flesh is a little meaty, but sweet from the skin to the center, and the seeds part freely from the pulp.

After watching it carefully for eight years, since its growth from seed, Mr. Campbell believes that it will succeed in any soil or climate where the Concord or any of our hardiest varieties can be grown.

**Grafting on the Manzanita.** Referring to what was said in a recent number of this paper about grafting on the haw, a California subscriber says: "Being a nurseryman, and having formerly lived in Missouri and Texas, I know from personal experience that the red and black haws of those states are good stock to graft on. In California we have a shrub, called manzanita by the Spanish, that will dwarf the apple or pear more than quince stock. It is of the same species as the red haw. It is very difficult to get the graft and stock to unite, but when done, genuine dwarfs are produced."

**Corn Crop of 1894.** In its November crop report, the Department of Agriculture estimates the average yield of corn per acre at 19.7 bushels. This is the lowest yield since 1881. It is less than the average for the decade 1870 to 1879 by 7.4 bushels, and less than the average of the succeeding decade, 1880 to 1889, by 4.4 bushels.

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

**Aim for Quality.** Poor products spoil the markets. In order to be able to sell his vegetables and fruits at good prices, the grower must learn how to tempt the buyer. He must appeal to his eye, in the first place, by the neat, appetizing appearance of his products, and then to his palate by their taste and flavor, thus making the consumer wish for more.

All of this seems to be self-evident. Yet when we go on the markets we find a lot of stuff that actually looks repulsive. We see plenty of wilted vegetables, and speckled, spotted and gnarled fruit. Cal-

ifornians are about the only ones that have learned how to put up good fruit, and put it up in an appetizing manner. Otherwise, it is seldom that any of the stuff offered for sale in the open market tempts our appetite. I have never cared to buy a quart of strawberries in the city markets, no matter how cheap they were offered, or have never cared to call for a dish of strawberries and cream in a city hotel. But I can eat my quart of that luscious dish at any meal at home, when I know the berries have come fresh from the field, and the cream from our own little Jersey. If I expected to get berries and cream just as good in the hotel or restaurant in the city, I think I would frequently ask for it.

Poor stuff spoils the market. An instance of this is given in a new book on market gardening, by Burnett Landreth (Orange Judd Co., New York; 216 pages; cloth; price, \$1.50), as follows:

"Early shipments are always profitable when the fruit or vegetable is properly developed, but quality should be aimed at by the grower, rather than early, large or extensive shipments. As an example of the evil effects of producing quantity at the expense of quality, notice the result of the introduction of the Kolb Gem watermelon, an early, reliable sort, a good shipper, showy outwardly, but in quality only third-class, so poor in texture and flavor that the consumption of early watermelons by people of discrimination has fallen off over one half, because it is impossible to obtain anything but a miserable Kolb Gem until northern-grown watermelons come into the market."

I have been taken in by these Kolb Gems myself. They looked so appetizing in the hot days of July, long before our own melons were ripe, that I occasionally did buy a specimen or two; but since I found the quality so very inferior, I did not feel any temptation to repeat the experience very often. If these early watermelons had been really good, always, I would have bought ten where I did buy one.

**Capital Required to Start a Market Garden.** I am often asked by young people who wish to engage in gardening for profit, how much capital they will need. Often their "cash on hand" is very limited, and they hope to start a paying business with a small outlay. In such cases I have always felt it my duty to reply in a rather discouraging way. It is not safe to engage in an undertaking of this kind without a sufficient amount of capital. You may be able to buy a large share of the needed equipments, etc., on credit. But the outlay will be too heavy to be easily met by the profits from the first year's operations, and then comes the trouble and worry of unpaid debts, and of notes becoming due, etc. My advice is, don't go! Burnett Landreth, in the book already mentioned, estimates that men, in ordinary farming districts, purchasing or renting land, especially for market gardening, taking only improved land of suitable aspect, soil and situation, and counting in cost of building, appliances and labor, would require a cash capital of eighty to one hundred dollars per acre.

"For example," he says, "a beginner in market gardening in South Jersey on a five-acre patch, would need \$500 to set up the business and run it until his shipments began to return him money. From Florida, the reports of the necessary capital per acre in land or its rental (not of labor), fertilizers, tools, implements, seed and all the appliances, average \$95; from Texas, \$45; from Illinois, \$70. From the Norfolk district of Virginia the reports vary from \$75 to \$125, according to location; and from Long Island, N. Y., the estimates at the east end are \$75, and at the west end, \$150."

Market gardeners living ten miles out of Philadelphia, on tracts of twenty and thirty acres, devoting all their land and energies to growing vegetables, sometimes paying \$40 per acre for rent, estimate that the necessary capital averages from \$200 to \$300 per acre, according to the amount of truck grown in hotbeds. These same men calculate the profits to be from \$150 to \$250 per acre.

"Very different is the case on the immediate outskirts of Philadelphia, and other large cities, with the five and ten acre gardeners, employing several men to the acre, sometimes a larger force, where high rents, high wages, intense manuring

and expensive forcing-houses combine to swell the expenses to an astonishing degree, often over \$600 to \$700 per acre, being absorbed the first year, and without which ready capital at command the suburban cultivator would be driven to the wall before the close of the first season, as he works under heavy expenses, and he must have ready cash to meet them, especially if the first season be an unprofitable one. Of course, the \$600 or \$700 per acre which may be expended the first year by a gardener having forcing-houses, with all the entailed expenses, need not be repeated the second, perhaps not more than half of it; and, indeed, it is absolutely necessary to reduce expenses, as the profit in trucking would not warrant such an annual cash outlay. But what would be thought of an annual rental of \$600 per acre, which is the rate charged for a market garden which the writer visited in the outskirts of Paris, France?"

I think the foregoing answers quite comprehensively the question about amount of capital required, so frequently addressed to me. Just at this time, when a great many young farmers are discouraged about the small profits in farming, they are often tempted to reach out for the supposedly better prospects held out by the branch of market gardening. It is never safe to make radical changes in a hurry. Don't put a lot of money into a business of which you have but a slight knowledge; and surely, don't engage in market gardening without having all the capital that you most likely will need in establishing the business. Otherwise you may make the start, spend what money you have, and then have to quit simply for want of means to carry your plans into effect.

**A Safe Way.** The young farmer, living within reasonable distance of some city or large village, can sometimes make the change of farming to market gardening in a gradual and perfectly safe way. He may begin with a few leading vegetable crops, such as early potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, strawberries, or any other which seems to him most promising as a market crop. Thus he can add one garden crop after another, and finally work up quite a trade in this line.

**The Pocket-Gopher.** The Arkansas station, according to a recent bulletin, has tried various ways of exterminating the pocket-gopher, a small burrowing animal (pouched rat) which proves very destructive to crops over a wide range of territory. One of the methods was that of choking by the fumes of bisulphid of carbon. But it proved effectual only on comparatively level ground. Frequently it failed. The drug should be used with care, as it is inflammable, explosive and poisonous when taken internally. It is very volatile, and its vapor is heavier than air. When placed in the burrow, the liquid evaporates and the vapor flows as water would, and effects the gopher in a manner similar to chloroform. The liquid can be introduced into the burrow by saturating a ball of cotton or rag with from one to two tablespoonfuls. These are placed well in the burrow, and the opening closed with earth. When the shape of the mouth, or opening, of the burrow is such as to admit it, the cotton or rag may be first placed in, and the liquid poured upon them. If the bisulphid is applied soon after a rain, when the pores of the soil are filled with water, the effects will be more marked, as the gas will be better confined to the burrow. On the whole, however, the steel trap was found to be far more effective, and required no more time or labor than the bisulphid. Where the animals exist in large numbers in a small area and more than one in a burrow, the bisulphid can be used with greater advantage; but where only one is found in a burrow, the steel trap was preferred. The setting of the trap is a simple operation, and when properly done, rarely fails to secure the gopher. The opening through which the earth that forms the hill is removed, is a short branch of the main burrow. The soil should be removed with hoe or spade, following the branch until the main burrow is reached. Cut into the main burrow just enough to admit the trap, and set it so as to have the trigger just below the level of the bottom of burrows. Sprinkle loose earth around the trigger, so as to partially conceal the trap, and cover all with boards to exclude light.

T. GRINER.



## Our Farm.

### SHIPPING PRODUCE TO MARKET.

**W**HEN people read the quotations of the city produce market, and compare them with the prices offered on the farm for their products, the difference often seems entirely too great, and there is a temptation to ship one's own stuff, and to regard regular shippers as actual robbers. Too often, after making a consignment, there is no reason for any temptation to make more shipments, and it is then the commission merchants that are regarded as robbers. The trouble is that ignorance of details lead many into error about the whole business, and while there is frequently plenty of dishonesty, other things combine to bring disappointment to the experienced shipper. Believing that it pays me to send my own produce direct to a city market, I have tried to get hold of what facts I could about the business, and have learned enough to know that the transient shipments of many producers are only leaps in the dark.

One cause of the disappointment that returns often bring is that the quotations are misunderstood. When sending a carload of produce to a city market, one must not expect retail prices. Then these quotations are made for choice stuff, and there is only comparatively little of choice articles produced. I know we farmers are inclined to think that what we have is good; but quotations are made for the very best, such as comes in sparingly from a big scope of territory. "Common" may also be quoted, but we hope to get the price quoted for the best. There is another feature about quotations of many commission men that is worthy of severe condemnation. Every house wants the public to think it is getting top prices, and there is a temptation to make quotations a little higher than the market justifies. A few strictly honest firms may wholly resist this temptation, but the natural tendency is to make quotations for all grades higher than the average selling price for each justifies. The experienced shipper either scales down quotations before using them as a basis for estimates, or else he has actual sales reported to him by letter or wire.

Another cause of disappointment is bad grading of produce. When one is coming into direct competition with thousands of others, he must have his goods attractive, and this is impossible if any inferior stock is left in the good. Only the best should be sent any distance to a city market, as the freight is the same as on a choice article, and only the choice is really in demand and will bring a fair price. Inferior stuff should always be sold at home, at a sacrifice if necessary, provided there be any market for it, and only the well-graded produce sent to a distance. If a market is glutted, the choice sells anyway, and the common waits for a buyer. Any shipper understands what the market demands as to varieties or forms of packages. If he does not know this, he is at a disadvantage and must sustain a loss. A visit to the market is the best means of learning—far better than all a commission-house can write in the form of instructions.

But after one produces a good article, grades well and puts it in a desirable package, he may get no profit from a shipment for other reasons. If he is a transient shipper, and his produce arrives when a house is full of the goods of regular shippers, he must expect that the regular consignors will be cared for first. There is no use of railing against this seeming favoritism, as it is only business to give first attention to those who are good patrons. The chief income is from consignments of regular shippers, and their patronage must be retained. The transient must wait, if a break in prices is threatened, until others' produce is pushed off. Some houses deny that they thus favor any consignors, but this is the rule, and exceptions are rare.

There are usually some charges that the novice does not take into account, such as demurrage, cartage, etc. Demurrage is a charge made by the railroad when a car is left beyond a certain time in the freight-yard unloaded. If the goods are hauled to the house of the firm, there is expense. Then, usually, an inexperienced shipper does not make due allowance for shrinkage

in weight in his goods. Almost all stuff that must be reweighed falls short in weight, even when all concerned are strictly honest. When we remember that full weight is given to buyers, as a rule, and that the customers of a house do not expect anything other, it is easy to account for some of the usual loss. Not infrequently by accident there is total loss of a package, and the shipper is always the loser.

So far we have considered only what may be fair causes for smaller returns than are expected. There are others not infrequently. It is too much the rule that commission merchants are also buyers on their own account. They handle the consignments of shippers, and when the supply is short they buy direct from the country. All is well until the market begins to drop. Then if the house has a lot of its own produce on hand, it naturally pushes it and lets shippers, especially a transient, wait. The market grows duller, and consigned goods are sold at a low figure. This is only human, but works injustice to a consignor. If a house is buying and selling goods for itself, there will be times when its interests and those of its patrons conflict, and the patrons suffer.

As in all business, there are some dishonest commission merchants, and the transient shipper is their prey. They may treat regular patrons fairly, and get a good name from them, because it pays them to take no more than a fair commission for the work done, expecting continuous future shipments; but the man who may make only one shipment in a lifetime can be "done up" once for all, and he has no recourse. If a house is dishonest, the transient is the fellow who usually suffers. False account sales, or none at all, can be rendered, and the whole thing accounted for on the ground of "damaged condition." The only safeguard is knowing well whom to trust. Old and reliable firms may be found in every city, and unknown ones should be severely let alone, no matter what inducements they offer. It is no easy matter, sometimes, to make sure in this matter, and the best way is to visit the market in person and make acquaintances. Printed references sometimes are worth nothing, bearing upon financial responsibility, while the shipper cares fully as much for moral as financial worth in the man he trusts with his property.

In shipping, there are a few "don'ts" that may be observed with profit:

Don't ship to a man because his quotations are high.

Don't ship to a man because his bank references are attractive.

Don't ship to one of whom you know nothing.

Don't ship to a man because he advertises that "car lots are a specialty." Anybody can claim that, and there is no virtue in it, anyway.

Don't ship inferior or badly-graded goods.

Don't trust implicitly to the price currents of most commission-houses.

Don't expect top quotations.

Don't ship when the market is very active and prices excited. Everybody else is shipping then, and when your goods reach the market it will probably be glutted.

Don't change your patronage to a new house if the old one is doing fairly well, and don't scatter your patronage, as you want your patronage worth something to somebody. This gives you more consideration.

Don't ship on close margins. DAVID.

### UP-TO-DATE METHODS OF FARMING.

It was T. B. Terry, I think, who said in one of his off-hand, practical talks at a farmer's institute, that "no progressive farmer should let a single season pass without instituting at least one new method, with the view of lifting himself out of the every-day, stereotyped farm practices."

A vigorous thoughtfulness is one of the best adjuncts to success either in the farmer's calling or any other. The live farmer should and must be a diligent student. He must of necessity gain the most of his information in the school of experience. Theories are to be tested, until such an aggregation of facts are secured as will justify the putting of new methods into extensive practice.

The apostles of progress in newer and better methods of farming, such as Brown, Chamberlain and Terry, of Ohio, Johnston

and Harris, of New York, Peters and Furman, of Georgia, and others, have not lived in vain. In all cases, success was achieved by putting correct theories into successful practice. This required an outlay of capital in some cases that would have disheartened the timid. When W. I. Chamberlain began high farming on an old, impoverished farm on the Western Reserve, he steadily sank money during the first eight years. However, at the end of that time the income largely exceeded the expenses. From a non-paying farm it has become a paying one, and the neighbors now approve of the very methods they once condemned.

This is one of the many instances where a resolute will is necessary to put into practice methods that one knows to be right. It is an up-hill business to go against the common judgment of all your neighbors. Real, substantial success in farming, as in other occupations, depends upon doing everything in the best way. Improved methods, with improved implements and increased excellence of product at a diminished cost, constitute the keynote of success.

Do not keep along in the old paths. Keep an accurate account of the expense and profit of each crop. Charge for your own labor and that of the teams, and for the wear of the implements. If the crop does not pay, try another kind in a small way at first. Experimenting adds much to the pleasure of farm life. The farmer who takes no lively interest in his work is seldom a successful one. Enthusiasm is essential to progress.

The temptation to raise but one or two cash crops is almost irresistible. This has heretofore been a great drawback in southern agriculture. This has been done to the neglect of modern methods for the reclamation of land that has been exhausted by constant cropping. In spite of all the discouragements that surround the farmer at the present time, he can, if he will but avail himself of the "up-to-date methods of farming," make a success of what would otherwise, under old methods, prove a signal failure.

W. M. K.

### AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH.

The recent drought in the North and West has given great impetus to immigration to the South, and a consequent broad inquiry in the minds of many northern farmers as to what desirable opportunities the South really has to present.

First, it is an axiom that the southern part of the United States possesses as genial and salubrious a climate as there is on the face of the globe. Contrary to general belief, that part of the lower South east of the Mississippi river at least has a more agreeable climate in summer than a great portion of the section north of the Ohio river. It is not that hot, sultry country that so many think. The summers are longer, of course; but anywhere within five hundred miles or more of the gulf and Atlantic coast, sea-breezes spring up, and the afternoons and nights are delightfully agreeable and refreshing. Such as the sultry nights of the North are unknown. How often it is said here, "The atmosphere last night was stifling, suffocating; I could not rest for the heat." There every night is agreeable and bed-covers always necessary. The farmer can labor upon his land every week of the year there, while here he must hibernate in winter, and consume in six months a good share, or all, of what he grew the previous six.

All know that water is as necessary to plant growth as soil and fertility. Crops cannot be made without it, as witness the recent terrible drought in the North and West. In respect of rainfall, the southern section of this country is the most favored—it is just right. An instructive lesson is learned of the government weather report.

The greatest annual rainfall is in Alabama; then the farther north and west, the less it is, gradually, until Dakota is reached, where it is but eight inches annually. The precipitation in the South is well distributed, but less in winter than summer, when growing crops need it most. When corn was drying up almost everywhere else, it was flourishing finely in the South—showing what proper rainfall, well distributed, will do. The corn crop in the South never was better. One planter in Cullman county, Alabama, grew ten thousand bushels, and another thirteen thousand bushels. Heretofore the South has not grown much corn, but secured most of its supplies from the West. It is only since cotton became so low in price that

the South paid much attention to corn growing. It is now a curious irony of fate that a few days ago twenty thousand bushels of corn were purchased in Lowndes county, Alabama, to be shipped to Chicago.

The climate and the rainfall having been seen to be correct, a few moments may be profitably devoted to discussing the physical and some other conditions of the country.

Before the war the land was nearly all held in large bodies, and very much of this is to-day, only comparatively a few plantations having been divided into smaller farms. The negroes do not, as a rule, like to labor, and they cannot be compelled to, only to supply the simplest wants of their natures. The consequence is that farming has been very much neglected, only now and then a planter or farmer conducting his affairs in a businesslike manner. The general system of farming has been more of a skimming process than intelligent husbandry. Many of the old plantations require liberal fertilizing to produce crops. Much of the surface soil is a sandy loam. The subsoil is of a clayey nature. With the shallow plowing of the planters, much of the added commercial fertilizers have worked their way into the upper portion of this subsoil, which has never been disturbed; and there it lies to-day, a wealthy mine of potash and phosphoric acid. Now place upon this land modern plows and northern skill, turn up this mine of wealth, incorporate it with the surface soil by thorough tillage, grow a crop or two of cow-peas and crimson clover, to furnish humus and nitrogen, and in a brief time one would have a farm of great fertility, without having expended a cent for fertilizers. The soil and the air are full of fertility. No more is required. It is the farmer's business to get it out.

The southern country is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, mountains, hills and streams, cool springs, undulating plateaus, primeval forests, virgin soil and alluvial bottoms. Lands are exceedingly low in price, good farms offered and selling at three to ten dollars an acre, and upward. Some farms can be bought for less than the buildings and fences could be put up for to-day. Letters come to me from every southern state, and have for several years, the tenor of which is (and text often), "We are cottoned out and land poor. We must sell some land or go to the poor-house."

It would be useless for young men to go there, expecting to find work on a farm for wages, for, as a rule, farmers have not the money to pay. As one put it, "It is not labor we want, but men with big money and little money to take hold of our land and put it in the shape it ought to be in." Farms can be purchased without any money down, only enough to "bind the bargain," the land to be paid for by half the crops grown each year.

New York.

GALEN WILSON.

### NEW BLOOD IN POTATOES.

I was much pleased with Joseph's review of an article on the "potato-plum." I remember the time when a potato-field blossomed as beautiful as a flower garden, when every top bore its cluster of balls. Then the hills were covered with large, round potatoes, smooth and clean as a Ben Davis apple, mealy to the core, and whether peeled and mashed, or "boiled with their jackets on, the same as they do in Ireland," they formed a dish fit to set before a king. I fear we shall never see their like again. If ever the potato is improved—restored to its original vigor and quality—it will be by some other method than that of originating new varieties from the seed-balls of deteriorated stock. The stream will never rise higher than its source. The seed of a diseased potato will never produce a perfect specimen of the *Solanum tuberosum*—never!

We must begin de novo. Some Sir Walter Raleigh must invade the potato's home and secure fresh stock. The man who will do this will confer a greater boon on the world than if he were to run up the stars and stripes on the north pole.

DONALD WARREN.

## Catarrh

Is caused by impurities in the blood and the constant discharge of mucus is nature's effort to get rid of these impurities. It is a serious condition, and unless it is promptly cured it

## Means Danger

The only way to cure catarrh thoroughly and permanently is by purifying the blood and expelling the poisonous germs of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy, because it is the standard blood purifier. Thousands say

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. 25c.



## Our Farm.

## FRESH FROM THE FIELD.

**G**ROW GOOSEBERRIES.—The gooseberry has been one of the neglected fruits in this country. I have repeatedly called attention to it as deserving better treatment, and a place in every garden. The following is a quotation from one of the last issues of the *American Agriculturist*:

"There is a growing demand in city markets for finely-ripened gooseberries, to be used as a dessert fruit, or for canning and preserving purposes. Heretofore this fruit has been picked when half or two thirds grown, green and sour, and sent to market, where it was sold to be used for stewing, tarts, pies, etc. \* \* \* The Columbus and Downing are two good varieties to begin with, and to those who wish to experiment, we commend the English varieties." \* \* \*

I confess to have a particular liking for those "half-grown gooseberries, green and sour," when stewed or put in pies. They have, to my taste, a most delicate flavor of their own. After the fruit gets pretty well advanced toward maturity, or has become fully ripe, they seem to me far less appetizing and delicately flavored than when quite "green and sour." On the other hand, there is hardly a fruit I enjoy eating out of hand more than I do a well-ripened gooseberry of some good, large-fruited variety.

This year I fruited the Columbus for the first time. The plant is a vigorous grower, and the foliage apparently healthy to a more than ordinary degree. The fruit is the largest I have ever been able to grow in this country, and I think equal in size and flavor to any "English" variety. Indeed, if it is not an English or half English variety (as I believe), the Columbus is probably the best, by far, of any of our American sorts, and makes all "experimenting" with the true English sorts practically superfluous.

I have worked my two Columbus plants for propagation this year, by hilling them up with nice, loose soil, thus inducing the young canes to emit roots at their base. The plants have been taken up in October, divided into about twenty-five plants, and set out again in good soil, about four feet apart each way. The gooseberry seems to do best in a strong loam, well drained; and it need not be excessively rich, either. A heavy mulch of coal ashes or other materials during the summer, and a position that affords a little shade during part of the day, will suit all gooseberries in our country. My earnest advice to all home gardeners who have the right condition for successful gooseberry growing, is to have at least plants enough to supply this delicious fruit in the full quantities desired for home use.

As a market fruit, also, the gooseberry is not to be despised. With proper treatment, the plants are annual bearers and heavy yielders. Dr. T. H. Hoskins, of Vermont, last year gathered one half bushel of gooseberries from one Red Jacket bush. The mildew can be kept in check easily enough by spraying the bushes a few times with liver of sulphur, one ounce, dissolved in two gallons of water.

**SUCCESSFUL ONION GROWING.**—I still receive about as many inquiries and communications on onion growing as on all other subjects together. While this shows the onion to be a most important and interesting crop, I think we have said and printed so much on the subject that it might justly be considered worn out, and I intend that the present reference to it shall be the last one for some time. Our readers will please take notice of this announcement, and restrict their letters and questions as far as possible to other topics.

I was tempted to speak of onions once more by the receipt of a letter, from which I quote as follows:

I grew over twenty-eight hundred pounds (about fifty bushels), on a patch 106 feet long by 20 feet wide. This patch has been in onions over eight years. This spring I cleaned out my sheep-shed, chopping the manure very fine, and then spreading it on the patch. I had to spade it over this last spring. We had so many late rains, I could not plow early enough. I sowed seed in rows with a Planet Jr., selecting Yellow Danvers, Red Wethersfield, and some Silver King, also a few Prizetakers. The Prizetaker does not ripen well here. When the dry season

begins, I turn on the water between each row. I have a tank which holds over two barrowfuls of manure. I put in one load of sheep manure, and one of chicken manure and wood ashes, then filled up with water. When well dissolved, I put this in with the irrigating water. In former years I have usually plowed the land in the fall, and put the manure, a mixture of hen manure and wood ashes, on top in spring. I throw the wood ashes on the chicken-house floor, and when cleaned out, keep it dry until spring.

Oregon.

JOSEPH HUTSBY.

The letter shows that here is still room for missionary work among onion growers. Too many of them have yet neglected to give the newer method a trial. If our friend will start his Prizetaker plants under glass, and transplant them to open ground as soon as the condition of soil will permit, I have no doubt they will ripen up well, and make better onions than the other varieties which he has grown from seed.

The letter also indorses what I have said on a former occasion, in praise of hen manure and wood ashes. The free application of poultry droppings, usually on the plowed ground in spring, never fails to give me a big yield of splendid onions. Ashes also have decided beneficial effects; but I do not care or recommend to mix these two fertilizing substances together, especially not where they have to remain mixed for a long time before they are applied to the soil. Too many people as yet follow the same practice as our Oregon friend; namely, use wood ashes as an absorbent in poultry-houses. Don't do it. It is bad for the manure and bad for the fowls. A few days ago a neighbor told me that he lost some of his fowls by feeding too much wheat. I expressed my doubts about this, and in the course of conversation was told that wood ashes had been freely used under the roosts. This gave me at once a clue to the true cause of the trouble. Wood ashes, when mixed with poultry droppings, liberate the ammonia in the latter. The fowls roosting right above the place where this generation of ammonia is going on all the time, soon lose their bright appearance, and at last will become sick, and may die. By all means keep the two substances separate until you put them on the land.

I would also terribly hate to spade a patch 106 feet long by 20 feet wide. I don't think it is necessary, even when we have late rains. If we plow and prepare good onion land in early spring, and make the proper provisions for surface drainage, we may sow seed or set plants without fear of having late rains do much damage. And land that is too wet to work, must be allowed to dry out sufficiently to allow plowing before we can work it. If land is too wet for plowing, it is also too wet for spading. Our friend, however, has secured a fairly good yield; namely, at the rate of 1,000 bushels per acre. I still believe that the hen manure and ashes, with irrigation, have the most of the credit for this achievement.

JOSEPH.

## Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Strawberry Varieties.**—L. A. F., Tucker-ton, N. J., writes: "What is the best kind of strawberries to set along with Warfield? I have plenty of Warfield, but will have to buy some kind to set with them."

REPLY:—I think Beder Wood is the best kind I know of for that purpose. The only objection to it is that it is a little too soft for distant shipment. I am using it myself, and like it.

**Mountain Ash Seedlings.**—E. C., De Forest, Wis. Gather the mountain ash berries as soon as they are ripe. If they stay on until frosted, so much the better. Mix the berries with fine loam or sand and place in a pile on the surface of the ground—perhaps six or eight inches deep—and then cover the whole with sods turned bottom up, laid close together. Sow early in the spring in drills. They are pretty sure to grow when treated in this way. I know one nurseryman who is quite successful in growing this seed, and he sows it in the fall in the drills.

**Trimming Grape-vines.**—H. L. P., Townsend, Vt. I think you had better prune your grapes during mild days in November, when there is no frost in the canes. In cases like yours there is need of some heroic work. Sometimes the best plan is to cut the whole vine off at the surface of the ground. In the spring several sprouts will come up around the old stump. Select one or two of these to form the vine and destroy all the rest. Perhaps a more general way is to commence cutting and to keep at it until nine tenths or more

of the wood is cut away, leaving all young wood as far as may be. This should be well scattered over the trellis. In doing this, remember that the next crop of fruit will be borne on the new growth that will grow next season from this year's wood. In future pruning, remove about five sixths of the growth of each season. If all the wood is left on a grape-vine, the result will be that the vine will set far more fruit than it can mature, and the bunches will be small and poor. Hence the reason for pruning.

**Wild Dewberries.**—M. A. G., Minneapolis, Minn. I think the reason of failure with wild dewberries, or cultivated ones, either, for that matter, is generally due to some weakness or peculiarity in the flowers. The most contradictory reports are made each year about Lueretia, Windom and other named kinds. Last spring was an unusually favorable season for the transmitting of pollen, and dewberries and other kinds of fruit set well in consequence. The dewberry generally flowers abundantly, but the fruit is often imperfect and poor. I believe, however, we shall yet get a variety that is adapted to general cultivation. I could hardly advise the planting out, on a large scale, any wild dewberry, even if it had borne abundantly, unless the work could be done at very little expense, as the returns are quite doubtful. In a small way, however, it is an experiment well worth trying.

**Grafted Grapes.**—M. E. C., Delavan, Minn. Grafted grapes may be very good and desirable, but they are seldom planted, as they cost more than others and are often no better. Our strong-growing kinds, such as should be generally planted in this country, are not at all improved by grafting on our wild grape. Probably not one vine in a thousand that is planted is grafted. They are almost all grown from cuttings. You may be pretty sure that the agent who is selling you the grafted "Wine" grape is a humbug. The only perfectly hardy grape that will stand without protection in Minnesota, and will make wine, or is good for any other purpose, is the wild grape. I cannot write so that you will be sure of the difference between a grafted and a grape grown in some other way, as it takes experience to be able to plainly discern it. Wherever a graft is made there will be a swelling and probably a scar, but persons not acquainted with such things might mistake a joint for these marks. I think it very doubtful about your agent delivering grafted grapes.

**Planting Trees and Vines.**—A. B., Lincolnville, N. Y., writes: "(1) How far apart should peach-trees be planted? (2) Can I grow strawberries or rhubarb under them? (3) Do quinces need wet soil? (4) I want to plant a grape arbor. Can I plant white grapes on one side and black ones on the other without their mixing? (5) Can I grow asparagus on sandy soil?"

REPLY:—(1) About twelve to fifteen feet, but perhaps you can get all you want in a row along the border, where they would not shade your garden much. They may be planted close to a building or fence and be trained against it. (2) Yes, but they will do better away from the trees. (3) Quinces do best in a moist soil, but will grow well in any good, rich garden soil, even if not very moist. (4) Yes, you can. There is no danger of their mixing when thus planted. The mixing could only be done in the blossom, and while this would possibly affect the seed, yet so far as all practical points are concerned, there is no danger of the varieties mixing. (5) Yes, and it will do exceedingly well if the land is well manured.

**Planting Peach-trees—Peach-borers.**—E. H. S., Latrobe, Pa. As peach-trees are a little tender, it is safest to plant them in the spring.—Your peach-trees are undoubtedly infested with the common peach-borer. They did not come from the manure or have anything to do with it, but came from eggs that were laid on the trees by a moth in July or August. The best thing for you to do is to look over all your trees at once, and cut out with a small knife all the worms that can be found in them. These are generally near the surface of the ground. When this is done, cover the wounds at least four inches deep with small mounds of soil. The wounds will heal over under this covering, if at all. In the spring, look over your trees again, and then again once in July and once in August, and again in autumn. It is a very small matter to cut them out if attended to frequently, but if neglected they ruin the tree. A coating of soft soap with a little carbolic acid in it, applied to the trunks of the trees during July and August, will prevent the moths laying their eggs on the trees, and thus keep the borers out.

**Apple-scab—Trimming Trees and Vines—Grafting Plums—Propagating the Quince.**—D. H. S., Ionia, Mich., writes: "I trimmed my apple-trees slightly in the spring. I had a fair crop of fruit from them this season, but the fruit is all scabby on one side, which I lay to the cold wind in the spring, from the fact that the fruit is all injured on the west side.—Will it do to trim fruit-trees in the fall of the year, and at what time, while the leaves are on or off?—What effect does fall trimming have on grape-vines?—Can plums be grafted successfully, or must they be budded?—How can quince-trees be raised, from old trees, grafted or budded?"

REPLY:—The scab on your fruit is due to the growth of a fungous disease on it. I think the reason it is mostly on the west side is because

the winds from that direction brought the spores which formed the scab. It may be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.—The autumn is a fairly good time to prune fruit-trees where not much pruning is needed; and in good fruit sections, harm seldom results from it. If done at this season it should be after the leaves have fallen. I prefer, however, to prune in the latter part of May or first of June, as the wounds made at that time heal over very rapidly.—If the grape-vines are perfectly hardy, fall pruning is all right. Where the vines are buried in winter, fall pruning is always practiced.—Plums are readily grafted by the same methods followed in case of the apple, only the work should be done very early in the spring, even before the frost is out of the ground. I prefer scions cut at time of grafting, for if cut in the fall the buds on the scions are often spoiled by spring, although the wood may look bright and fresh.

—The simplest way to grow quince-trees in a small way is by burying a branch of a bush a few inches deep in the spring, when it will be rooted by autumn and may be planted out by itself. The nurserymen grow quinces by grafting quince cuttings onto little pieces of apple roots which are broken off when the cutting is well rooted. In other words, the apple roots are nurses for the quince cuttings.

**Pruning.**—R. R., Slate Hill, N. Y., writes: "(1) What is the best month to trim evergreen trees, such as spruce, pine, etc.? (2) What is the best time to trim apple-trees, also other fruit-trees, peach, plum, etc.? (3) When is the best time to trim grape-vines? (4) Should dead limbs be cut out of cherry-trees, and should they be otherwise trimmed?"

REPLY:—(1) I prefer to trim fine spruce and other coniferous evergreens in the spring just as the new growth is starting; but they may be safely trimmed, in a small way, at almost any season of the year. (2) The best time to trim apple and plum trees, when there is but little wood to be cut off, is early in June, but in your section it is quite safe to do this work during mild days in the latter part of winter, providing all wounds over three fourths of an inch in diameter are covered with grafting-wax. Peach-trees should be pruned the latter part of winter, when about one third to one half of the new growth should be removed each year. Plum and apple trees only need pruning enough to keep them from getting out of shape or being in the way. The less pruning you can give them and keep them in shape, the better for the trees. Pruning when the wood is small avoids heavy pruning. (3) Grape-vines should be pruned before the frost commences to come out of the ground in the spring. Mild days during the latter part of winter afford a good time for this work, but I do not know that it is any better time than the late autumn. Do not prune grapes or any other plant when full of frost. (4) Dead limbs should certainly be cut out of cherry, and all other trees, for that matter. This can be done at any time. Cherry-trees need but little pruning—only enough to keep them from getting out of shape or in the way. Old cherry-trees seldom need pruning.



## N Society

women often feel the effect of too much gayety—balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nervine, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and cures.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called celery compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting cure with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

## "FEMALE WEAKNESS."

Mrs. WILLIAM HOOVER, of Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness.' I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."



MRS. HOOVER.



## Our Farm.

### SOUTH ATLANTIC ORCHARD AND FARM NOTES.

The large majority of northern men will find the climate of Virginia, especially in the tidewater region, sufficiently mild during the winter. In the vicinity of Norfolk, Newport News and other coast, line towns, a vegetable crop of some kind is grown at all seasons of the year.

The state fair, which was held at Richmond, was a success. The enterprise is now on a sound basis. Among the various counties to which premiums were awarded for the best general exhibit, were those of Chesterfield, Henrico and Bedford. The first two surround the city of Richmond; the latter is located in the blue-grass region, just west of Lynchburg. According to the 1890 census, it is the leading grass-seed producing county in the state. As the lack of a good, stiff sod is the one thing most needed in the South, the lands in this county could have no higher recommendation.

At the good roads convention, held at Richmond, Va., Gen. Roy Stone, civil engineer in charge of the road inquiry section of the United States Department of Agriculture, delivered an able and convincing address. Maj. J. H. Tyler, of Radford, is president and C. E. Ashburner, of Richmond, is secretary of the Virginia association.

Evidently the tide of immigration is setting southward. The over-large and yet very cheap farms are being purchased by northern men and sub-divided into those of reasonable size. The recent discovery that the run-down lands can be quickly restored to a high state of fertility by the use of crimson clover, the cow-pea and winter oats, is having its effect in hastening a much-to-be-desired result.

Whatever theories there may be relative to the causes of business depression, the stubborn fact remains that conditions exist which completely overlap them. In the leading cotton-growing states the conditions are somewhat peculiar. While it is true there are but few millionaires, it is also true that the number out of employment, and dependent on charity alone for support, is undoubtedly much less than in the more northern states. This is but another evidence that the more genial climate of the South is more favorable to the poorer classes in their struggle for existence.

A great industrial exposition is to be held in Baltimore in 1897. One hundred years prior to this date the city was incorporated. The monumental city now has a population of over 450,000.

Hon. Absalom Koiner, of Augusta, member of the State Board of Agriculture, is president of the Immigration Association of Virginia; R. A. Dunlap, of Richmond, is secretary. Sectional prejudice is being rapidly eliminated. A hearty welcome is extended to all new settlers who are imbued with fidelity to the principles upon which the national government is founded. The future hope of the republic must ever rest on a high regard for law and order. In this respect Virginia is second to no other state in the Union.

The red clay hills so common in central Virginia, more especially in the vicinity of Charlottesville, seem to be specially adapted for vineyards. The Norton's Virginia grape grown in that locality is unsurpassed by any other for the making of Virginia claret, which has more than a national reputation. Equal success has attended the raising of table grapes on account of their superior excellence.

In southwestern Virginia the Albemarle, or Newtown, pippin attains a high degree of excellence. Peach and apple orchards are being extensively planted, and this section is likely to surpass most other localities, on account of its nearness to the largest northern cities and the great shipping points of Norfolk and Newport News. There is no better locality for co-operative fruit growing and marketing orchard products. This region is also noted for the production of late-grown vegetables of much superior quality to those grown for early market near the sea-coast.

J. W., JR.

### GROWING FRUIT BY IRRIGATION.

In the far western portion of Texas, and the eastern portion of New Mexico, rapid progress is being made in horticulture by means of irrigation. The Pecos river valley is the section now attracting more attention, perhaps, than any other part of the Southwest; yet much has been done in the Rio Grande valley in New Mexico and along many of the smaller streams of Texas, east of the Pecos.

Western Kansas has also entered upon an era of irrigation. There it is done by means of artesian wells and windmills. A large basin or reservoir is made, usually by throwing a strong dam across the lower side of a natural depression, deepening the depression above the dam by means of plows and scrapers and pumping the water into the reservoir. The land to be irrigated must, of course, lie below the reservoir, and the water is applied in the same way as in river irrigation; that is, by a main ditch and numerous laterals. Ten acres is about the area supplied by a plant of this kind, many being smaller.

Small farms are the rule under any system of irrigation. Small areas under a high state of cultivation in the irrigated districts are found to pay much larger profits when devoted to fruit growing than to field crops. It follows, then, that the irrigated fruit-growing lands will always be the most valuable rural property in the Southwest. There will be a steady enhancement of value in all the new lands now being opened up to irrigation in Texas and New Mexico, just as there was in California irrigable lands. At present, however, prices are quite reasonable in the Pecos valley. Irrigated farms can be bought there for \$25 to \$45 per acre, on ten years' time, with an annual water rent of \$1.25 per acre added. The valley of the Pecos in the vicinity of Roswell, New Mexico, has long been known to be eminently adapted to apples, grapes and pears. Such a thing as a worm in a Roswell apple is said to be almost unknown. The apples are large, firm and finely flavored.

Eddy, eighty-five miles below Roswell, is a new town of about five years' standing, and the center of a great land-irrigating interest. Some three or four million dollars have been expended there in irrigating dams and ditches; a number of Swiss grape growers, and fruit raisers from various countries brought in and established upon little farms, and a general conversion of the desert into an orchard and vineyard has taken place. Many of the vineyards around Eddy are now bearing; all the leading varieties that have given California such notoriety being successfully grown. Many acres have been planted in peaches, pears, apples, almonds, prunes, olives, etc., which will soon be in good bearing, greatly increasing the fruit supply of the Southwest. The late Mr. Jay Gould, after a close inspection of the Pecos valley, pronounced it one of the most promising valleys in the whole United States.

DICK NAYLOR.

### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MARYLAND.—Garrett county, which is the extreme northwestern one in the state of Maryland, leads the others in the production of maple sugar. The annual product is about 500,000 pounds, and the yield of syrup is also large. Sheep raising for wool is being rapidly superseded by mutton production. The mutton raised in that elevated region commands a ready sale, at the highest market price, in the principal eastern cities, where mountain mutton is in demand.

W. M. K.

### PUMPKIN SEEDS.

I planted about six acres to mammoth pumpkins this year. I planted on sod with some corn among them, although it was very dry here during July. On August 9th and after that we had some very good showers. It helped out my pumpkins in good shape, and I have about forty loads to feed to our hogs and cattle. They are big pumpkins surely, weigh from forty to ninety pounds, and a little extra care will make them weigh considerably over 100 pounds. Hogs and cattle like them a great deal better than the common field pumpkin, and they are very good for pies. Any of the readers of the FARM AND FIRESIDE who wish some of the seed can have a liberal supply by sending postage. Let all who want seed apply at once while I am feeding them to the stock.—C. C. Asfahl, Doran, Mitchell county, Iowa.

### 850,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best rootstock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, I. T.

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## SHERIDAN'S Condition POWDER

It is absolutely pure; highly concentrated; therefore used in small doses; no other kind one fourth as strong. In quantity it costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. "One large can saved me \$40; send six more to prevent rump this winter" says a customer. Sold by druggists, grocers and feed dealers. No other ever made like it. If You Can't Get it Near Home, Send to Us. Ask First.

We send postpaid one pack for 25c. Five \$1. One large can \$1.20; Six cans \$5, express paid. Sample copy of "the best poultry paper published," sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

**Keep Chickens Strong**  
and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens moult; it prevents all disease, Cholera, Roup, Diarrhoea, Leg-weakness. It is a powerful food digestive. Large cans are most economical to buy.

Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs.

## Take a Good Look

at this and remember it. It shows exactly how a package of the genuine GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER looks. The wonderful merits of this sterling preparation and its great popularity among women who take pride in the cleanliness of their homes, have brought out many imitations that do not compare with the genuine

## GOLD DUST

any more than base metal with pure gold. Remember, there is only one genuine Gold Dust, and it is always packed in full 4 lb. packages, just like this. Price 25c. everywhere. Made only by

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This elegant high-grade ORGAN and SEWING MACHINE for only **\$57.80**. Shipped on THIRTY DAYS approval. Organ retails for \$125.00, Sewing Machine for \$60.00. They are both yours for \$57.80. Organ fully warranted FIFTEEN years, Sewing Machine TEN years. We make this "ACTUAL BELOW COST" offer for Only Ninety Days and for the sole purpose of INTRODUCING THE GOODS in every city, town and hamlet in the country. The price is much less than Actual Cost, but the sale of one means the sale of many others, and we are therefore willing to SACRIFICE PROFITS on the sample orders received during the next ninety days. Never before and never again will there be such liberality shown. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. No misrepresentation, no scheme, no deception. You may need both. If so send at once for description, blank orders, etc. If you need but one, order the two and sell one for as much as you pay for both. ONLY ONE SAMPLE ORDER WILL BE SHIPPED AT THIS PRICE INTO ONE TOWN.

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FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogues. 150 engravings. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—One of the finest and best improved 150-acre farms in eastern Iowa, adjoining the city limits. Also a fine lot of Red Polled Cattle at a bargain. For full particulars address the owner, J. H. Gilliland, Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa.

### ONION SETS FOR FALL PLANTING

EARLIEST SPRING ONIONS.

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NEW WHITE MULTIPLIERS are the best. Samples Free. 1/2 bushel, 16 pounds, \$1.85; per bushel, 32 pounds, \$3.50. We keep all kinds of Onion Sets.

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## Our Farm.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey.

## KEEPING PIGEONS FOR PROFIT.

There is too much loss among pigeons when they are allowed to fly over the whole neighborhood. Boys trap them, hawks and cats are on the lookout for them, and the hunters will take chance shots at them when it can be done without risk. They may easily be confined. For fifty pairs have a house about ten by twenty feet, the upper story of some building being preferred. The yard should be about twenty by fifty feet, not less than ten feet high, and covered on the top and sides with wire.

One of the essential points in keeping pigeons is to have the sexes equal. If there is an extra male, he will make an attempt to secure a mate from the other males, and thus break up the matings, as well as keep the colony in perpetual turmoil. He must be taken out or a mate for him must be procured from elsewhere.

Keep the house and yard clean, and place plenty of litter on the floor for nest materials. Lice are very destructive to pigeons, and must never be allowed to become established, as they will render the flock unprofitable.

Pigeons should be kept supplied with plenty of wheat and cracked corn, as well as keeping boxes of ground bone and meat, charcoal, ground oyster-shells and rock salt where they can help themselves. A salt codfish is usually hung up where they can pick it, and chopped cabbage or other vegetable food may be placed where they can use such if they prefer.

They will hatch and raise from six to ten pairs of squabs a year, and the squabs usually sell for about twenty-five cents each. Old pigeons command no sale, being kept for breeding purposes only.

If kept in confinement, they will thrive well as long as all of their wants are supplied and lice are not allowed to overrun their quarters. Water should always be plentiful, and roosts should be placed here and there in the yards at different heights, so as to permit them to enjoy the open air.

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.

There is always a large supply of poultry sent to market from Thanksgiving until after Christmas, and during the month of December the market is nearly always crowded. This custom has been in vogue for years, and it is difficult to explain. It should be supposed that with the experience of the past, farmers would hold back their poultry until after the holidays are over. If they can afford to keep their surplus through October, and well into November, they should hold on until January. As a rule, when the rush of poultry ceases, which happens at the end of the year, the supply over the whole country is very low, and prices soon begin to go up. First the frozen broilers (late-hatched chicks) are offered, then comes the demand for the early spring broilers.

Christmas has one effect on prices, and that is to give them more stability, less fluctuation occurring. The Christmas and New-Year's markets, however, demand a large supply; but the supply is never lacking. There will be any amount of inferior poultry shipped, which will effect prices; but those who send only choice fowls will not fail to get something more than is offered. When the market is overstocked the buyers always purchase the best, and leave the inferior.

It is not difficult to fatten fowls, and they will gain rapidly with good management. Even so short a time as a week will make a great difference in the weight and quality of fowls intended for market, and it will pay those who contemplate selling at this season to feed for fat and plump birds. They will then sell as soon as they arrive, and will command better prices, while the increased weight will pay for the food and give a profit as well.

GARRY OWEN, JACKSON CO., IOWA, April 20, 1894. Pointexter Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—I am using the Corn-splitter I bought of you last winter yet, and must say I am more than pleased with it. I am feeding forty-three steers for market, and can split enough corn with one horse in thirty minutes to feed them twice, but don't use the horse more than half the time, as it is no trouble for a man or boy to turn it with the crank.

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH BURKE.

## BONE-CUTTERS.

Every poultryman should have a bone-cutter, no matter how small the flock. Cut bone is different from ground bone. It is juicy, digestible, provides lime for the shell, utrogeu, and also serves as grit. We do not know of any food that possesses so many advantages as cut bone. A bone-cutter enables one to utilize bones that would otherwise be thrown away, and also to purchase and use bones from the butcher that may be procured for a very nominal sum. A bone is a very tough substance, and cannot easily be reduced to suitable sizes in any manner except by cutting, and the work is not hard, as enough bone for a small flock may be cut in a few minutes. They are made strong, and will last for years. The cost is not great, considering the saving of other food and the greater production of eggs by the aid of the cutter. It is as indispensable in a well-regulated poultry establishment as is a plow or a harrow in cultivating a crop.

## WHERE TO STICK POULTRY.

It is difficult to express in words how to properly kill a fowl by sticking it in the roof of the mouth (which is required for dressed poultry), hence the illustration is intended to show where the point of the knife should enter. In the illustration A is the artery that must be cut. Open the bill, and by observing closely, the artery can be seen. It runs across the back of the throat, a little under the ear. Insert the point of a sharp knife in the mouth, and



make a clean cut across this artery, so as to sever it at the point indicated by the X in the illustration. We are indebted to Mr. Verne Clisby, Ohio, for the illustration.

## SELLING THE TURKEYS.

Before selling your turkeys, put them in a yard and feed them four times a day, for a week or ten days, using plenty of corn and wheat, with a mess of meat and green food once a day. If kept separate or closely shut up in coops, they will become restless and will not thrive. Small turkeys sell more readily than do the large ones, as they are of more suitable sizes for the small families. If they are fat, and are nicely dressed, they sell on sight, and much depends on their appearance. They should always be dry-picked, the pinfeathers being carefully removed. Hen turkeys are preferred in market to gobblers, and old turkeys usually sell very low, even when prices are high. If a little care is taken to pen them and get them fat, as we suggest, it will add largely to the weight, and enable you to get from two to five cents per pound more than the regular prices.

## GETTING NEW MALES.

As the new year opens, the careful breeder or farmer will endeavor to make preparation for his next season's breeding fowls. One half of the flock is the male. If he is not of good stock his chicks may be deficient in the qualities sought. It should also be the object to secure a male in no manner related to the birds with which he is to be mated, and he should be healthy and active. This is a matter that cannot be overlooked, and the longer it is delayed the more difficult will it be to get good males.

## AVOID CROSSING.

Never cross your pure-bred fowls if it can be avoided. When one begins to cross, he takes a backward step. It is well enough to cross a common fowl by using pure-bred males, but pure-bred fowls should never be mixed. In our experience we have noticed many attempts to gain by crossing pure breeds, but the result has always been scrubs. As soon as one gives up the purity of the breeds they soon deteriorate into mongrels.

## SITTING HENS.

If a hen becomes broody, do not allow her to sit unless you can provide a place for her and her brood when she comes off the nest. It is a waste to use eggs for hatching if the chicks cannot be raised. Little chicks cannot endure the cold of winter, and the hen will lose them one by one until all are gone, unless she has a snug and warm place under shelter. If a number of hens become broody, they may be kept under a shed or in a dry out-building—the hens in small coops, so as to separate them. Even then, if the season is cold, many losses will occur among the chicks.

## CUTTING UP GREEN FOOD.

Fowls on the range pull off their food from plants, and are unable to eat bulky materials unless they are in a fine condition. Such foods as grass, clover or other materials, including hay, should be cut into half-inch lengths. Hay may be cut and scalded. For chicks the bulky food should be shaved, or made exceedingly fine. When the dry food is cut and scalded, it is a very acceptable food in winter. Scatter ground food over it and feed it warm in the morning.

## CORN IN WINTER.

Corn is excellent when the weather is very cold, as it creates warmth of body; but when feeding corn, cut off some other food, so as not to give the hens too much. Scatter the corn over the ground, if the hens are outside, or in litter inside, in order that they may have exercise in seeking it, and also to enable each hen to secure her share. If the weather becomes warm, give less corn and more of a variety.

## LAYING DUCKS.

The ducks will begin to lay in January, and should be producing eggs in large numbers in February. They lay every day when they begin, being more regular than hens, and lay fully as many as hens during the whole year. Shut off the grain now, and feed more meat and bulky food. Turnips, cooked, and scalded clover hay make a cheap and excellent mess for them. Do not overfeed them or get them too fat.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

**Brown Red Games.**—G. E. P., Jeffersonville, Ohio, writes: "What color are the shanks and beaks of Brown Red games?"

REPLY:—Beaks are black, or nearly so; shanks are black or dark willow.

**Paralysis.**—L. K. W., San Francisco, Cal., writes: "I had a hen, while molting, to begin running around. After two or three days she kept her neck twisted, ceased eating, and died."

REPLY:—Due to apoplexy, or pressure of blood on the brain, and ending in paralysis.

**Pigeon Injured.**—F. H., Worcester, Mass., writes: "What can I do for a pigeon that has been injured in the wing, which is now useless?"

REPLY:—There is nothing that can be done, owing to the difficulty of binding up the wing and getting it properly set again.

**Geese.**—J. F., West Salem, Ill., writes: "1. Which are the best breeds of geese? 2. Which breed is the best for producing eggs? 3. Which is the largest?"

REPLY:—L. The Toulouse and Embden are considered the largest, and are equal to any, both for eggs and for market. They are hardy, and thrive well in all climates.

**Poultry-house.**—J. E. B., Palatka, Florida, writes: "Would a shed poultry-house, open on one side, answer for poultry? We have high winds sometimes, but the season is nearly always mild."

REPLY:—In your climate an open house should be sufficient, provided the front was protected with wire to prevent depredations by foxes, minks, etc.

**Loss of Muscular Power.**—H. A. B., East Pembroke, writes: "I have a pullet that seems to have no control over her head, which she holds near the ground, and twitches. Otherwise she seems well."

REPLY:—Remove her from the male. Cause is due to high condition and heavy feeding. She should be in a dry place, fed lightly, and given two drops of tincture of nux vomica on a bread crumb once a day.

**Swollen Eyes.**—C. R., Lawrence, Kan., writes: "My hens are afflicted with swollen eyes; mostly on one side, and they make a peculiar noise in the throat."

REPLY:—It is probably roup, due to cold drafts on the fowls at night, from some source, while they are on the roost. Anoint faces, combs and wattles with sweet-oil, and add a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash to each quart of the drinking-water.



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## The Price of a Diamond.

BY HENRY WILLARD FRENCH.

### CHAPTER III.

TEN SHILLINGS—CONCLUDED.

**H**E has a right to do so, and knows enough to demand it; for a reward is offered for all diamonds found in the mine.

The supervisor does not reply at once. He is too thoroughly excited. The tallyman stands beside him mutely staring at the gem. This alone has power over them. A truck-car passes, but the tallyman makes no note of it. Three or four Kaffirs who came for water pause to learn the cause of the excitement, but the supervisor does not shout to them to hurry back to work. Yet it in no way reverts to the Englishman. It is only the mania, the insatiable mania, which everyone imbibes, which pervades every breath of that stifling air—the greed for diamonds—the all-absorbing fascination of gloating over a five-hundred-carat stone.

At last Mbarak suggests, impatiently, that he is ready to go to the baas, and seeing no help for it, the supervisor summons two of the police officers of the mine to conduct him to the manager, in the head office, eight hundred feet above.

The news of the find spreads faster than the three can walk, and more than once along the way the Kaffir is obliged to stop and show the diamond to English officials. A

thrill of excitement pervades the mine; but the ladder is reached at last by which they ascend nearly a hundred feet, then the long, steep path carrying them upward seven hundred feet more, into the light of day.

At the top Mbarak receives his only garment—a long strip of cloth which once was white, and which still seems almost white compared with his dark skin. With a single sweep he throws one end over his shoulder, twisting the other into a girdle about his waist, miraculously transforming himself into the very impersonation of well-clothed oriental dignity.

The common Kaffir never indulges in this distinction except when he leaves the mines. His only possession in the line of clothing is a blanket in which he rolls himself to sleep; completely covering his head and all, no matter what the temperature may be. Only the chiefs are allowed to array themselves in fine linen within the barbed-iron confines of their prison.

The moment Mbarak leaves the mine and enters the office of the baas, the excitement over his diamond ceases. Down in the dirt tunnels they repeated the formula, and at a carat and a half of diamond for every truck they accounted that single find as good as having sent to the surface three hundred and thirty truck-loads of the blue.

The baas, by the same formula, reverses the reasoning. He knows that in the end those three hundred and thirty truck-loads will all be sent, one by one, to the surface, and that this five-hundred-carat stone will sink, like all the rest, large and small, direct from the mines or through the pulsator and the sorting-house, into that same invariable average of a carat and a half of diamond for sixteen hundred pounds of dirt. He sees no cause for excitement, and only offers the reward as a counter-irritant for cupidity, and to save the trouble of punishing the natives for having tried to steal.

The office is by no means the sumptuous affair which might appeal to one's sense of the fitness of things, in a reception-room for priceless gems, upon their first appearance in the world. There are three or four safes, three or four tables with piles of rough diamonds, graded according to size and color and quality, three or four clerks arranging the diamonds, three or four revolvers lying about the tables, and the manager at his desk, in a cane arm-chair, smoking a pipe. That is the office and the baas.

Mbarak grasps his surroundings at a single glance, and with long, stately strides slowly approaches the manager. He pauses only for a dignified salaam, and extends his open hand without a word.

The manager looks at the stone deliberately for a moment before he touches it, then takes

it in his hand, and again glances carelessly at its different sides as he turns it slowly over. He silently passes it to a clerk, who returns it a moment later, cleaved by a solution of acid in hot water, and accompanied by a memorandum of its weight and a note concerning a flaw.

Again the manager examines it, this time with his glass. A frown of disappointment gathers over his forehead as he studies the flaw.

away through an open window and rest upon a fence of corrugated iron, rising ten feet high, surrounding the mine, guarded on either side by a savage barbed-wire screen. It is patrolled day and night by armed watchmen, and the space on each side is brighter by night than day, under a perfect system of electric lights.

Not a soul can pass the narrow gate without a permit from the manager. Not a native

The manager calls again.

What!

The storm of excitement which followed the finding of the great diamond down in the mine has broken over the office at last.

The tin box in which the diamond was deposited is found at last on the top of the safe. Down in the bottom of it lies an old-fashioned, yellow-gold ten-shilling piece.

The five-hundred-carat diamond is gone!

### CHAPTER IV.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES AND MORE.

"Gone?" cries the manager.

"Yes, sir," a trembling clerk replies. "Here is the box, with the memorandum and a half sovereign lying at the bottom." He empties the contents out upon the manager's desk.

"That is the piece the fellow threw out of the window yesterday. I recognize it. Where was the box found, did you say?"

"On the top of the large safe, sir."

"Who took it out this morning? None of you? Well, who put it away last night? What? Don't remember? Great heavens! Whose place was it to lock the safes last night? You think it was in? Everything was in? Then how under heaven did this box in particular come outside again? Block-head! You can go back to Scotland by the next mail. You talk of a ten-thousand-pound diamond as though it were a potato. Go to your room, sir, and stay there till I send for you. Now, then, the rest of you look alive. Learn just what has passed the gate since sundown. Let nothing the size of a pin, alive or dead, animate or inanimate, go

in or out, pass or no pass, till further orders." Now there is excitement enough in the office. The advent of the diamond meant only a sudden increase upon one side which sure as fate would be reduced to the same old average. Its departure, however, meant a magnified loss to the company, for which nothing could atone but the recovery of the five-hundred-carat diamond.

## PROGRESS.

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EXTENDED HIS HAND WITHOUT A WORD.

"The color is perfect," he mutters; "but that is a bad flaw. It will cut down to ten thousand pounds or less."

He is thinking of what the value of three hundred and thirty truck-loads ought to be, and by that erratic but trustworthy reasoning he estimates a loss, instead of profit, to the mine, through the aid of the five-hundred-carat diamond. In his disappointment he has forgotten the bronze statue before him, and he looks up with a start of surprise.

The Zulu giant has not moved. He has not even withdrawn his open hand.

"Oh, it was you who found it in the mine, was it?" the manager asks, languidly, glancing at the hand.

Mbarak slowly bows his head.

"H-m. That means a reward, I suppose. Well, here's ten shillings. It's more than it's worth."

Daintily picking a half sovereign from a pile of glistening coins, he drops it into the palm from which he took the diamond. As it falls he notices that it is an old-fashioned, yellow gold-piece which for a long time he has kept as a memento; but it is the only half sovereign he has, and he does not attempt to change it. Indeed, it is almost lost in the hollow of that broad palm.

Mbarak looks at the coin for an instant; then looks at the manager. There is something almost like Othello in the dignity of that solemn bronze figure. Even the manager hesitates, and his eyes are lifted in a curious look of inquiry.

"Baas," Mbarak says at last. "many years ago, when this hand was like the fig leaf and this arm an olive branch, the Arab slave thieves burned my village, and with the captives took my mother and me. Through the jungles, over the mountains, across the deserts, and down the great river they carried us to the land of yellow people, and sold us there. I escaped and returned to my people, and from that day I have waited to be able to buy my mother back again. To-day the Great Spirit heard my prayer. He placed my hand upon that diamond. It is worth as many of such pieces of gold as this as five of my people could carry on their backs. I might have kept it in the mine. Does the baas say that ten shillings is the price of it?"

The manager laughs as he replies: "You might take a star out of the sky, Mbarak, and make off with it before your Great Spirit knew what was up, but you couldn't take a diamond the size of an orange-seed away from these mines. Oh, no; you are not big enough for that. Take your ten shillings and be thankful. It's all you'll get. You are perfectly welcome to all the diamonds you can carry away. You would simply get yourself into the convict gang in the sorting-house."

Involuntarily the manager's eyes wander

ever goes out through that gate, except at the expiration of his contract and after he has spent seven days in a single room, with padded mittens padlocked on his hands, eating, drinking, sleeping under the sullen eyes of the human bulldogs, who are hired for the simple purpose of discovering diamonds that may be in hiding about his black carcass.

No wonder the manager laughs. And Mbarak? He is smiling, too. At least his eyes flash and his teeth glisten. But a barbarian only laughs when he is angry, or when he sees a triumph of some sort close at hand. The civilized being alone laughs at his own conceits and his own follies.

When the manager's merriment subsides Mbarak adds, even more calmly and deliberately than before:

"It is well that the baas keep wide-open eye, though the fence be as high as the clouds, and the bars as keen as the scorpion's claw. The lights will be none too bright to-night. Let the doors be locked and the great iron boxes bolted. They will cover a costly treasure upon which it has pleased the baas to set the price of ten shillings."

Lifting his palm the Kaffir spits upon the coin, in that sign of contempt and disgust that is as wide as the Orient, and with a quick motion throws it out of the window. Then, with flashing eyes and glistening teeth, and the hoarse, breathing which always accompanies native earnestness, he makes the stately salaam of his people, and leaving the office, returns to the mine in company with his escort.

This incident is so thoroughly oriental and natural that it hardly receives a second thought among the occupants of the office. Other matters require the manager's immediate attention, and the great diamond is consigned to a plain tin box, labeled with the facts which are known concerning it, and prepared for deposit in the safe, there to remain until it is called for.

The next morning, as the manager drops languidly into his arm-chair and lights his pipe for an after-breakfast smoke, before the vexations of another day set in, the sun, shining in a cloudless sky, floods his desk with a pure, liquid light which instantly suggests the diamond. It is an excellent time to examine it and see if there really must be such an unfortunate waste in cutting to eradicate the flaw.

The manager calls for the diamond, and a clerk responds with alacrity; for he is a very potent factor at the mines. Then follows a delay, however, which very nearly throws the manager out of temper, though it is the first thing in the morning. Other clerks assemble about the safe and engage in a low but eager conversation.



The manager is as much alive to-day as he was dead yesterday. His orders are sharp and decided that the diamond must be found. Lives, property, anything standing in the way of the finding must pay the penalty. The mine is to be ransacked and searched throughout. The working-shift went down the shaft at daylight, and will remain there till nearly dark. That is to be left to dig, and when the miners come up the shaft at night they are to be taken by surprise and searched. The work begins in the collection upon the surface, inside the corrugated iron fence. And it is surely the most curious collection of human beings that this world, or any other world, could possibly produce.

They lie about in the yard, shouting, wrangling, stretching in the sunlight, sleeping—covered, head and all, in blankets that are closely wrapped about them—smoking, eating, gambling. The mania which prevails in every corner of the earth where money is quickly made, obtains with universal force at the Kimberley diamond mines. The only thing that might be, but is not, is drinking. They are not drinking, and they are not drunk. A more intemperate set of people than the South Africans it would be hard to find, but not a drop of even the mildest liquor is to be obtained at the mines, under any pretext whatsoever.

They are all, shades of color and of all sizes, gathered from all parts of South Africa. There are Zulus and Basutos, Fingoes and Hottentots, Batlapis and Baralongs, and a half dozen other nations filling the spaces between them, down to the withered and spindling little dwarfs, the Bushmen, lacking but a tail of being apes. The one thing of all the world, however, of which they know nothing, and care less, is the five-hundred-carat diamond.

They are searched, and they seem rather to enjoy the attention. Then their hats are searched, and everything else above the ground is searched, but the diamond is not found.

Every dog in the inclosure is captured and shut up under guard; for many a dog has been fed upon diamonds, carefully wrapped in pieces of meat, to lose his life as his reward for transporting them through the gate. Every other known trick for the disposition of diamonds is considered, and measures taken to thwart it, and the sun sinks toward the horizon with the certainty that the diamond is not above the ground, and the result that it must be among the miners, who will soon be coming up the shaft.

The manager has been in his office all day, engaged with other matters. He is actively upon the spot, however, as the first of the working-shift appears. With evident impatience he watches, as the line, filing along, goes through the hands of the searchers. They are experts at the trade, and make short work of it. At last, however, his eye brightens. He throws away his cigar and comes nearer. The stalwart form of Mbarak has appeared. As he enters the inclosure a single glance shows him what is going on, and a curious expression contracts his features as he walks calmly up to the two Englishmen, to be ignominiously punched and poked and searched by them.

Swiftly they go over him, from his matted hair to his toes, into his mouth, under his tongue, everywhere where a human being was ever known to secrete a diamond; while the manager watches with intense anxiety.

In a moment the men have finished their work. They are ready to take oath as experts that there is not anywhere about the man a pebble the size of a pea. The five-hundred-carat diamond is not there. Mbarak may pass on. The manager grinds his teeth.

Mbarak takes but a single stride and pauses, face to face with the manager. Solemnly he makes the salaam, and deliberately asks:

"Is the baas looking for his ten-shilling diamond?"

"Ay, you black devil; I thought it was you! Here, seize this man! Put him in irons!" the manager gasps, and his face grows purple with excitement; while two police officials of the mine cautiously approach Mbarak.

"Irons are for thieves, baas," the Kaffir replies, calmly. There is a danger signal in the giant's eyes, and his fingers are slowly closing. It is silent, but very suggestive, that those powerful arms are not to be readily put in irons. The officers hesitate. Only the tongue of the Kaffir betrays no possible emotion, as he continues: "Did not the baas tell Mbarak he was welcome to the diamond when he had carried it away?"

"Damn your black hide!" cries the manager; and possibly in the minds of some the excessive exigencies may tend to mitigate profanity. "You shall go into the convict gang for the trouble you have given me to-day. Welcome you are; but let me remind you that you have not carried it away. Now, then, where is it? Hand it over before they bind you, and you can go free. Refuse, and by my life I'll shoot you where you stand."

The manager draws his pistol and raises the hammer with a resounding click. He would hardly venture to shoot the man without more provocation, but he sees his officers flinching. He notes the clinched fists, the flashing eyes, the glistening teeth, the bulging muscles, restrained by an impassive dignity which quietly says to the whole of them, "Stand back, or—," and he feels safer with his pistol in his hand.

[To be continued.]

## TWO SLIPS OF PAPER.

A man and a woman stood apart from the rest, looking over the side of a Channel steamer, as it crossed from Boulogne to Folkestone, one fair September evening.

They were in that initiatory stage of acquaintance when each acquiesces in the other's opinion, and the introductory smile still relaxes the corners of the mouth. In fact, they had known each other just five minutes. She was a pretty English blonde, the sort of a girl one meets on a tour every autumn, or sees stationary at such places as Scarborough or Eastbourne.

He was older, graver, with finely-cut features, clean-shaven face and dark hair, brushed esthetically off his brow, and worn long enough to rest on his collar behind. His slender hands grasped and ungrasped nervously the sleeves of his foreign-cut coat. Artist or litterateur, an onlooker would have said, and unmistakably a gentleman.

He examined the cliffs eagerly as the steamer neared the shore, and something like a mist blurred his eyes.

"You are glad to be in England again?" his companion asked, kindly.

"More than words can tell," he replied, fervently. "Wander as we may, Miss—"

"Carr," she supplied.

He bowed.

"Mine is Fenton—Maurice Fenton. Wander as we may, Miss Carr, there is no land like England, no people like English people."

"I have only been on the other side of the Channel three weeks, and I feel almost as glad as you to be in my own land again," she assented, brightly.

He looked into her fresh, sweet face and calm, gray eyes with a sense of rest and content that one experiences in looking at a peaceful landscape after a day of toil.

"I shall stay here for some time, but you, I suppose, will go straight to London?" he asked, almost wistfully.

"Oh, no. I have to remain at Folkestone some days to await the arrival of friends."

"I may possibly see you again, then?"

"Very possibly."

And then came the confusion of landing, the trial by ordeal in the custom-house, and when Mr. Fenton found himself at liberty to look around, he discovered that his alert companion was already stowed away with her trunk in a fly, and he had barely time to raise his hat in recognition of her smile before she was driven from his sight.

He gazed longingly after the back of the cab and the trim figure in the sailor hat; then turned, with something very like a sigh, to look for a conveyance on his own account.

Next morning, in a select boarding-house in one of the best positions of Folkestone, two additional guests sat down to breakfast.

The gentleman was already seated, and had duly endured a volley of glances, when the lady entered.

She wore a pink cambric dress, and had the freshest of roses in her cheeks and another at her belt, and looked the very perfection of dainty womanhood.

The hearts of the gentlemen went out to her at once, while those of the ladies proportionately receded.

She took the chair indicated by the pleasant-looking little hostess, and raising her eyes, met those of her acquaintance of yesterday fixed gladly upon her.

A flush of pleasure mounted to his cheek at the recognition, which she acknowledged by a gratified little smile.

This coincidence was related to the presiding lady, and was eagerly drunk in by the assembled guests, who continued throughout the meal to shoot covert glances at the handsome pair near the head of the table.

After breakfast Miss Carr strolled down to the front with her book, while her traveling companion of the day before quickly followed in pursuit. He was not long in singling out the pink cambric and rose-wreathed flop hat from among the costumes of the other idlers, and advanced respectfully toward her.

She greeted him cordially, and they were soon engaged in that delightful phase of conversation possible between people of similar tastes and opposite sex.

Several of their co-boarders recognized them, and privately asked questions about them of their hostess, Mrs. Dare, who was expected to be a walking directory, but who seldom satisfied the curious about herself or others, and thus was supposed to have a history herself.

Remain reticent and you will create as great a sensation as any lover of publicity could desire.

This well-conditioned little woman called herself a widow, though one rumor had it that there had never been a Mr. Dare; another, that he was still extant at the antipodes, or like happy hunting-grounds of compulsory or voluntary runaway husbands, and that in her way of business a widow succeeded so much better than a more restricted woman.

These emanated, of course, from less prosperous proprietresses. It is wonderful how much we find to say of people who are more fortunate in our own line of life. Notwithstanding, she dropped a ready tear at the mention of his name, and wore those nice half-mourning shades so becoming to people of fresh complexion.

The ladies of her establishment received Mr. Fenton rapturously, eligible men being never

a strong contingent at a seaside boarding-house, and dropping off woefully at the close of the season.

The lady they were not so sure about; she looked, and might possibly prove, a dangerous rival.

Her sweet, serious face had won the gentlemen to her side from the first. From that egotistical old veteran, Major McCormick, the permanent boarder, and emblem of the respectability of the house, who, battered and grim, graced the board on the same principle as a griffin does an ancestral portal, and who would forego the fiery delights of his extra dish to contemplate the pleasing presence at the opposite end; right away down to the affable little Jew, who insisted on helping her to every condiment on the table, with his dingy, beringed hand.

The ladies were equally attentive to their spoil, but desisted after awhile, all but the Kentish clergyman's daughters, who were resting on the wing at Folkestone, preparatory to taking a bolder flight abroad.

For him they unpacked their smartest gowns, reserved for more momentous occasions and more august company; for him they discarded the fleeting September sunshine to linger about the door in the hope that he would ask to be allowed to escort them on their walk; for him they agreed so beautifully in public, but quarreled over him in their bedroom at night in true sisterly fashion.

The very hostess seemed to have succumbed to the spell of the courtly manner and esthetic face, and conspired with the rest to spoil him at table, till the spinsters whispered over their woolwork at night that even age didn't teach some people discretion, and the major was heard to growl in the smoking-room that the best cuts from the joint were all going one way—they had hitherto done so, but in a different direction.

It was a hopeless quest all through. His every tone, look and action seemed centered on Miss Carr, and at length it was tacitly agreed that they should enjoy each other's society in or out of doors unmolested.

They were standing side by side, one fair evening, on the pier, listening to the lapping of the outgoing tide. The startled look in the eyes, the result of severe mental tension, the wistful lines around the mouth, characteristic of his face on their first acquaintance, had almost disappeared.

"Do you know, Miss Carr," he said, withdrawing his eyes from the pretty profile beneath the becoming hat, "it is a week almost to the hour since I first saw you, and it has been the happiest week of my life?"

He was looking before him, half ashamed of his involuntary earnestness, and he did not see the quiet little smile on her face.

"You cannot tell, you will never know, perhaps, all you have been to me, how you have soothed me beyond words, and taught me to live and hope again. Never, since my mother, has a woman influenced me like you. Surely, it was a kind Providence that ordained we should meet that day on the steamer."

The fervent words sohered her bright face; she turned her serious gray eyes upon him and said, simply:

"I am glad you have liked me."

"Liked you! I shall bless the hour I met you, Miss Carr," and he was looking straight into her eyes now; "whatever the future holds for me I shall feel that my life, with its many shadows, its many failures, has not been all bad, since I may know and reverence a woman like you."

There was a look of great calm, of high resolve in the firmly-cut face, turned once more to the sea. Would she ever guess what hopes then took birth? She shivered and gathered her cloak tightly around her. It was chilly now after sundown.

Next evening it rained, and there rose a demand for indoor amusement. Even the Kentish damsels scrambled duets, and intermittent solos were at a premium. Miss Carr was requested to play, which she did with a ringing metallic touch that never erred in time or tune. It gratified so far, but left her hearers disappointed; they had expected so much from such a dainty exterior.

One auditor detected no flaw; he stood beside the piano looking lovingly at the spirituelle face, and watching the firm, white hands come so resolutely down on the keyboard.

"Mr. Fenton," she said, suddenly springing up, "I am sure you are musical; you either sing or play."

"How did you know?" he asked, coloring with surprise and pleasure.

"By your face; one can tell musical people. Which will you do?"

"I used to sing a little," he returned, with sudden gravity.

"Then you can do so now; go and fetch your songs."

"I have only one or two with me," he hesitated, but a tender glance from the gray eyes decided him, and he promptly departed.

He reappeared with a copy of a commonplace song that had been undeservedly popular two seasons back. The top, right-hand corner had been neatly cut out by a penknife.

"I bought this copy second hand," he explained, "and didn't want another man's name on the cover," and then, to Miss Carr's accompaniment, he sang in a sweet tenor voice, just a little out of practice, the pretty, silly thing, lending it a charm it nowise possessed in itself.

"I am sure I have something up-stairs that will suit you better than this," she said at the close, and leaving him to receive the thanks and compliments his newly-discovered accomplishment had called forth, she hurried from the room.

The little white-clad maidens immediately took up their position, one on each side of him, and began purring away their blandishments like a couple of Angora cats. He replied gaily to their open admiration, and then Miss Carr returned.

"You will do this justice, I know," she said, waving toward him one of those dear old ballads, all about loving and leaving and meeting again, with their pathetic strain and plaintive accompaniment, and the subtle flavor of genius pervading the whole.

"Yes," he said, "I know it."

And encouraged by his previous success, and remembering only the heart he sought to touch, he gave rein to the pent-up fervor, the passionate yearning for freedom and love that must have slept in his soul for months. The little misses were awed into silence, the spinsters hushed the click of their needles, only Miss Carr remained unmoved; but they remembered afterward how white she had grown when she rose from the piano.

"It has turned out a lovely night," she exclaimed, looking through the laths of the Venetian blinds; "I shall write my letter and go for a walk."

The girls' mouths fell. Miss Carr's absence meant that of Mr. Fenton, and the break-up of the party in general. Yet she adhered to her resolve, and came down presently with a soft, gray cloak thrown over her silk skirts, and fastening the last button of her long gloves.

"How thoughtless of me," she exclaimed. "I have never inclosed the name of the song I want! Mr. Fenton, do you mind writing it for me; I have my gloves on."

He approached the writing-table and waited, pen in hand.

"Oh, it's 'Douglas Gordon,' by Schriffer, published by Avenger and Company," she dictated.

He handed her the slip of paper, which she read, smiling.

"All spelt right?" he asked, amusedly.

"Yes, thanks; it's quite correct," and slipping it into her letter, they passed out together. The fresh wind blew pleasantly into their faces, the floating strains of the distant band fell on their ears. Both were silent. He, beneath the spell of her beauty and favor, thrilling at the thought that, having understood his song, she let him linger by her side; she, fearing that a fluttering sigh, a flattering word, an upward glance might precipitate the torrent of love that trembled on his lips. They paced up and down for some minutes. The clouds gathered before the moon, a low wind, the herald of another storm, swept around them, and great drops fell.

"We had better return," she said, calmly. He drew her cloak tenderly around her, and they moved homeward.

She saw a pillar-box on the opposite side, and was crossing toward it. He took the letter out of her hand and hastened to post it, and the little missive flitted through the night that had suddenly become as dark and mysterious as the message it bore.

Nearing the house, he sought to awaken the sentiment of a few minutes back, and laid his hand caressingly on her shoulder; the slightest tremor beneath his touch rewarded him. He bent in the darkness to catch a glimpse of the sweet, serious eyes, kept so persistently down; then came the parting at the door before they entered the gas-lit hall.

"How often shall we stand here and say 'Good-night?'" he said, dreamily, retaining her hand. "How often shall I watch you mount the steps and wait for the smile you always give me over your shoulder? How often, yet, shall I wake in the morning and bless the day because it vouchsafes me communion with you?"

There was a sound very like a sob; it may only have been the wind among the trees in the garden, but the lady withdrew her hand and went silently in before him.

"Oh, the irony of fate!" repeated again and again a hoarder in Mrs. Dare's select establishment, tossing on his bed in a fever of wild regret that banished sleep till daybreak.

"Oh, the irony of fate!" said a lady, two bedrooms off, brushing her blonde hair before the glass, and reflecting whose hand had sped the letter. Then she lay down to rest, and slept peacefully till morning.

Miss Carr's greetings, as she hurried down to breakfast, were of the brightest; to the major, who stood sunning himself in the porch, and who magnanimously offered her part of his paper—the advertisement sheet; to the fluffy-haired, pink-checked maidens, who were not loath to greet the breakfast-bell; to Mrs. Dare, who had been fizzing away at the servants below, along with the ham and eggs, but who came up to time radiant and rosy. She gently rallied Mr. Fenton on his late appearance down-stairs, which had been to the open annoyance of the militarily-punctual major and the delight of the Kentish maidens, who thought such a face might be allowed any license.

"There is rather a good concert at the town hall this evening," he said to Miss Carr, as they paraded in the sunshine. "We might look in for an hour."

"At what time does it begin?"

"We need not get there till eight."



"I shall be ready," she returned, simply; and then suddenly remembered she had to dispatch a message, and leaving him outside, she entered the post-office. There were but two words on the form she handed in—"Seven sharp."

Dinner, politics and love were respectively under discussion that evening when Mr. Fenton's presence was requested outside.

He slipped quietly away. The dinner and the talk continued. The last course was served, appetites and tongues flagged, but he did not return.

One after another kept glancing at his vacant place, at his unfolded serviette and crumbled bread—all but Miss Carr, who, as soon as the meal was over, went to her room.

Next morning two places were vacant at the breakfast-table.

"An elopement," decided the ladies with that delicious thrill that vibrates through femininity at the first breath of a wedding. Only Mrs. Dare knew, but she looked so white and stern that not even the major cared to question her.

Yet later in the morning, when the grand business of the day, the dinner, had been decided, and the cold remains from the day before deputed for lunch, the over-wrought, good-natured little woman entered her sanctum behind the dining-room—a compound of the disorders of many apartments—and burying her head among preserve-pots and candlesticks, sobbed her heart away.

Thus engaged, she was discovered by one of the Kentish maidens—what won't a woman's curiosity dare?—who asked particulars of Miss Carr.

Then her hostess rose, and with a dignity of manner one would have imagined incompatible with her predicament and doubtful widowhood, requested that the lady's name should never again be mentioned before her.

At that moment the tabooed Miss Carr was being complimented by her chief on her courage and sagacity in tracing that ingenious swindler, Douglas Hepworth, who had so long evaded the chastisement of the law, from one country to another, and for her tact in leading up to his arrest at his sister's house at Folkestone.

The great detective smiled as he listened to the history of the two slips of paper before him. The smaller, crumpled and torn, bearing the name of the criminal himself, which Miss Carr had discovered in pieces in the fireplace in his room, and which she had skilfully pasted together, the larger, on which he had written for her, in identical caligraphy, the name of a song and its publisher.—*Haverly Magazine.*

#### A SAD, SAD STORY.

An Atehison wife had a cruel truth told her by a heartless doctor. He said her husband would not live long unless he gets some rest. Last night, as she sat in an easy-chair, and watched him take off his coat on coming from the office, put on a gingham apron and go to work cheerfully washing potatoes for supper and pounding steak, occasionally stopping to care for the baby, her heart smote her.

She noticed that he looked thin and careworn, and that he brought the bucket only half full of water from the well.

She spoke to him kindly, and her heart smote her a second lash when he looked up, surprised. Was it true that in the rush and worry of stirring the country up to political truths she had forgotten to be kind to him?

She kissed him tenderly when he handed her a cup of tea at the table, and his eyes filled with tears; it was so long since he had heard a tender word. She praised his biscuits; then he broke down and cried.

The result of this tender little scene was that this morning the woman canceled all lecture engagements and resigned from all committees.

She realized that since it would not do to hire a strong girl to assist him with the heavy house work, it will be better for her to stay at home and aid him by tender sympathy and loving words.

Oh, wives, take warning from this little tale! Speak gently to your husbands ere the cold sod closes over them, and it is too late. Praise their coffee and biscuit.

A kind word costs so little and never gets through traveling.—*Atehison Globe.*

The island of Ceylon produces a tree that is without bark. The leaves are perfectly square, and fold up at sundown.

#### TWIN BROTHERS.

There are thousands and thousands of merchants, mechanics, laboring men, farmers, stock raisers, physicians, lawyers and others located in cities, towns and points near the post-office who want to keep posted about all that is going on the world over. They are interested in the political campaigns throughout the country, the markets, the conditions of labor, the industries, society, daily happenings and all that goes to make the news of the day. They can get this news only through the columns of a great metropolitan newspaper, which costs 30 cents a week. Here is where economy and wisdom combine. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is one of the greatest newspapers in the world. From its daily issues is taken the cream of the news for the Cincinnati Gazette, which is now published twice a week. It is a paper worth \$14 a year daily, but is now sent twice a week at only one dollar a year. It is the poor man's great newspaper. It will reach you on the days of publication, and serves the purpose of a daily. Send for a sample copy free or remit a dollar by draft, express or postal order, to The Gazette Co., Cincinnati, O., and get it a whole year. It is worth twice the price.

#### CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Industrial co-operation has met with many setbacks, and has often taken a wrong road, yet it is making substantial progress in England. In twenty years, ending with 1891, the number of co-operative societies in Great Britain increased from 746 to 1,656, their capital from \$12,607,000 to \$86,111,170, the annual sales from \$47,318,000 to \$244,608,485, and the annual profit from \$3,331,000 to \$23,571,490. These figures seem to stand for an assured success, and to indicate a broad future for co-operation in the United States.

#### SOUTHERN LUMBER.

The South produced \$86,007,692 worth of lumber in 1890. To make this output, 5,784 mills were operated and 71,650 hands employed. The product in 1880 was worth \$38,116,000. It more than doubled in ten years.

#### GLEANINGS.

Americans have come to be known as the greatest travelers in the world.

The Princesses Victoria and Maude of Wales have developed into bicycle riders.

Fifty thousand per annum is the marriage dower of the young women of the Vanderbilt families.

A Boston naturalist with a tuning-fork has discovered that crickets chirp in unison, and that their note is E natural.

A sooty chimney can be cleaned by firing a gun or pistol up the flue. The concussion dislodges the soot and it tumbles down.

Pbidias understood the art of softening ivory so as, from a single tusk, to produce a plate from twelve to twenty inches broad.

Paper quilts are said to be popular in Europe. They are said to be cheap and warm, and made of sheets of perforated paper sewn together.

Cycling is generally conceded by the medical profession of the present day, if judiciously performed, to be rest to the mind and tone to the muscle.

A pair of gloves passes through nearly two hundred hands from the moment the skin leaves the dresser's until the time when the gloves are purchased.

Bees are said to have such an antipathy to dark-colored objects, that black chickens have been stung to death, while white ones of the same brood were left untouched.

Baths are named from the temperature, as follows: Cold, 33 to 55 degrees; cool, 55 to 65 degrees; lukewarm, 65 to 70 degrees; tepid, 70 to 85 degrees; warm, 85 to 95 degrees; hot, 95 to 100 degrees.

Ladies are using large-sized and very fine linen handkerchiefs with a tiny embroidered initial. Still, the pretty squares with fancy embroidered borders are very dainty, and just now are especially cheap.

Horse runaways are unknown in Russia. No one drives in that country without having a thin cord with a running noose around the neck of the team. The horse stops as soon as it feels a pressure on its windpipe.

Over fifty kinds of bark are now used in the manufacture of paper. Even banana-skins, pea-vines, coconut fibers, hay, straw, water weeds, leaves, shavings, corn-husks and hop-plants are used for the same purpose.

Queen Victoria's newest maid of honor, Miss Majendie, owes her entrance to royal favor to a curious bit of chance. She happened to be singing in a church choir one day when the queen was present at divine service, and her majesty was so greatly pleased with the fresh sweetness of the girl's face and voice that she invited her to fill the place coveted by the young girls of the English aristocracy.

#### HOME READING IN AGRICULTURE.

The Course of Home Reading in Agriculture and Horticulture, organized by the Pennsylvania State College, has proven to be a very cheap and satisfactory source of practical and scientific information, and makes an excellent supplement to the agricultural paper and farmers' institute. We wish all our readers might become associated in this work and endeavor to interest their neighbors as well. The cost of the Course is limited to the actual price of the text books used, and these may be purchased through the College at a considerable reduction from the publishers' prices. Write to Prof. H. J. Waters, State College, Centre County, Pennsylvania, for particulars. The College also offers three free lecture Courses in Agriculture, Dairying, etc., particulars of which may be had as above.

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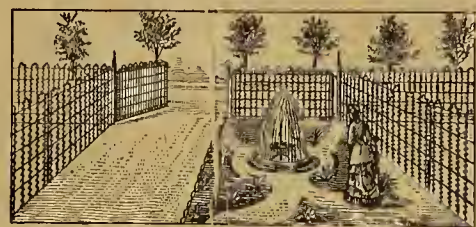


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## Our Household.

## THE FASHIONS.

**T**HE leading point of controversy among the makers of fashion and the followers of the same is, which is to have the preference during the coming season, the graceful plain skirt, which has for several years held its own, and conceded by all to be the elegant and correct style, or the draped skirt, which is never a comfortable one to wear, unless one wishes to remain in a standing position the greater part of the time, to say nothing of the extra weight and the addition of skirt reeds, which are required to make it "stick out" at the fashionable angle? When a style that calls for reeds placed in the back of the skirt is accepted as a leading one, ladies can make up their minds to return to the bustle, as that troublesome invention is a necessary requisite to the proper effect of a draped skirt. If this is once introduced, it is sure to increase in size from season to season until it reaches the old-time bouffant overskirt, which compels a lady to sit sidewise, unless she would always wear a gown of wrinkles, and one that looks old before it has been worn a half dozen times. There are many arguments against the draped skirt, and many more in favor of the easy-to-walk-in, comfortable-to-sit-in, plain skirt, which can be trimmed to look handsomer than any amount of draping.

Ladies have never dressed so sensibly and tastefully as at the present time, and both the short and tall appear to good advantage. It is to be hoped a brave fight will be made in favor of the plain skirt, and that its reign will be a long one in the world of fashion. Occasionally one sees an attempt at a draped skirt, but the "hitch" on the side is too slight to destroy the graceful effect of the otherwise plain skirt. For evening wear the draped skirt has never entirely gone out, but more liberties can be taken with an evening gown than with a visiting or street costume. "A word to the wise is sufficient," and ladies realize that to bid farewell to the present mode of dress is to say good-by to grace and comfort.

The old-time, straight, full lace skirts are again coming to the front, and are made over a drop-lining of black or colored silk. The waists are made full, with sleeves as large as can be worn in proportion to one's figure. A new and effective material for fancy waists is the "Jennesse silk," which is a China silk accordion-plaited crosswise of the goods. It is found in all shades, including black and white, is thirty-four inches in width, at ninety-eight cents a yard. This same material is used for an entire gown, and for evening wear is dainty, stylish and



FIG. 1.—WINTER SHIRT-WAIST.

inexpensive. As this is a season of accordion-plaiting, it makes a very desirable addition to one's wardrobe.

To those who have with regret relegated their summer shirt-waists to the attic until the spring months come around once more, we will give the welcome word that one of the newest things for winter wear is an exact reproduction of the summer waists, made in plain and fancy flannel, or any woolen material. These same materials are made into waists, quite elab-

orate and dressy enough to be worn in the evening for informal occasions. They are then made more like a basque, very short on the hips and pointed both back and front. The one pictured in Fig. 1 is of poppy-red flannel, of smooth, glossy finish, trimmed with bows of four-inch unioire ribbon. The ribbon starts with one short loop at the waist line, on either side of the middle of the back, is drawn over the shoulders to the waist line in front, ending with one short loop and one long end which reaches to the bottom of the dress skirt. On the shoulders are placed bows made of four loops, which are wired to bend into shape most becoming to the figure of the wearer. The sleeves are tight to the elbow, the upper part having a double puff. A band of ribbon, put on in loose folds, finished with a knot, forms the trimming at the wrist.

Black satin skirts are given the preference, when worn with fancy silk or wool waists, the newest ones being cut with five gores and hanging in heavy fluted folds in the back, with a slight flare at the sides. The bottom is finished with a cord of the same material, headed with a narrow band of jet passementerie. Each seam is outlined with a cord of jet. With a skirt of this description and several colored waists, a lady can have several costumes in one.

Fig. 2 shows a morning gown; it can be worn at any time in one's home. Material is black crepon, trimmed with narrow, gold braid. The bodice is made plain, with



FIG. 2.—MORNING GOWN.

the old-time two darts in front. A milliner's fold of black satin, with narrow, gold braid, placed in the center to form a mere cord or beading, outlines each dart; and one is placed straight up the front on the hook side, each ending at the top with a large rosette of black satin. The crushed collar is of magenta velvet, with the cock's-comb effect on either side. Caps of black with three bands of gold braid fall over the full leg-o'-mutton sleeve, which is finished at the wrist with three rows of gold braid. The skirt, which has three rows of gold braid, is laid in two-inch side plaits, which must be firmly pressed so as not to lose their shape, and is fastened to the waist just below the hips. A black satin ribbon four inches wide is drawn close in irregular folds around where the skirt and waist meet, and ties in a bow in the back. The loops turn upward, and are tacked to the waist with ends hanging to the bottom of the dress skirt.

A street costume of brown mixed goods in melton is shown in Fig. 3. The coat is one of the most popular of the season, being held with one button when fastened, but is more effective when left open. The vest is of black cashmere, with a small, clear white polka spot closely sprinkled on its surface, is low-cut, double-breasted, buttoned with plain, smoked-pearl buttons of two holes. The chemisette is of white linen, with white silk tie. With this gown should be worn white dressed kid gloves with black stitching, and a mixed brown felt walking-hat, severely trimmed with plain band of soutache braid and stiff feathers on the left side.

Though black and white combination was the rage last season, it still continues to hold its own, and when small touches of magenta are added, is one of the best styles.

Except for evening or carriage wear, millinery is small and snug looking, with quantities of light-weight jet for trimming.

Capes grow longer, and by the time another winter comes around, the useful and stylish circular reaching to the bottom of the dress will be the outside garment most used.

Accordion-plaited Brussels, net-beaded, with cut jet in straight lines, is one of the newest trimmings.

Belts are laid aside for the winter, and instead, we have the basque, short on the hips, with pointed back and front.

Buttons are more used now than for many years, the designs in many being works of art.

Bluet on hats, bluet in vests, bluet collars, bluet flowers, bluet gowns, bluet wraps; in fact, bluet meets the eye at every turn. It is pretty when it shows the real corn-flower blue; but when it runs to lavender tints, it is quite ordinary. Those of doubtful complexion should not attempt this trying color.

Cerise is one of the new pink shades, and can be worn by most people. It is much used in millinery and for collars.

Lace collars and collarettes in cream, black and in pure white, which fall long over the shoulders, are a feature of this season's trimming.

Fur and jet combination in both millinery and gowns is one of the best effects.

Dame Fashion decrees that walking-skirts must clear the ground this winter—a blessing to womankind.

MARY KATHERINE HOWARD.

## ABOUT THE HOUSE.

When eggs are scarce and high, ranging from twenty-five to forty cents a dozen, the average housewife cannot afford to use them lavishly, hence welcomes reliable recipes for making palatable dainties without them. Here are some that have been tested by more than one cook:

**LEMON SNAPS.**—One heaping cupful of sugar, two thirds of a cupful of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of hot water, flour enough to roll thin. Flavor with lemon. Cut with a small cake-cutter, and bake quickly in a hot oven, and they are delicious.

**SUPERIOR CINNAMON CAKES.**—One pint of molasses, one pint of butter, or part butter and lard, one pint of cold water, a heaping teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of finely-ground cinnamon. Beat all together until smoothly mixed, then work in enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll out half an inch in thickness, cut in rounds, brush with melted butter, dust with powdered sugar, and bake in a quick oven.

**GINGER COOKIES.**—One pint of lard, one pint of sorghum molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of buttermilk, two teaspoonfuls of soda, two heaping tablespoonfuls of ginger, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to roll. Bake in a quick oven.

**LAYER CAKE.**—One cupful of sugar, butter the size of an egg, one cupful of sour milk, two cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of soda, a slightly heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder, two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Cream the butter and sugar. Dissolve the soda in the milk, add to the butter and sugar, but do not stir. Sift flour, corn-starch and baking-powder together and add them, beating thoroughly. Add flavoring, and bake in three layers. Put together with any filling desired, varying one's cake, not by the different recipes used for the cake itself, but by the different fillings.

**PUMPKIN PIE.**—To make pumpkin pie without eggs, mix up the different ingredients as usual, and instead of the eggs add one tablespoonful of flour to each pie, first smoothing the necessary amount of flour in a part of the milk; then add to the other ingredients and stir thoroughly. As the flour settles somewhat, it should be well stirred before filling each crust.

**TIME-SAVING RULES.**—Do you know that when smoothing flour, in either milk or water, to be used as thickening, if it is briskly beaten with a fork, it can be stirred up in less than half the time necessary if a spoon is used? After it is well stirred, if any lumps remain, they can readily be smoothed out with the back of a spoon.

**TO CLEAN THE EGG-BEATER.**—After having used the egg-beater, instead of laying it aside where it will become dry, and then be so hard to wash, turn it briskly for a few seconds in a bowl of tepid water, "dab" at it a little with the drying-cloth to remove the superfluous water, and lay on the extension to the stove or in the oven where it will thoroughly dry, and it is done in less time than it takes to tell about it.

**MAKING MINCE-MEAT.**—Cook it until tender; remove all bone and gristle, and let it get cool. Then run it through the sausage-machine or meat-cutter, and in five minutes' time it will be finer than after a half hour's chopping. Pare and core the apples, and put them, too, through the machine. If seedless raisins are used, they may also go through the machine. If one has no machine, the meat, while warm, should be closely packed in a crock or large bowl. When perfectly cold, turn it out on a chopping-board, and with a sharp



FIG. 3.—STREET COSTUME.

knife cut it in as thin slices as possible; then put into the chopping-bowl, and it can be much more quickly cut fine than by the usual method. Apples should be thinly sliced instead of quartered before chopping, in order to expedite the work.

**MAKING PIE-CRUST.**—Take quite a large quantity of flour, and work into it enough lard or butter to make the desired amount of shortening; cover and let it stand in a cool place free from unpleasant odors, and when a fresh pie is wanted, it can be easily and quickly made by taking the necessary amount of prepared flour and adding the water to mix it. The pies will be just as nice as though all mixed at one time.

**LITTLE ECONOMIES.**—When much salt pork is used in a family, that must be freshened in scalding water, it is an economy to pour the water into some clean vessel to cool, and save the grease that will accumulate on top. It may be clarified by placing in a pan and beating until the water has evaporated. A lady who tried it says that in six months' time she had saved over three pounds of nice, white, sweet lard.

Fresh beef suet can usually be purchased at from three to four cents a pound, while good lard costs from ten to twelve and a half cents a pound, or more. It is therefore quite an economy to purchase the suet, render it, and use instead of lard. For almost all purposes for which lard is used, excepting to make pie-crust, one half suet is just as nice, sometimes nicer. In frying doughnuts especially it is better to use one half suet, as the doughnuts do not absorb as much grease as when all lard is used.

**IF NEW SHOES PINCH.**—Fold a cloth several thicknesses, wet in hot water, and lay over that part of the shoe where it is uncomfortable. The hot water causes the leather to give slightly, and by the time it is dry it will have accommodated itself to the shape of the foot.

CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## MINCE PIES AND OTHER THINGS.

As it was impossible to buy apples for cooking purposes last winter, we were obliged to do without our favorite pie (mince) until spring. After the head of the house had killed a heef, I just made up my mind that "where there is a will there is a way," and we would have those pies and be happy yet. I had heard of people using dried apples, also dried peaches, but don't think I should like the flavor.

I hoiled the neck pieces, and picking out the bones, ground the meat when cold in my meat-chopper, which does away with the tedious chopping-knife and bowl and does the work much better. Having sent for some evaporated apples the day before and put a quantity to soak over night, I went to work and snipped out bits of peel and pieces of core left among them, with a pair of scissors, and soon had a nice lot, which I had to chop, as the chopper was determined to make cider and apple sauce of my apples, and nothing else. After they were chopped, I proceeded with the mince-meat just the same as with green apples, and no one could have told the difference.

As raisins are very cheap, they make a famous addition to mince-meat, and I have never heard any complaints, even if they used "arf and 'arf," as the Englishmen say.

A woman has a grand chance to show her skill in cooking when she tackles the mince-meat question, for there are mince pies and mince pies; but if the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so it must be with the mince pies which are never refused.

As for following any particular recipe, I morely follow my own taste, stirring and adding this or that spice, sugar, vinegar, molasses, etc., until it "appears" to be all right; then I set it on the stove in my large preserving-pan and stir it constantly until cooked through, when it is packed in jars and put in a cool place. It keeps until used up. After this, apples—that is, green ones—will never cut any figure with me when I want to make mince pies, summer or winter, for are there not evaporated apples to fall back on? Yea, verily!

As I have been trying a recipe for plain fruit-cake that I found in "Dr. Chase's Recipe Book," and which is very cheap as well as good, I will copy it for the benefit of those who have no copy of that particular book: One cupful of sweet milk, one half cupful of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, one half cupful of butter, two eggs, one half pound each of raisins and currants, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, three cupfuls of flour. Beat the eggs thoroughly, then add the sugar and butter and beat until smooth, then add the milk. Do not chop the raisins, but cut them in halves and remove the seeds, then scald a few minutes to soften, drain, and dredge with flour to prevent settling to the bottom. Put the baking-powder in the sieve with the flour and sift it into the mixture, stirring it carefully. Add raisins and currants last. This makes a good-sized cake, will be found easy to make, and always "turns out" well in every respect.

As cooks are often at a loss to know what to use in place of some necessary ingredients in preparing an article of food, it is



PLATE-HOLDER.

nice to be able to find a substitute without having to go to too much trouble. One morning the children wanted some doughnuts, and so, without stopping to consider, I promised them the doughnuts by lunch-time. As it was the time of the year when instead of two pints making one quart, it took two cows to make one pint, I was out of butter, and huttermilk, too, part of the time. On going to work to make the promised doughnuts, I found to my dismay that both butter and sour milk were

lacking. Well, I could try something else; so I took about a quart of flour and put in two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda, and sifted that into my mixing-pan, rolled a heaping cupful of sugar and added that to the flour; next, two eggs were broken into the mixture, a pinch of salt, half a nutmeg and sweet milk (morning's milk) with the cream on, using a little cream, to make a soft dough that would handle easily. Then having had a skillet of lard heating, I cut the dough in strips and fried a light brown, turning them frequently until done. I never made better doughnuts in my life; and learned, too, that rich milk would do very well for shortening instead of a little butter.

A. M. M.

## THE COMING SEASON.

To those who leave everything until the last week before Christmas to provide, there is not much I can say but to go and buy ready made whatever you can find. There will be plenty to see, and plenty for sale, much better done than you can do it yourself.

In the matter of linen work, those who make a specialty of it acquire a nicety of doing the work that far surpasses the amateur's efforts. So many ladies think it need not be learned; but added to being a careful needlewoman, there is much to learn in the way of shading, and the various kinds of stitches. Also, that the different effects are produced by different kinds and weaves of silk. The introduction of gold thread now into the work makes it very effective. Almost everyone is giving up every other style of fancy work for linen embroidery. That, and the

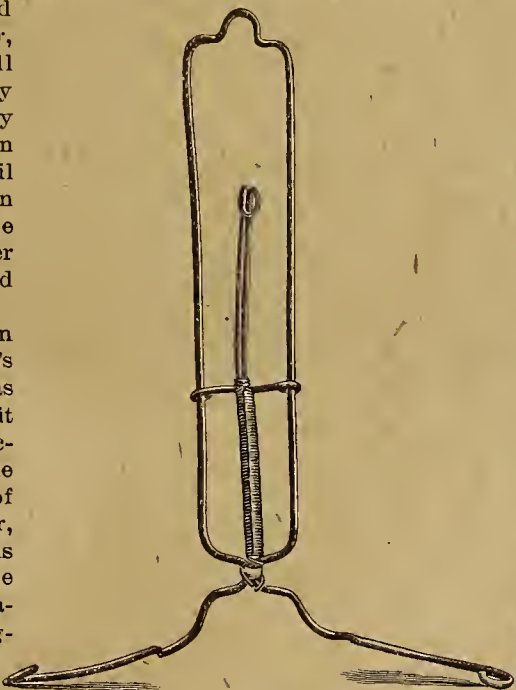


PLATE-HOLDER.

rage for silver novelties, surpasses everything else.

No housekeeper could fail to appreciate a beautifully embroidered table centerpiece, with perhaps half a dozen strawberry-forks.

The most exquisite napkins are now brought on already hemstitched. The patterns are the fleur-de-lis, clover leaves, Greek key and others perfectly plain. In size they are large enough to use as tray-cloths and carving-cloths. A pretty decoration would be a large letter worked in white and gold in one corner. This gold thread washes beautifully.

In glass many beautiful novelties are shown; among them, slender vases to hold only a few flowers. These have gold tracery upon them, and are very delicate-looking.

Dishes were never prettier or cheaper. As the dining-table is where you spend many pleasant times, make it attractive in all its appointments. People who rapidly holt their food and rush all the time, miss a great deal of enjoyment they might have by taking a little more time for meals.

A little holder with a painted plate, cup or picture is always nice for any one. Those shown in our illustrations are very nice at twenty-five cents apiece.

Above all, in the exchange of gifts, drop those of duty and give only where the heart goes with it.

L. L. C.

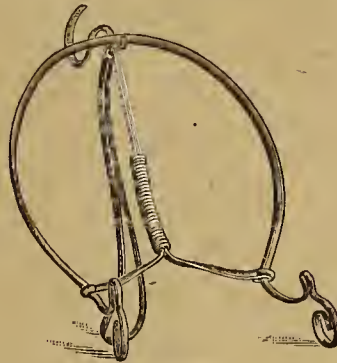
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## CHRISTMAS AT HOME.

Many families with little children live so isolated that the little ones cannot attend festivals held publicly. Christmas ought to mean a great deal to the children, and it can be made much more to them if they are helped to see.

Nothing is lovelier than a grown-up family of sons and daughters all eager for the old home on Christmas day. If the day is kept while they are children, then they are not going to forget in the grown-up days. For the little ones there should always be some unusual way of receiving the gifts. No matter how humble the



CUP AND SAUCER HOLDER.

home, this can easily be done. Let me illustrate:

On last Christmas day I saw three children wild with delight over the Christmas tree, which in this case was only the baby's buggy. The wheels were wrapped with tinsel, the bed contained one meager gift for each child, while around the umbrella hung bags made of colored mosquito-bar, filled with candies and nuts. This could be greatly improved upon at a small cost.

Nothing is nicer for the little folks than private theatricals. Mother and father, big sister and brother must all help. Send away in time for a simple play, learn it and be ready. Let the little ones have verses committed, and let there be songs and other music as much as possible. The program should be rendered on Christmas eve if possible.

Shadow pantomimes are easily arranged by stretching a sheet across the doorway and placing a light behind it. The company must be left in the dark, while the actors must be on the lighted side. A funny pantomime is a mother feeding her baby (a pillow will serve better than the live article) out of a coal-scuttle with a wooden, long-handled spoon. The baby is supposed to have the colic, hence it requires much shaking and patting and soothing. Toward the close the case becomes very bad, and the mother, in sheer despair, seizes the coal-scuttle and pours the contents down the baby's throat. More appropriate ones for Christmas eve would be a mother hanging up the stockings; two little girls looking into their stockings on Christmas eve; the jolly old elf himself, with his hudget of toys, filling the stockings.

In short, celebrate the day. Teach the children that Christmas means something more than to expect gifts. Children are so apt to ask, "What did you get for Christmas?" Let this be tempered with, "What did you give?"

MARY D. SIBLEY.

## WRITING-CASE.

Take a piece of goods eighteen inches long and nine inches wide; bind one end with ribbon or braid, and turn it up four inches to form a pocket for envelopes. Bind the other end and the sides; about three inches from the end paste a writing-tablet, and if desired, little loops can be inserted under the edge of the tablet, to hold the pen or pencil. When the case is folded it can be carried very conveniently in a satchel. The dimensions given are for a large tablet, but can be made smaller to suit size of paper. Linen, denim, art canvas, or any substantial material, can be used, and it can be lined if one wishes to make it more elaborate. It makes a pretty and inexpensive Christmas gift.

To make another useful little gift, take four or six little white pasteboard boxes, the kind that slide, used by druggists. On one end of each sew a hook and eye, a shoe-button, invisible hair-pin, safety-pin, or any other small article. Then place the boxes one above the other in two little piles, and sew very tightly around them all a ribbon of the same width as the boxes, placing a bow on the top. They resemble a little chest of drawers.

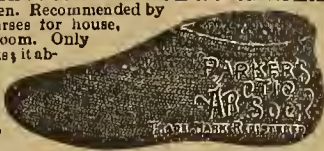
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to wash as clean as can be done on the washboard and with much more ease. This applies to Terrific Perfect Washing Machine which will be sent on trial at wholesale price; if not satisfactory, money refunded. Agents Wanted. For exclusive territory, terms and prices write PORTLAND MFG. CO., Box 4 Portland, Mich.

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## Our Household.

## USEFUL AMUSEMENTS.

**S**AVE all the cord that comes around the grocers' parcels. Give it to the little girl and have her knit you a dish-cloth. Cast on forty or fifty stitches and knit in plain stitch, always slipping the first stitch. The child will be pleased with her work, and you will gain a good dish-cloth. A better grade of cord will make a wash-cloth, and she will be quite proud of it.

This will do very well to practice on, and is but a step to the knitting of a pair of mittens or a pair of slippers. Mama can set the work up, do the thumb and all hard places, so that the task will not grow tiresome. Teach her to cat-stitch a hem on her towel, and you will have the happiest little girl in the neighborhood.

The boys can be taught to sweep a room, wash dishes, sew on buttons and to make themselves generally useful. Do it all pleasantly, as though it were rare fun, and the boys will think so, too. Work is not work for boy or man when taken in the right spirit. But if made to do what seems to the eye of childhood an endless task, and to sit still until finished, then it is a species of martyrdom. Childhood is too buoyant, too restless for the sitting still business. But these little, pleasant tasks that fill in and round out the days of youth are good training, and with a little patience, much good is accomplished.

If girlie wishes to bake a cake or pie, don't put her aside, but give her the proper ingredients, oversee the operation, and there will be a happy result. This takes a little time and a little good-nature on mother's part. But is not your child worth all this, and more? So, if the boy just aches to drive nails in the window-sill or any place handy, get him a box of tools. Have him make a flower-box for window or shelf, a shoe-box, a spice-box or any of the numerous other articles a busy housewife needs.

Don't allow this talent of youth to run riot. Curb it, train it the best you can, and you will never regret it. It is the boy or girl who is allowed to remain in idleness day after day who grows into the

useless man or woman. And all children are so proud of their work that they should be helped and encouraged. In the majority of cases the desire is frowned upon and the child told to "go and play." This is far from being right, and many a mother has realized it, alas! when too late. Take a little time from your daily tasks to help the little ones in some useful amusement, and in the end it will prove a help instead of a hindrance to you. It is only at the beginning that it is hard, and that it seems easier to do it yourself than to bother. But later you will be very glad to have these little hands to give you a lift.

We grow so impatient at the blunders and stupidity of others, forgetting always the many errors of our own early days. But nowhere else is patience so necessary as in this task of helping children over their little, thorny paths. They will break loose in spite of all that we can do, and even wise mothers are often battled by the strange behavior of a favorite child. How can we fathom the depths of a little heart kept securely sealed, and know just what is best for this one and that one?

Give us light on the subject, O ye who can, for these small beings are our future men and women. M. M.

## HOME TOPICS.

**BELLE'S GINGERBREAD.**—What is nicer for lunch or tea than a good loaf of warm gingerbread? The following recipe is both good and economical, as it needs no eggs:

- 1½ cupfuls of Orleans molasses,
- ½ cupful of brown sugar,
- ½ cupful of butter or drippings,
- ½ cupful of sweet milk,
- 1 teaspoonful of soda,
- 1 teaspoonful of allspice,
- ½ teaspoonful of ginger,
- 3 cupfuls of sifted flour.

Beat the molasses, sugar and butter together, add the spice and ginger, then the milk in which you have dissolved the soda, and lastly add the flour. Bake in shallow pans.

**FRUIT-CAKE.**—This is not one of those solid, black fruit-cakes that invites dyspepsia, but a simple cake, and yet good enough for a Christmas dinner.

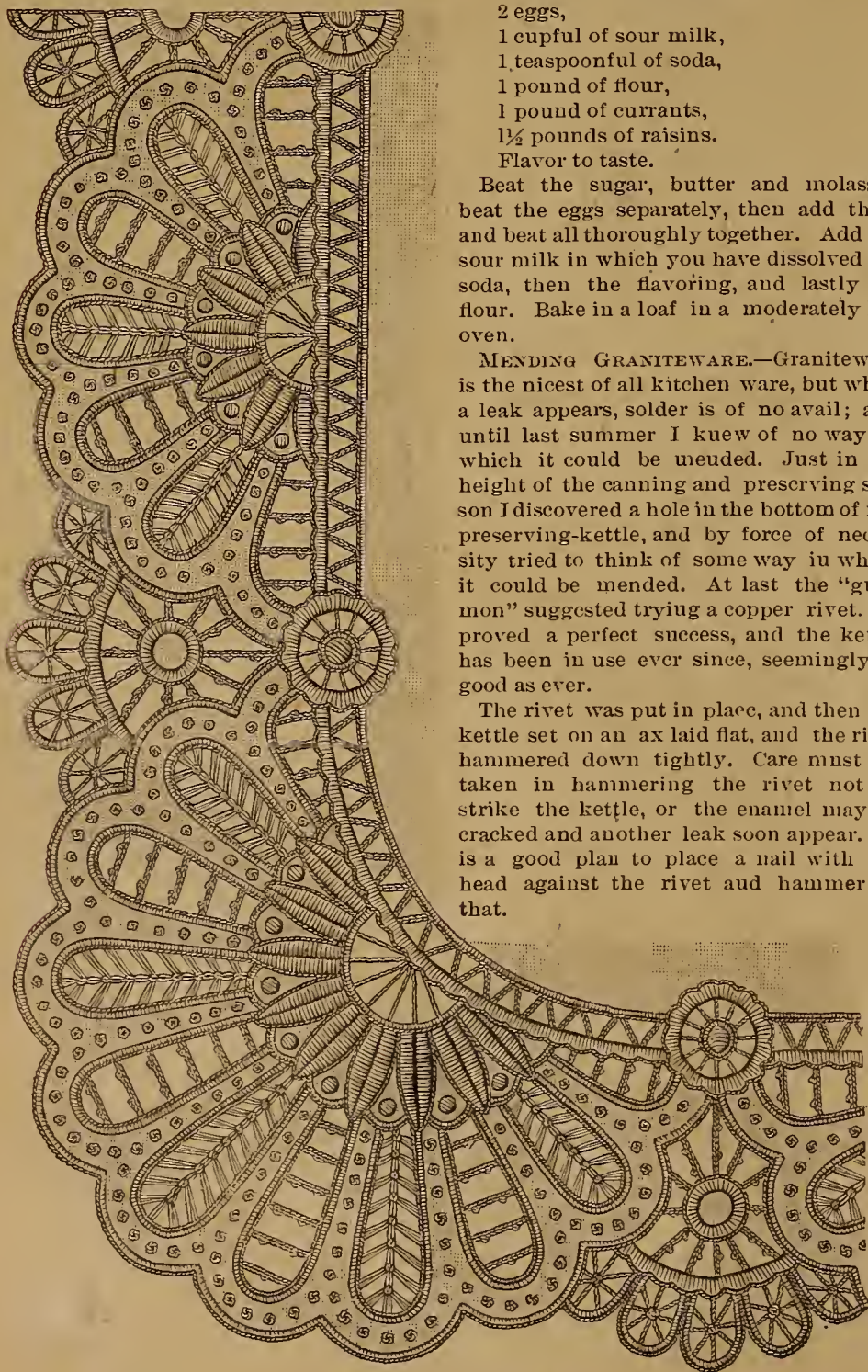
- 1 cupful of butter,
- 1 cupful of brown sugar,
- ½ pint of Orleans molasses,
- 2 eggs,
- 1 cupful of sour milk,
- 1 teaspoonful of soda,
- 1 pound of flour,
- 1 pound of currants,
- 1½ pounds of raisins.

Flavor to taste.

Beat the sugar, butter and molasses, beat the eggs separately, then add them and beat all thoroughly together. Add the sour milk in which you have dissolved the soda, then the flavoring, and lastly the flour. Bake in a loaf in a moderately hot oven.

**MENDING GRANITEWARE.**—Graniteware is the nicest of all kitchen ware, but when a leak appears, solder is of no avail; and until last summer I knew of no way in which it could be mended. Just in the height of the canning and preserving season I discovered a hole in the bottom of my preserving-kettle, and by force of necessity tried to think of some way in which it could be mended. At last the "gude mon" suggested trying a copper rivet. It proved a perfect success, and the kettle has been in use ever since, seemingly as good as ever.

The rivet was put in place, and then the kettle set on an ax laid flat, and the rivet hammered down tightly. Care must be taken in hammering the rivet not to strike the kettle, or the enamel may be cracked and another leak soon appear. It is a good plan to place a nail with the head against the rivet and hammer on that.



BORDER FOR LINENWORK.

**I**N all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the **ROYAL BAKING POWDER**, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

**CHRISTMAS.**—The Christmas-time is near at hand. Already the children are holding whispered consultations, and different members of the household shut themselves behind carefully-closed doors with the injunction to everybody to "knock when you want to come in." Work is hastily hidden away on the approach of others, and a spirit of happy mystery seems to pervade the house.

No household, whether rich or poor, can afford to shut out these joyous preparations, and no home is so poor that some little treat cannot be prepared for each member. It is not the intrinsic value of the gift, but the love that prompts it, which makes it a joy to the receiver. The children should be allowed to earn some extra pocket-money now, and encouraged to practice self-denial, that they may give pleasure to others. During late years the practice of Christmas-giving has been carried to extremes, until it has become a burden instead of a joy. The true spirit in which these gifts should be made is one of love and of thankfulness for the blessed gift bestowed upon all men nearly nineteen hundred years ago. We should be very careful to keep the thought uppermost, "What can I do to make some one else happier?" and not, "Who is going to give me some gift?" It is just the time to teach lessons of forbearance and self-denial, to fill our hearts with love for all humanity, and in doing this, to be drawn nearer to the heart of Him who so loved the world that he gave his only son for its redemption. MAIDA McL.

## SOME DAINTY DISHES.

**JAPANESE FRITTERS.**—Beat two eggs slightly and add to one cupful of milk. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon extract. Take bread two days old, cut off the crust and cut into fingers five inches long by one and a half inches thick. Lay these fingers of bread into the egg and milk until thoroughly soaked; then drain, roll in bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Serve with powdered sugar, maple syrup or lemon sauce.

**SCALLOPED CHICKEN.**—Butter a porcelain dish and put in chicken cut in small pieces, over which pour sauce made of milk or broth. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake.

## MEAT SOUFFLE.

1 cupful of stock or cream,  
1 tablespoonful of butter stirred with two cupfuls of flour,  
2 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately,  
1 cupful of solid meat chopped large.  
Add meat to hot stock with butter and flour. Add yolks and cook one minute. When cool, add whites, and bake in a buttered dish two minutes.

**FROTHED EGGS.**—Beat the white of one egg stiff and heap it up in a dainty little sauce-dish. Shape a hole in the top and drop in the yolk. Add butter and salt, and put in the oven to brown.

**HEATED EGGS.**—Break two eggs in hot

water for one minute, until they begin to turn white. Then drain the water off, beat with a wire egg-beater and pour into a glass, adding butter and salt to taste. Frothed eggs and heated eggs are very delicate dishes for invalids.

**CHICKEN FOR TEA.**—Boil the chicken in as little water as possible, chop and season. Put in the bottom of mold slices of hard-boiled eggs and pile chicken on top. Boil down the water in which the chicken has been cooked with a little gelatin, until one and one half cupfuls are left. Season, pour over the chicken, and stand in a cool place. Turn out on a platter when it has hardened, and you have a very inviting dish. F. B. C.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" relieve Throat Irritations caused by Cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.



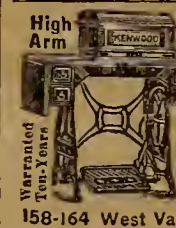
## DON'T MISS IT

The "World's Washer" washes easy, quick, well. No half way work. A child can use it. Saves its cost every year. Sent anywhere in U. S. Prices reasonable. Circulars free. Agents wanted quick. C. E. ROSS, Lincoln, Ill.



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Easily removed without breaking. Perfection Tins require no greasing. 10 styles, round, square and oblong. 2 layer tins by mail 30c. Circulars Free. Agents Wanted. Richardson Mfg. Co., 9 St., Bath, N.Y.



## MY HUSBAND

Can't see how you do it. \$60 Kenwood Machine for \$23.00. \$50 Arlington Machine for \$19.50. Standard Singers \$8.00. \$15.00 and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE. We pay freight ship anywhere on 30 days free trial, in any home without asking one cent in advance. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials Free. Write at once. Address (in full), CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 West Van Buren St., B 7, Chicago, Ill.



and send it to us with your name and address and we will send this beautiful watch to you by express. You examine it at the express office and if you think it a bargain and the finest watch you ever saw for the money pay the express agent our special sample price, \$2.50, and it is yours. This offer is for 60 days only. Write to-day. THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.



# 40 Cent Patterns for 10 Cents.

Any **FOUR** Patterns and the Farm and Fireside one year, 50 cents.

Present subscribers accepting this offer will have their time advanced one year.  
When subscribers accept this offer, no commission or other premium will be allowed.

These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand for our paper among strangers, and to make it more valuable than ever to our old friends, we offer them to the lady readers of our paper for the remarkably low price of only 10 Cents Each. Postage one cent extra.

The patterns are all of the very latest New York styles, and are unequalled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-four years these patterns have been used the country over. Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment

to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a *separate* pattern for every single piece of the dress. Your order will be filled the same day it is received.

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For ladies, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT pattern, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give BREAST measure in inches. Order patterns by number and give size in inches.

Every pattern guaranteed to be perfect.

To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents.

Postage one cent extra on EACH pattern, except on Tea and Princess Gowns, 2 cents extra.



No. 6247.—GIRLS' APRON. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches breast measure.



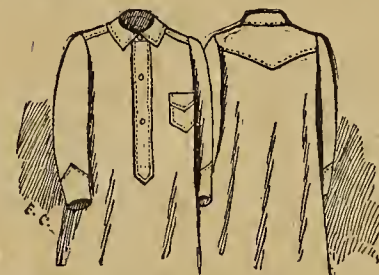
No. 6204.—DOUBLE-BREASTED BASQUE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

This basque is becomingly short, extending to but a trifle below the waist line, and is of round lower outline. It is adjusted with the precision of a close-fitting basque by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts lap in double-breasted fashion and close at the left side with buttons and buttonholes, and are reversed at the top in enormous lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches.



No. 6211.—CHILD'S FROCK. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 inches breast measure.

This simple but stylish dress has a round-fitting body, over which a full bertha is arranged at round-yoke depth. A standing collar finishes the neck, and the closing is invisibly accomplished in center back with hooks and eyes, or buttons and buttonholes can be used if preferred. Full puffs are gracefully disposed over fitted sleeve linings that are faced to above the elbow with the material. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom and gathered at the upper edge, where it is joined to the body and falls in graceful fullness. The bertha can be omitted in favor of a plain body and the puffs, when plain sleeves are desired. Omitting the yoke and lower sleeve portion, a pretty party or dancing-school dress is the result. With sleeves, yoke and collar omitted, the ruffle made of embroidery and the rest of white cross-bar or dimity muslin, a pretty apron can be made from this pattern. Any soft wool or silk fabric will develop stylishly by the mode.



No. 6250.—BOYS' NIGHT-SHIRT. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches breast measure.



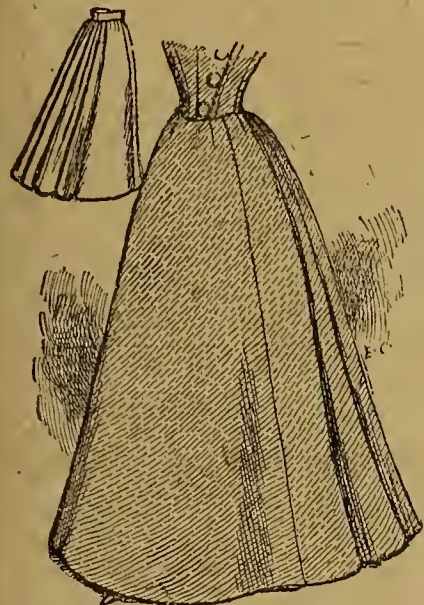
6222.—BOYS' OVERCOAT.  
20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches breast.

6236.—GIRLS' COAT.  
24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches breast.



6206.—LADIES' COAT.  
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

4075.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.  
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 6193.—FIVE-GORED SKIRT. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

We here present the new five-gored skirt, which is a favored style this fall. Although becoming to all, it is particularly adapted to stout ladies who are always with us, but whose wants seem almost overlooked by fashion caterers. The mode presents the fashionable distended appearance at the lower edge, while it fits smoothly in front and over the hips by small darts taken up at stated intervals. The fullness in the back falls in godet-like folds that are produced from gathers arranged in small space at the top. This is one of the most stylish mode. The skirt can be made up plainly as here represented, or any preferred style of trimming may be adopted.



No. 6251.—MISS'S NIGHT-GOWN. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches breast measure.



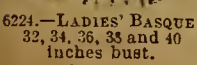
6172.—NIGHT-DRESS.  
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6229.—MISS'S DRESS.  
24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches breast.



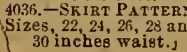
6181.—LADIES' CAPE.  
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6224.—LADIES' BASQUE.  
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



6105.—ETON JACKET.  
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



4036.—SKIRT PATTERN.  
Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



No. 6246.—LADIES' BASQUE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

This basque will develop beautifully in any of the popular goods of the season. The basque is glove-fitting over a tight lining, which is closed with hooks and eyes up the front, while the outside closes on the left. Three large buttons, either of pearl or covered molds, are used as a trimming. The edge can be finished with a fold, if desired. The collar may be varied to suit the individual, both the lay-down and standing collars being stylish. The bottom of the basque may be trimmed, if preferred. The sleeves are the latest style, being large and very full. They can be either gathered or plaited at the top, over a tight lining, for which there is a separate pattern. They fit close from the hand to the elbow, and give the sleeve a very stylish effect. They can be finished at the hand with a velvet fold. This pattern will be found useful in making over old dresses, by the addition of enough new material for the sleeves. The basque may also be worn with different skirts.



No. 6176.—LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



4041.—GIRLS' DRESS.  
22, 24, 26 and 28 inches breast.



6128.—BOYS' SUIT.  
18, 20 and 22 inches breast.



No. 6159.—LADIES' PRINCESS GOWN. 12 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

This design is particularly becoming to ladies of generous proportions, especially when made of striped material, with front, sleeves and bertha of the darkest color. The long, unbroken lines take away from the breadth by apparently adding to the height. The mode is suitable for almost any kind of material, and can be made to do duty as a walking-dress, tea-gown or wrapper, as well as on ceremonial occasions. All depends on the material used and the style of trimming, the design being just as available for silk of the finest grade as for cotton fabrics.



# HEALTHY MAN

ation is seen the picture of a healthy man.—Every  
and physical condition. Dissipation holds no place  
ruddy complexion and rotund cheeks, this man be-  
ing wheedled and charmed by unholv pleasures,  
own, however, but his present healthy condition was  
remarkable and most effective prescription, which I  
There is no humbug or advertising catch about this  
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you do as you please about this. You will never regret  
remedy restored me to the condition shown in illustra-  
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**H. HUNGERFORD, Box A329, Albion, Mich.**



## Queries.

READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the querist should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**To Bleach Organ-keys.**—T. M. S., Lanington, N. J. Ivory keys turn yellow because they absorb grease from the fingers. To remove this, cover the surface of the keys with a paste made of whiting and a solution of potash, and let it remain for twenty-four hours. Then remove and polish with prepared chalk and a chamois-skin.

**Silk Culture.**—J. P., Nebraska, writes: "I am a Nebraska woman, living on a little farm, and earning my own living. Can I add to the profits of poultry and pigs and fruit, anything by raising silkworms? I mean, of course, is there a market for the cocoons? I have plenty of osage hedge, which makes good feed for them, and could fit up a shed at small expense. The question is, will it pay me for my work? I have no strength to spend unprofitably. If it will, where can I get the eggs in the spring? Does the government supply any to people, as I think it used to?"

**REPLY.**—Under the circumstances we could not advise you to experiment with silk culture. There are government publications giving full information on the subject, and if the supply has not been exhausted, you may obtain them by applying to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Onion and Tomato Queries.**—M. M., Chaucey, Ill., writes: "(1) What is the best manure for onions? (2) Will it do any good to pinch off the seed tops of seed onions as they come up? (3) Will the onion bulb rot if allowed to go to seed? (4) Is there any known remedy for tomato-rot?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH.**—(1) Use a variety of manures; namely, old compost, commercial fertilizers, nitrate of soda, ashes, poultry manure—in fact, any manure you can get, and usually, the more the better. (2) I do not understand the question. If bulbs are planted to raise seed from, of course the tops must be left to grow unmolested. (3) The old bulb is gradually consumed, and its substance used up for the formation of top, flower and seed. (4) I know of no remedy for tomato-rot, except the selection of varieties that are not subject to it. But as these varieties are usually not the most desirable, we must risk the rot.

**Manures for Marshland.**—E. C. H., Steuben county, Ind., writes: "One year ago I wrote you in regard to one acre of lake marsh. Have followed your instructions, and have a valuable piece of land in dry seasons. I would like to know what kind of commercial fertilizer to use, as barn-yard manure is hard to get. I want to grow potatoes and garden truck. It is muck and very moist. I raised at the rate of 300 bushels per acre this year; upland yielded about fifty bushels. How can I avoid raising scabby potatoes?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH.**—About as good a fertilizer as you could hope to use is wood ashes, leached or unleached. If leached, the ashes can be put on quite heavy, say from three to five tons and more per acre, and will furnish you all the plant-foods your crops may need, as nitrogen seems to be already plentifully supplied in your land. If the ashes are unleached, one or two tons will do, but I would also use a small quantity of superphosphate, or perhaps fine bone-meal. If you cannot get the ashes, use superphosphate and potash, in any of the commercial forms; superphosphate, for instance, as acid phosphate or dissolved bone, potash as muriate or sulphate. Muriate is the cheaper form, and if applied in the fall, will give you as good results as sulphate. To avoid scab in potatoes, use clean seed, or disinfect it by soaking the potatoes, just before cutting, for ninety minutes or so in a solution of corrosive sublimate (very poisonous), one part, in 1,000 parts of water.

**Growing Prizetaker Seedlings.**—A. G., Niagara county, N. Y., writes: "I always have had bad luck with my Prizetaker plants. If I raise them in hotbeds I lose too many; if in cold-frame, they are too late. How would it do to sow seed in the latter part of August? Could plants be wintered in cold-frame?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH.**—A great many growers have exactly the same trouble as A. G. Many try to raise plants in cold-frames. This makes the crop decidedly too late. My earliest planted patches invariably give the best onions, and a pretty good crop, anyway, in spite of drought and mildew. I prefer to grow my plants in greenhouse; but if any one has no greenhouse, the next best thing is to sow the seed in an early hotbed. "Damping off" is the great enemy of the crop. I have often lost a large percentage of the seedlings. The cause is a fungus, which, according to Prof. T. W. Gallo-way, of Harvard University, may be destroyed by special treatment of the soil before sowing the seed. Put the soil in a close, warm place, and keep it well moistened; then a few days later expose it to a hot, dry atmosphere. Such soil will be free from infection. Probably by using new soil of only medium fertility, and growing the plants slowly in moderate heat, avoiding excesses of temperature and watering, you can grow good plants. Possibly the danger may also be avoided by watering with a weak solution of copper sulphate (one pound to 200 gallons of water). I have tried fall sowing, both in open ground and in cold-frame, but always with very indifferent success.

**Cabbage-Potatoes-Grass for Lowlands.**—Mrs. C. S. P., West Virginia, writes: "How can late cabbage be prevented from bursting when it is too soon to put it away for winter use? If it is not planted early (about 1st of June) the cabbage-worm destroys it. Potatoes dug now rot. What is the cause, and how can it be prevented? What kind of grass is best suited for low, wet land, a dark loam and clay subsoil? I want something not easily drowned out. What per cent of nutriment do (Irish) potatoes contain, and will hogs fatten on them?—Which is the more nutritious for stock, white or yellow corn?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH.**—No need of planting earlier than the proper time on account of the cabbage-worm, since the latter is so easily destroyed by hot water, hot washing-suds, buhach, kerosene emulsion and other means. If cabbages are getting ripe sooner than you want them, as shown by their bursting, kick them over one side, thus breaking a portion of their roots, and checking their untimely ripening; or take them up entirely and put in cold storage.—I can only surmise that the cause of your potatoes rotting is a kind of bacterial disease. It might be the old-fashioned malignant blight, which affects and rots the tuber, but I doubt it. You should have said how the tubers rot, whether dry or wet, or simply showing black streaks through the flesh.—For lowlands use redtop and

Fowl meadow-grass.—Potatoes are valuable as food chiefly on account of their starch, but they are not concentrated enough for fattening stock quickly without the addition of grains, etc.—The color of corn is probably not much of the indication of its nutritive value; but flint corn is said to be more nutritious than dent corn.

## VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers, Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the querist should inclose a fee of one dollar, other-wise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. Detmers, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**Note.**—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

**Swelled Legs.**—W. E. G., Colchester, Conn. If the legs of your horse swell every night, clean the same thoroughly at least once a day, give them night and morning a good rubbing, bandage them every evening, keep on the bandages during the night, and give the animal exercise during the day.

**Capped Hock.**—M. V. W., Keene, N. H. If the cause (kicking) does not act any more, the swelling will gradually disappear, unless the inflammation constantly receives support by heroic treatment. If you desire to do something, you may apply once a day a little tincture of iodine; but if you apply a seton, you will make the case decidedly worse, and add a couple of ugly scars to the existing blemish.

**Probably So-called Wind-galls.**—H. W. B., Sanger, Texas. What you describe as a lump or enlargement on the inside of the fore pastern-joint, is probably nothing but a so-called wind-gall in the sheath of the flexor tendons. It is not apt to cause lameness, and since it is small, it is best left alone. Maybe your blacksmith has pared away too much of the quarters, or has allowed the toes to grow too long; or else you have allowed the flexor tendons to become too much strained by too fast or too long continued drives.

**Bog-spavin.**—C. S., Linden, Idaho. A bog-spavin, that is, an enlargement of the capsular ligament of the hock-joint, very seldom causes any lameness, and therefore may just as well be left alone; at any rate, unless the causes, usually defective mechanical proportions in the hock-joint and an unequal distribution of weight and concussion, can be removed. Hence, no treatment will have any lasting effect. A temporary reduction may be effected by iodine preparations—tincture of iodine, for instance—if applied once a day for several days in succession.

**Been Lame for a Year.**—I. B. P., Lowell, Ark., writes: "I have a horse that has been lame in his left fore foot for over a year. I have blistered his shoulder for sweeney, but it did no good. He is as lame as ever, although I have treated him for several months. What had I better do?"

**ANSWER.**—If you will kindly inform me where the lameness is situated, and give a lucid description of its characteristic features, I may be able to answer your question. Meanwhile, give your horse absolute rest, or else consult a veterinarian.

**Cowpox.**—E. D. C., Leavenworth, Kansas. Cowpox is neither a dangerous nor a malignant disease, but will run its course, which cannot be abbreviated by treatment. All that is really necessary is to keep the affected cattle in a dry, clean place; if possible, in a good stable, out of wet and mud and inclement weather. The worst is, the milk is not fit for use, and the milking, which of course must be attended to and be done gently and carefully, is difficult, and troublesome as well to the milker as to the cow. If you desire to do more, you may anoint the sore places with a mixture of equal parts of lime-water and pure sweet-oil.

**In an Unhealthy Condition.**—W. H. C., McArthur, Ohio, writes: "I have a two-year-old horse colt in an unhealthy condition. Last spring I fed him on clover hay, and it gave him the scours. He swells under the throat and around the nose at intervals."

**ANSWER.**—It appears from your communication that your colt, indeed, is in a very unhealthy condition, and having been so since last spring, is apt to die. Your communication, however, does not contain anything indicating the nature of the disease, even if the periodical swelling under the throat, etc., is interpreted as a sign of dropsical effusions. My advice, therefore, is to consult a veterinarian, and to have your colt examined.

**Worms.**—C. H. D., Baldwinville, N. Y. If your dog has worms—tapeworms, very likely, according to the symptoms you describe—one of the best and most reliable remedies is the extract of the male fern (*Extraction filicis maris*). It may be given in gelatin capsules. The dose is from seven to fifty grains, according to the size and weight of the dog. The smallest dose, of course, is for a very small dog and the largest for one of the largest kind; for instance, a large mastiff or a large Dane. It is best given on an empty stomach; and after it has been given, the dog should fast for several hours, and be shut up, so that the tapeworms, when they pass off, can be found and be destroyed.

**Probably a Fistula.**—J. W. S., Sandy, Utah. In the wound which you describe the bottom is probably lower than the opening, so that the pus that is formed cannot be discharged. The wound, therefore, is equivalent to what is usually called a fistula. The facts in the case must first be ascertained by careful probing. If this reveals that the bottom is lower, either the wound must be enlarged, or a lower opening must be made. If this is done, and the wound is kept clean, and dressed twice a day with some antiseptic, say—according to circumstances and to the condition of the wound—either with a three to five per cent solution of carbolic acid, or with iodoform, a healing will be effected. It is much cheaper in all such cases to employ a good veterinarian, and to pay him for his services, than to lose a good horse.

**Chronic Tympanitis.**—W. F. K., Egeria, Col., writes: "What is the matter with my cow, and can she be cured? She commenced to bloat last spring, and has been bloated more or less all summer, and seems to be in considerable pain at times, especially when her bowels are slightly bound. She eats heartily, but has fallen away in flesh."

**ANSWER.**—If your cow has suffered from chronic tympanitis since last spring, is emaciated and looks bad out of her eyes—especially if the latter means that her eyes are sunk in or drawn back into their sockets—she will die. If my interpretation of your meager description is too severe, and if she is not as far gone as

your communication makes me think she is, the treatment, above all, will require a thorough change of her diet. All kinds of food that have the least tendency to ferment, and thus to cause bloating, must be strictly avoided, and only such food as is easy of digestion, and at the same time sufficiently nutritious, must be given. If stimulants—for instance, bitter and aromatic roots and herbs or small doses of mustard, etc.—are given, it must be done very carefully. The winter season makes such cases more desperate.

**The Best Age for Castration.**—H. F. P., Clarendon, Texas, writes: "Will you please let me know, first, the best age to castrate bull calves; second, the age best to castrate colts; third, the best age for pigs."

**ANSWER.**—In regard to colts, it depends upon what kind of a colt you have, and what kind of a horse you desire. If you desire a refined-looking horse, castrate the colt when a yearling, and if you want a strong and robust animal, do not castrate your colt until it is two years old. Calves and pigs may be castrated quite early; in fact, at any time between birth and two months of age, provided you desire a refined steer or barrow, respectively.

**Rancid Butter.**—E. L., Garrettsville, Ohio, writes: "I have a high-grade Jersey cow, four years old. The butter made from her milk becomes rancid or strong soon after it is churned. Her feed is fresh pasture, with two quarts of bran morning and evening. Every precaution has been taken to keep the utensils sweet and clean."

**ANSWER.**—If the butter becomes rancid soon after it is churned, it is not the fault of the cow, but of the treatment which the butter receives, or of the place where the same is kept. The bacteria which cause the butter to become rancid, enter after the churning, and not while the milk is yet in the cow. If you add a little more salt to the butter it may have better keeping qualities.

**Umbilical Hernia.**—H. McN., Nicholasville, Ohio, writes: "I have a colt, six months old, that has had umbilical hernia from birth. What will I do for it? Some say to have it operated upon, others say it will disappear at three years of age."

**ANSWER.**—If a young colt has an umbilical hernia, and the latter is rather small, and does not increase in size, it may disappear when the colt gets older—that is, after the same has been weaned—but it will not, if rather large or if constantly growing. As a rule, such a hernia is not dangerous; but if in your case it does not disappear by next spring, I would advise you to have it operated, provided the operation, though simple enough in itself, can be performed by a competent veterinarian, or by a man who fully understands what he is doing.

**Swine-plague-Influenza.**—P. E. T., Remington, Ind. Swine-plague, or so-called hog-cholera, is best prevented by keeping the hogs isolated—away from the source of infection—and by keeping animals and persons that have been with diseased hogs, and thus may possibly have become the bearers of the infectious principle, away from the hog-lot. Swine-plague can also be prevented by a protective inoculation; but that method, published two years ago in all its details in FARM AND FIRESIDE, does not seem to be appreciated by the farmers. Most of them, it seems, are like the Indian whose shanty had a bad leak in the roof: When it rained, he could not go out and close the leak in the roof; and when it did not rain, the roof did not leak, and so the leak remained.—The disease among the horses seems to be a form of influenza. It is infectious, and is caused by a bacterium. If your horses have it, the best you can do is to consult a veterinarian. It is impossible to prescribe for it from a distance, because the treatment has to be a symptomatic one, and considerably varies in different cases of the same disease.

**Out of Condition—Spasmodic Colic.**—J. B. T., Colfax, Wash., writes: "I recently traded for a four-year-old horse, which seems out of condition. The former owner claimed that he had had lung fever. He is very poor in flesh and froths constantly. Slobbers so much that it drops down. There is no discharge at the nostrils. He works and cats well, but looks sick about the eyes, which seem a little watery, and the ears lop.—I also have an eight-year-old, which is subject to spasmodic colic. Sometimes he will have four or five attacks a month, and again may not have another for two or three months. We are very careful in regard to feeding and watering him. Very often he is attacked, when we can find no cause thereof. We cure the attacks by the use of soda. Can we give any medicine which will make him less liable to colic? It seems to be chronic.—I also have a nine-months-old mare colt, which was ruptured shortly after birth. What can I do for her?"

**ANSWER.**—The symptoms you give are insufficient to make a reliable diagnosis. The case requires a thorough examination.—Your horse subject to repeated attacks of colic undoubtedly has an aneurism in the anterior mesenteric artery, and some day will die of colic. All that can be done is to keep the animal on a very regular diet, and not to work the same immediately after a heavy meal, nor to feed a heavy meal immediately after work. Your soda treatment is superfluous, and never cured a single attack. The attacks, so far, passed because the interrupted circulation of the blood in one or another of the intestinal arteries (branches of the anterior mesenteric) was restored through the collateral arteries. If too many arteries have become closed, or if the restoration is not effected in time, the horse will die.—You neglect to state where your mare colt is ruptured. If it is an umbilical hernia you inquire about, please consult answer to H. McN., in present number.

## MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERY

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to overestimate the value of warm feet at this season of the year. THOUSANDS of VALUABLE LIVES are sacrificed every year in consequence of DAMP, COLD FEET. Cold feet lay the foundation for PULMONARY DISEASES so fatal to the people of our land. Could we make the world know how valuable our MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES are for keeping up a WARM GENIAL GLOW through the FEET AND LIMBS, none would be without them. THESE WARM THE WHOLE BODY, keep the VITAL FORCES UP, magnetize the iron in the blood, cause a FEELING OF WARMTH AND COMFORT over the whole body. If no other result was produced than to INSULATE the body from the wet, cold earth, the INSOLES WOULD BE INVALUABLE. In many cases the INSOLE will cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and SWELLING OF THE LIMBS. Try a pair of them quick, \$1.00, or 3 pair for \$2.00, any size, by mail.

**PARALYSIS CURED** without any medicine. Rheumatism, Spinal Diseases and Dropsy easily cured. Send for our book "A Plain Road to Health," FREE. CHICAGO MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., 1401 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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**REGISTERED.** BEEHIVE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep. Fancy Poultry. Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

**BEEKEEPERS SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY OF CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.** A Handsomely Illustrated Magazine, and Catalog of BEE SUPPLIES. FREE. THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, O.

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**HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.** Made in 250 Styles. For either road or stable use. All shapes, sizes and qualities. WM. AYLES & SONS, PHILADA.

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Issued Dec. 18 next. Elegant illustrations of the greatest harness horses. Magnificent supplements for framing. Special articles, stories, poetry and statistics by best talent, inclosed in an elegant, unique, handsome double cover, lithographed in 12 colors. Price 50 cts. Agents wanted—special terms. Regular weekly edition including Xmas No. \$2 a year. Send for free sample copy. THE HORSE REVIEW CO., Chicago, Ill.

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**Burlington "Stay-On" STABLE BLANKET.** Your Horse is always clean, it keeps the Hair smooth and glossy. No surcingle required. No tight girth. No sore backs. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear them under his feet. NO COME OFF TO THEM.

We confine our Sales to Jobbers only. But! IF YOUR DEALERS DO NOT KEEP THEM We will, in order to convince you of the superiority of the Burlington "STAY-ON" over all imitations and old style blankets, send only one blanket to any address, express paid on receipt of price. (Write for Catalogue and Prices.) BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., BURLINGTON, WIS.

## MONEY FOR EVERYONE!

I can't understand why people complain of hard times, when any woman or man can make from \$5 to \$10 a day easily. All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish Washer; yet we are apt to think we can't make money selling it; but any one can make money, because every family wants one. I made \$178.36 in the last three months, after paying all expenses and attended to my regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as the people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for particulars. Go to work at once, and you will very soon have a full pocket book and a light heart. I think it a duty to inform each other of such opportunities, and I also think it a duty to improve them while we may. Try it at once, and publish your experience so others may be benefited.

**FREE TO EXAMINE** ELGIN, WALTHAM or SPRINGFIELD GOLD FILLED WATCH Stem wind and stem set. Send your name and full address and we will ship the watch by express with 20 years' guarantee for you to examine, and if you do not find it equal to any 14K SOLID GOLD FILLED watch you ever saw, costing at retail from \$25.00 to \$35.00, DON'T PAY A CENT, but if satisfied, pay the express agent our price, \$11.00 and express charges one way, and the watch is yours. Or if you send cash, \$11.00, with your order to save us return charge, we will give you a 5-year rolled gold chain worth at retail \$13.00, absolutely free of charge. This is not an uncommon plated watch but genuine gold filled, made of gold plates of solid gold over a thin sheet of composition metal, and with every case we send a TWENTY-YEAR GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE. Movements warranted five years. Order at once as this offer is for the holiday trade only. Be sure to state which is wanted, gent's or ladies' size, hunting or open face. If you want a finer watch, send for catalogue of 14K solid gold watches. Address B. H. KIRK & CO. Wholesale Jewelers, 172 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**THE ONLY GENUINE POLICE AUTOMATIC SAFETY POLICE** The most effective and reliable weapon made. SMITH & WESSON style. Shot 32 or 38 cal. S. & W. cartridges. 3 1/2 inch drop forged steel barrel, long fluted DROP FORGED STEEL cylinder, ball nickel plated with rubber handle. Entire length 6 1/2 inches. If you want the best revolver made we will on receipt of this ad, send one C.O.D. by express, no money in advance. If satisfactory pay agent \$3.75. If not return at our expense. ELY MFG. CO. 309 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

## HELPING THE OTHER FELLOW

Is the terse definition of altruism. Being an earnest disciple of this ethical principle, I offer a helping hand to all who through youthful folly or unhallowed pleasures have been caught in the maelstrom of mental and physical suffering, and whose fears and pains have been prolonged by unprincipled quacks. To all such I will send (sealed) free, a recipe of a simple remedy which restored me to manly health after every thing else had failed. It will do the same for you. Address, C. H. MULLER, Box 1227, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**DRUNKENNESS IS A DISEASE** It can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given without the knowledge of the patient, if desired, in coffee, tea or articles of food. Cures guaranteed. Send for circulars. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**LADIES** We are Sole U. S. Agents for Dr. Varel's (the great French Physician) Female Remedies. We guarantee to relieve and cure Painful or Delayed Menstruation, Remedies Safe. Sealed \$1.00. Particulars receipt 2c. AURUM MEDICINE CO., 53 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

**YOUNG WOMEN WANTED to train** course of reading may be commenced at home, at once. Write for particulars, etc. POLYPATHIC SANITARIUM, Chicago, Ill.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water



## Our Miscellany.

## WHO CAN ANSWER?

When the fluffy, breezy bloomers  
Are the universal go,  
How will tailors press the creases  
Into them, I'd like to know?

When the baby's head is nodding,  
And it wants to take a nap,  
How can mama lull her darling  
In a bifurcated lap?

When the chickens go a-grubbing  
In the garden in the spring,  
How can Bridget "shoo" the creatures  
With no skirts to flop and fling?

—Exchange.

TROLLEYS go in 500 American towns.

CHOLERA has caused 2,000,000 deaths in Russia since 1832.

SHAKSPEARE's original edition of 1623 is held by Quaritch at \$6,000.

THERE is one milk cow in this country to every four inhabitants.

DIAMONDS so small that 1,500 go to the carat have been cut in Holland.

STRAIGHT hairs are nearly cylindrical; curly hairs are elliptical or flat.

ST. ALBAN'S book, 1486, owned by Quaritch, London, is valued at \$3,700.

ANY one wanting a farm or cattle should read advertisement on page 5.

PITTSBURG employs more chemists than any other city in the United States.

THE first coffee-plants in America were planted in Surinam by the Dutch, in 1718.

If you want the best farm fence in the world, strong, durable, and cheap in price, write for particulars to Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co., Tremont, Ill.

A BICYCLE operated by steam has been invented by a Glasgow engineer. Steam is generated by a little petroleum engine. The entire machine weighs eighty pounds, and will run three hours with one supply of fuel.

A BERLIN fire company holds the European record for the speed in getting ready to race to a conflagration. In just twenty-two seconds after receiving the alarm the horses were harnessed to the engine and the men were prepared for departure.

FARMER JOHN B. KINGSLEY, of Forestville, N. Y., sold a farm and received as part payment a check for \$800. He cashed the check and put the money in a tea-pot, as he had little confidence in banks. A few days later the money mysteriously disappeared, but the tea-pot is safe yet.

COL. WILLIAM POLLOCK, of Deer Creek, Ind., while hoeing corn, hung his vest on a fence. A hungry cow came along and devoured the garment and its contents. In the pockets were a tooth-brush, a door-key, two lead-pencils, an ounce of quinine, a bottle of blood medicine and two pairs of spectacles.

A WELL-TRAINED hen, that goes to work in a comfortable way, belongs in Naubinway, Mich. She won't lay except on a feather-bed. When the time for action arrives, she flutters up-stairs, deposits her egg on the bed of her mistress, jumps to the dressing-table, and there proclaims her performance with gleeful cackles.

Do you like stories? Then read KORADINE! It is one of the kind you do not want to lay down until you have read it through, and when the last page has been turned and you have been moved to smiles and tears for the last time, you will feel enriched because you have gained new ideas of life. It should be in every home and library.

MRS. BETSY WIGGINS, of Emporia, Kan., is the proudest woman in that town. In a recent cooking contest she surprised and distanced all competition by making a buckwheat cake four feet in diameter. It was about an inch thick, and in the center was set a trussed capon. Spokes of wheat flour radiated from this fowl hub to the circumference, which was cut in scallops. After the chicken is eaten the hole will be filled up and the cake utilized as a cover for the well.

PROFESSOR WAUGHAM, of Rio del Rey university, Abilene, N. M., has a tame raven which has been taught to flush and retrieve. It flies slowly over the fields, and when it discovers a bevy of quail or partridges, it poises on the wing and remains perfectly motionless, spreading its tail out fan-shape. After the game is flushed the raven drops to the earth like a plummet and rolls itself up into a little round ball, remaining in that position until called.

## HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

The Baltimore &amp; Ohio Southwestern Railway is now selling excursion tickets for home-seekers to points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana at one fare for the round trip. The dates of these excursions are October 2d, November 6th and December 4th. Tickets will be good for twenty days.

Home-seekers' tickets are also being sold to points West and Southwest, dates of sale being September 25th and October 9th; good returning within twenty days. Liberal stop-over privileges will be granted on all tickets. For rates and further information, apply to agents B. &amp; O. S. W. R'y, or address G. B. WARFEL, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, or J. M. CHESBROUGH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

## LOVE SONG.

To look for thee—sigh for thee—cry for thee,  
Under my breath;  
To clasp but a shade where thy head hath  
been laid,  
It is death.

To long for thee—yearn for thee—burn for thee—  
Sorrow and strife!  
But to have thee—and hold thee—and fold thee—  
It is life—it is life!

—Pall Mall Budget.

## NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.

Father—"So, my son, I hear you have told Miss Shekells you loved her?"  
Son—"But I haven't."  
Father (surprised)—"And you are not going to marry her?"  
Son—"But I am."  
Father—"How are you going to marry her if you never told her you loved her?"  
Son—"I simply asked her straight out. She is worth a million dollars, and I couldn't afford to fool with a girl like that."

## INTERESTING TO HORSE OWNERS.

Everyone who owns a horse should also own a horse blanket, and in this as in other things, the best is the cheapest. A very attractive little book, illustrated and printed in two colors, has been issued by Wm. Ayres & Sons, of Philadelphia, who make the celebrated 5-A horse blanket, and every horse owner may get a copy by writing a postal-card for it. Mention this paper and your request will get prompt attention.

## GOT A BROKEN WHIP?

Want one that will keep straight?  
Not break? Leather handle?  
Can instantly be converted into a neat, strong cane?  
And so not get stolen?  
Will send one worth \$1.50 for \$1; or

—BETTER STILL—

Send one for getting us three subscribers (\$1.50). You can sell yours at sight for \$1.50, and some more after that if you want. How does it strike you? 250,000 have been sold. Guess they are good. Manufacturers guarantee them.

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

## MONEY IN THE GARDEN.

Undoubtedly the surest way of creating money these hard times is to produce it from the soil. The quickest and most profitable ventures in gardening are the results of early-planted vegetables, none of these maturing quicker or meet with more ready sale than Green Onions grown from Sets. The new White Multiplier, offered in another column by Vaughan's Seed Store, can be planted in the fall and are fit for market about as soon as the snow is off in the spring, being as hardy as the well-known Winter Top Sets. Our market garden friends will undoubtedly find a trial of these a most profitable experiment.

## ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY PROLIFIC.

Small families are hardly the rule among the English "upper ten." The average is seven or eight. The queen is the mother of nine and the princess of Wales of six children. Lord Abergavenny is the proud father of ten, the duke of Argyll of twelve, the beautiful countess of Dudley is the mother of seven, the earl of Ellesmere boasts of eleven, the earl of Inchiquin of twelve, the earl of Leicester of fifteen, and the duke of Westminster of eleven.

## BOOKS STANDARD REDUCED TO CATALOGUE FREE POPULAR BOOK CO., CHICAGO. 10c.

## THE STOVE POLISHING MITTEN.

We are now making in two grades, Sample No. 1 with dauber by mail 35c. No. 2 with dauber 25c. No. 1 and No. 2 with daubers to one address 50c. Large profits to agents. Also other novelties. Send for circular.

G. B. BLAKE, 763 E Washington St., Boston, Mass.

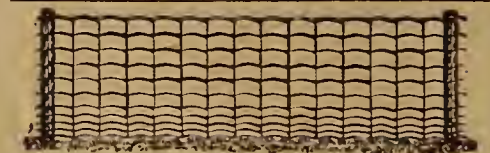
## 75cTS. For a Half Dozen Elegant Silver Coffee Spoons 75c.

In a handsome, plush-lined box. Regular price is \$5 a dozen; our price is to introduce us. Quadruple plate—that means lifetime wear. We mail box and spoons to any address upon receipt of 75 cents in stamps, silver or money order. Money returned if not satisfied. Address

GLOBE SILVERWARE COMPANY, 2148 Carlisle St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## WRITE FOR THE PRESS!

For 25c. we will insert your name and address in our Directory of Newspaper Correspondents, which goes to newspapers all over the United States and Canada and will send you Free our new booklet entitled, Instructions to Correspondents and Suggestions to Literary Workers. U. S. PRESS ASS'N, Mollers Bld'g, CHICAGO, ILL.



## EASILY SATISFIED.

Years ago a French Canadian drayman was doing business in Vergennes, Vermont. Realizing that the days of his old blind horse were numbered, he thus appealed to a well-known citizen: "Mr. Parker, you travel ze country good deal more as I do; you see some o'-e boss, he not worth much, you tole 'im I bought you." We are reminded of this case when an inquirer writes that he has sent for other lists, and the "cheapest" will get his order. Moral: Use horse sense when buying fence.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

## ELECTRICITY IS LIFE AND WE GIVE IT FREE TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

This, Dr. Horne's new Improved regular \$30 Electric Belt, THE BEST ON EARTH, warranted to cure all chronic and weakening diseases of both sexes, will be given FREE OF ANY COST for advertising purposes, to one person in each locality who is a sufferer from any of the following diseases: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Nervous Debility, Spinal Disease, Kidney Complaints, Torpid Liver, Female Complaints, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Cold Extremities, General Debility, Paralysis, Epileptic Fits, Dumb Ague, Sciatitis, Sleeplessness, Blood and Skin Diseases, or any other curable disease of either sex. We mean just what we say, FREE OF ANY COST. There are no charges of any kind to be paid by you. We are making this offer to introduce our Electric Belts into new localities, believing that it will pay us in the end. If you are a sufferer, send us your name and address, with your waist measure, and state whether belt is required for lady or gent, and we will send you one FREE OF ANY COST. Answer at once, as we will give away but one hundred belts for this purpose, and only one in each locality. Address, DR. HORNE ELECTRIC BELT & TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill. will be paid to any person proving this advt. is not honest in every word that it contains. P. S.—We have Electric Trusses for rupture. Catalogue free. Mention Farm and Fireside.

## The Best

## Organs

In the market are made by the

## Farrand &amp; Votey Organ Co.,

DETROIT, MICH.

Send for CATALOGUE and PRICES.

## 18 KARAT GOLD PLATE

LADIES' OR GENT'S SIZE. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this watch by express for examination. A Guarantee for 5 Years and chain and clasp sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price, \$2.50, and it is yours. It is beautifully engraved and warranted the best time-keeper in the world for the money and equal in appearance to a genuine solid Gold Watch. Write to-day, this offer will not appear again.

EASTLAKE MFG. CO., Corner Adams and State Sts; CHICAGO, ILL.

A SELF-MOVING LOCOMOTIVE, 15 CENTS. Handsomely finished, made of metal, strong wheels, gilt boiler, black smoke stack, bright colored cab with 4 windows. When wound up runs long distance across floor. Great amusement to children. By far the cheapest locomotive made, and a marvel of strength and beauty. Parents should buy one for the children. Mention this paper, and send 15 cents in stamps and we will send Locomotive, and our story paper 3 months post-paid. M. A. WHITNEY, Box 3139, Boston, Mass.

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We manufacture the celebrated Aspinwall Potato Planter, Aspinwall Potato Cutter, Aspinwall Paris Green Sprinkler, etc. Every machine warranted. These machines greatly reduce the cost of raising potatoes. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue. ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO., 50 Sabin St., Jackson, Mich.

## Announcement Extraordinary.



On January 1st, JOSEPH COOK, LL.D., the most eminent lecturer of the world, becomes editor-in-chief, and Miss FRANCES WILLARD, Ph.D., President of the W. C. T. U., one of the associate editors of

## The Altruistic Review.

This REVIEW has already made the most remarkable record of any illustrated magazine published. The new arrangement will easily make it the peer of all publications. It is the purest, cleanest, most original and best magazine for the home published.



Frances Willard.

REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2 A YEAR.

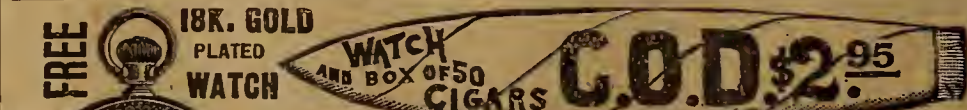
In order to boom circulation we make the following extremely liberal offers GOOD FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

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- (2) Standard Cook Book, 320 pages, 1,200 recipes.
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Or send \$2, the regular subscription price, and receive free, postage paid, Grant's Personal Memoirs, formerly sold at \$7.00.

Address THE ALTRUISTIC REVIEW, Springfield, Ohio.



AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE. BOX OF 50 CIGARS AND WATCH FOR \$2.98. 100,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address, (no money required in advance) and we will send to you by express, same day we receive your order, one box containing 50 of our Celebrated 10c. Cigars, and in the same package a genuine Heavy Gold Plated Watch, stem winder and setter, enamel dial, oil tempered, unbreakable mainspring, finely finished, train, jeweled balance, dust proof, finely polished case, a splendid timekeeper. A written guarantee for 5 years sent with every watch. You examine the goods at the express office and if satisfactory, pay the express agent \$2.85 and express charges, and the box of 50 Cigars and Gold Plated Watch, are yours. As this offer is made solely to introduce our famous 10c. Cigars, to protect ourselves against dealers and speculators ordering in large quantities, we will not sell more than 3 boxes and 3 watches to any one person. Write to-day, Western Union Mfg. Co., 281 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Agents on Salary in the Northwest. Enclose two 2c. stamps to AGENTS BUREAU, Portland, N. D.

FREE To Boys and Girls, Watches, Skates, etc. Write to Miller Tea Co., 174 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.



EVERY LADY WANTS OUR STOVE-POLISHING MITTEN. Will polish a stove better than anything on earth, and keep your hands clean at the same time. Ladies buy it at sight. They all want it. Big Profits to Agents. Sample Mitten and Dauber by mail, 30 cts. We also send a Ladies' Magazine Free 3 months with each order. SOCIAL VISITOR CO., Box 3139, Boston, Mass.

\$4.00. FOR A BOX OF 50 CIGARS AND REVOLVER. Send this "ad" with your name and express office and we will send C.O.D. subject to examination a box of our Special Brand of Cigars and this Automatic Shell Ejecting, Double Action Revolver. Full nickel plate rubber stock using a Smith & Wesson cartridge, 32 or 38 caliber. This offer is made to introduce this special brand of cigars. EASTLAKE MFG. CO. Corner Adams and State Sts., CHICAGO.

## FUN FUN

The newest and latest novelty to make fun and give innocent pleasure in the family or gatherings of people of any age.

## THE MAGIC CAMERA

Amuses everyone. It delights, puzzles and causes great merriment. No chemicals required. Any one can operate it and present pictures of ten different people with each camera. One Magic Camera loaded for 10 pictures, sent by mail for 5 cents; 3 Magic Cameras loaded for 30 different pictures, mailed for only 10 cents. We are well known to the publishers of this paper. Address The Enterprise Co., Springfield, Ohio.

## FUN FUN

TRUSSES on 30 Days Trial. Easy, durable and cheap. A radical cure effected. Send for sealed catalogue. EGLESTON TRUSS CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Why suffer the misery and perhaps fatal result caused by diseases of the above organs when I will send you full particulars of a cheap, sure and permanent Home Cure FREE of charge. Dr. D. A. WILLIAMS, East Hampton, Conn.

A VERY USEFUL Intention for man or woman. Sample sent (sealed) 25 cts. 2 for 40 cts. RUBBER SPECIALTY CO., Box 401, Oswego, N. Y.

PREMIUMS FOR LADIES. We are giving grand premiums to ladies for getting up clubs for our paper. Address at once, LADIES HOME COMPANION, Springfield, O.

## RUPTURE

A positive radical Cure at home (Sealed). Each device full particulars sent Free. Address DR. W. S. RICE, Box F, Smithville, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

## DEAFNESS &amp; HEAD NOISES CURED

by F. H. Hiscox, 853 B'way, New York. Write for book of proofs FREE



# Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

Ah! what a warning this should be to millions of America's men who are daily tearing down their naturally strong physical and nervous system. Do you smile when we say that the use of tobacco is not a "habit" but a disease? Stop a moment! Did you not educate yourself to use tobacco? Did not take to it naturally? Well no! And now you want it—why? Because tobacco tastes good? No, but to gratify a desire hard to explain, and only satisfied by nicotine.

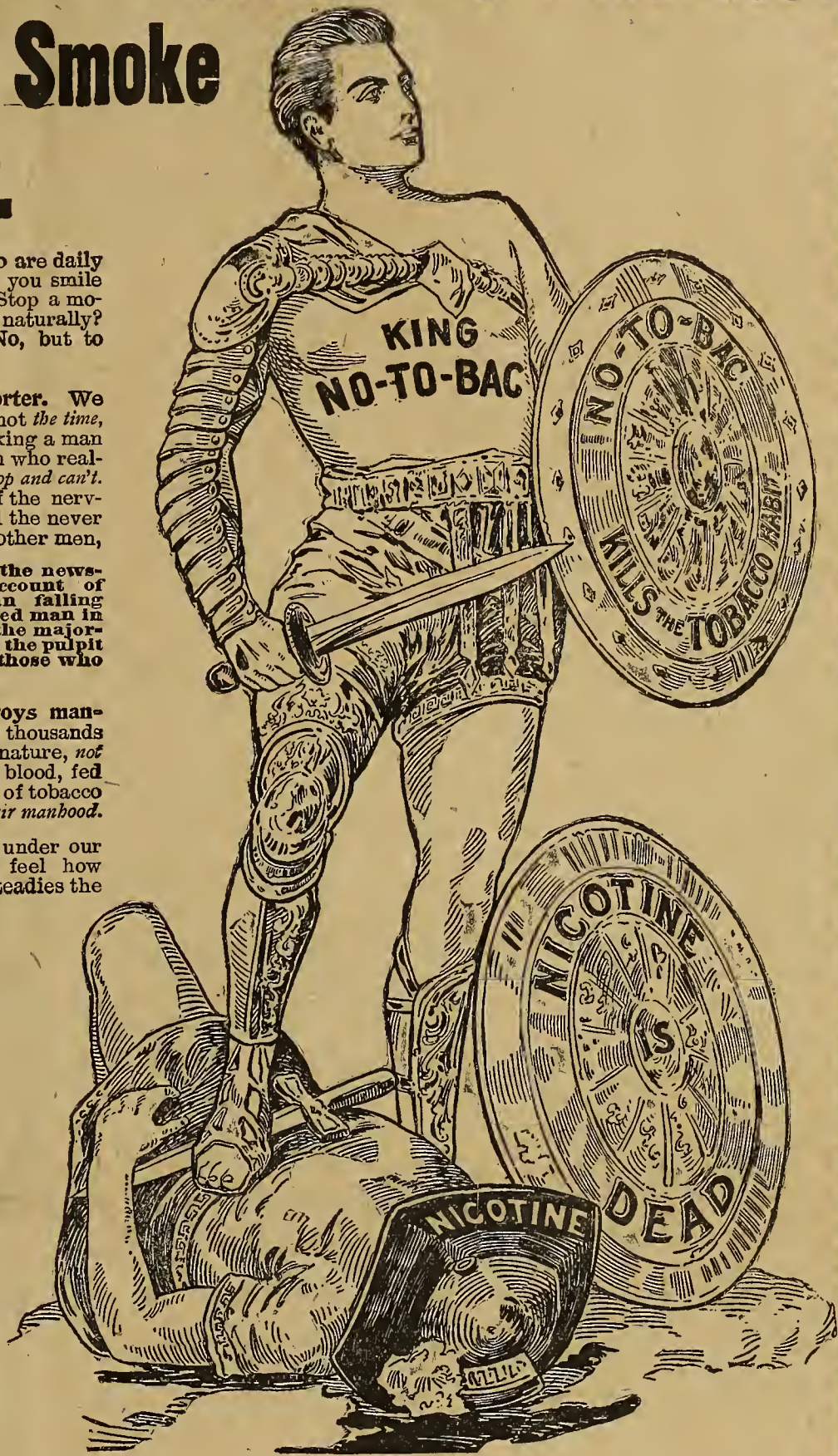
**LIFE'S SHORT!** The use of tobacco makes it shorter. We want to say right here that we have not the time, much less the inclination, to preach printed sermons for the sake of making a man quit tobacco, if he doesn't know that it hurts him. We want to talk to the man who realizes that he is tobacco spitting and smoking his life away; who wants to stop and can't. Do you ever stop and think that tobacco produces a diseased condition of the nervous system—so much so, that you are compelled from time to time, to feed the never ceasing demands with tobacco, and that you may have, like millions of other men,

**A TOBACCO HEART?** Nearly every day the newspapers give an account of some eminent man falling suddenly dead at his desk from heart disease. As a rule no middle-aged man in active business dies thus suddenly unless poisoned, and that poison, in the majority of cases, is tobacco. Meanwhile the slaughter goes on. The press and the pulpit seem muzzled, the majority being participants in the popular vice, and those who are not seem hypnotized and afraid to speak out.

**VITALITY NICOTINIZED!** Tobacco destroys manhood. Tens of thousands of men feel the darkening clouds of early decline upon them because nature, not exhausted naturally, but burdened with the taking care of tobacco-poisoned blood, fed day and night, has surely and slowly succumbed to the frightful effects of tobacco upon the vital forces, that makes strong men IMPOTENT and destroys their manhood.

**YOU ASK FOR PROOF?** Test No-To-Bac under our absolute guarantee; feel how quick No-to-bac kills the desire for tobacco, eliminates the nicotine, steadies the nerves, increases the weight, makes the blood pure and rich and tingling with new life and energy. Hundreds of letters from aged men testify to years of tobacco slavery, and tell how No-to-bac destroyed tobacco's power and brought back feelings long since dead, while sensations of a younger existence once more warmed the cockles of the old man's heart. Gloomy days were gone, the sunshine was brighter; the warbles of the little birds all spoke of love; the old man made young again—and happy.

**IT IS TRUE, NO-TO-BAC DOESN'T CURE EVERYONE.** What's the use of telling a lie to get caught at it? You know and so do we, that the claim "never fails to cure" is a quack lie, and fraud's talk. We do business with the good American people, appreciate their patronage, and give value received. Our guarantee is clean cut and to the point. Read it. We would rather have the good will of the occasional failure than his money. We talk about this for your own sake and to protect you from frauds and thieves—the meanest kind of thieves, who would rob you within the pale of the law. They go just far enough in the imitation of No-to-bac to practice a fraud on you and escape prosecution. Beware of the man who says, just as good as NO-TO-BAC, for it stands alone, backed by men of national business reputation and integrity, personally known to the publisher of this paper, who also is ready to indorse our guarantee. Send for our beautifully illustrated work entitled "King No-To-Bac—His Work in America," and read of the thousands not only cured of the tobacco habit, but made strong, vigorous and manly in strength, weight and vitality once again. You run no risk. No-to-bac is guaranteed to cure or money refunded.



## TENS OF THOUSANDS OF TRUTHFUL TESTIMONIALS

Have been received from enthusiastic users of NO-TO-BAC. We print a few to show how NO-TO-BAC does the work. We do not want our testimonials doubted, for they are truth—pure and simple. We know it and propose to back them up by offering a reward of \$5,000 to anyone who can prove that any testimonial published is false, or that we have knowingly and willingly caused to be printed testimonials that do not, so far as we know, represent the honest opinion of the writers.

### Tobacco Caused Consumption—No-To-Bac Cures the Tobacco Habit and Consumptive Gets Well.

TWO RIVERS, WIS., Feb. 2.—[Special].—Great excitement and interest has been manifested in the recovery of an old-time resident of this town, Mr. Joseph Bunker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco habit cure called "No-To-Bac." Talking about his miraculous recovery to-day he said: "Yes, I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes completely cured me. I thought, and so did all my friends, that I had consumed. Now they say, as you say, 'how healthy and strong you look, Joe.' and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption, I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I used tobacco I lost four pounds. The morning I began the use of No-To-Bac I weighed 174 pounds; to-day I weigh 139, a gain of 44 pounds. I eat heartily and sleep well. Before I used No-To-Bac I was so nervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. To-day my nerves are perfectly steady. Where did I get No-To-Bac? All the druggists in town keep it. I have recommended it to over one hundred people, and do not know of a single failure to cure." [This special telegram appeared in over 3,000 papers of the Western Union Association.]

### Brother Editors Say, "We Chewed and Smoked 40 Years—Now Cured and Happy."

VERONA, MO., March 23, 1894. DEAR SIR:—We smoked and chewed tobacco for 40 years. February 3, 1892, we commenced using No-To-Bac. We have no desire now for the "weed" in any form, and feel much better in every way. Boys, take No-To-Bac. J. B. W. & F. H. A. BENNINGTON, Editors "Sentinel."

### Cigarette Habit and Tobacco Cough Gone.

OFFERMAN, GA., March 16, 1894. GENTLEMEN:—I was an inveterate cigarette smoker, consuming an average of fifty daily. I was never seen without one in my mouth. Since taking No-To-Bac the desire is gone with that everlasting cough. I feel simply fine. I am sure that No-To-Bac is all you claim, and more, too. Yours truly, JOS. HAGAR.

### "Tobacco Spit and Blood."

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 8, 1894. GENTLEMEN:—I smoked constantly since 13 years of age, and during the last few weeks I spit up blood. Doctor said I had consumption. I used three boxes No-To-Bac, the desire for tobacco is gone and I gained twenty pounds. I consider your claim that No-To-Bac is worth its weight in gold too modest. I honestly would not take \$1,000 for my benefit. Yours truly, W. N. BROWN, 41 So. 3d St.

### No-To-Bac Makes My Nerves Strong.

PATTERSON, PA., June 13, 1894. GENTLEMEN:—One box No-To-Bac entirely cured me of the tobacco habit and strengthened my nerves, built up my system and increased my weight. I now praise No-To-Bac to my friends and all tobacco users. Yours sincerely, WESLEY L. ZEIDERS.

### Three North Carolinians Cured.

NEUSE, N. C., May 1, 1894. GENTLEMEN:—Your No-To-Bac has completely cured myself, S. P. Hatch and W. A. Green of this place. Mr. Green has used tobacco in every form for thirty years. I had used it for 15 years. We are all gaining in flesh every day. No-To-Bac is truly worth its weight in gold. Yours truly, J. T. HUNTER.

### Reports 36 Cures and 1 Failure.

MT. AIR, LA., Nov. 11, 1893. GENTLEMEN:—I have the first failure to report. Mr. J. H. Morris used tobacco from early boyhood, now 40 years of age. Please advise me. I have great faith in the efficacy of No-To-Bac, having cured at least 36 very hard tobacco users. Yours truly, B. C. WARREN, Druggist.

### Snuffed for Thirty-Five Years.

RUDD, KY., May 12, 1894. GENTLEMEN:—No-To-Bac entirely cured me of a thirty-five year snuff habit, and made me gain 24 pounds. Thank God for No-To-Bac. Yours truly, MRS. M. A. RUDD.

### Smoked, Chewed and Snuffed 51 Years.

BUTLER, PA., June 13, 1894. DEAR SIR:—Three boxes of No-To-Bac cured me of smoking, chewing and snuff habit, to which I had been addicted for 51 years. The nicotine is out of my system, and since I quit using tobacco I can't bear the smell of it. Very truly yours, HENRY BEAN.

### No-To-Bac a Money and Life Saver.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 11, 1894. DEAR SIR:—No-To-Bac did the work, and I gladly recommend it as a money and life saver. You can consider me a walking, talking, living advertisement, and I believe that I have already induced many people to take No-To-Bac. Very respectfully yours, A. T. MYERS, Business Manager of the Western Tourist and Industrial Magazine, 1206 Chamber of Com Bldg.

### No-To-Bac Conquers the Deadly Cigarette.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MISS., July 31, 1894. GENTLEMEN:—I chewed tobacco and smoked cigarettes for seven years. I began using No-To-Bac on the evening of January 22d, and now, after the lapse of six months, it is with extreme pleasure that I write to say that I have not tasted tobacco in any form since. I praise No-To-Bac and trust you will place it within the reach of the thousands who are to-day puffing out future possibilities through the nostrils in the form of cigarette smoke. Yours truly, GEO. E. NESOM.

## OUR GUARANTEE IS PLAIN AND TO THE POINT.

Three boxes of NO-TO-BAC, 30 day's treatment, costing \$2.50, or a little less than 10c a day, used according to simple directions, is guaranteed to cure the tobacco habit in any form, Smoking, Chewing, Snuff and Cigarette Habit, or money refunded by us to dissatisfied purchaser. We don't claim to be sure everyone, but the percentage of cures is so large and reliable that we can better afford to have the good will of the occasional failure than his money. We have faith in NO-TO-BAC, and if you try it you will find that NO-TO-BAC is to you **Worth Its Weight in Gold.**

## WHERE TO BUY OR ORDER NO-TO-BAC.

Sold by every wholesale and retail druggist in the U. S. and Canada, or sent by mail anywhere on receipt of price—1 box, \$1; 3 boxes, \$2.50. Remit in any convenient form. Our president, Mr. A. L. Thomas, is a member of the great advertising firm of Lord & Thomas, Chicago. Our secretary is Mr. P. T. Barry of the Chicago Newspaper Union, Chicago. Our treasurer is Mr. H. L. Kramer, general manager of the Indiana Springs Company, owners of the famous Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.—the only place where magnetic mineral mud baths are given for the cure of rheumatism. We mention this to assure you that remittances will be properly accounted for, that our GUARANTEE WILL BE MADE GOOD AND YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED. **BE SURE** when you write to mention this paper, and address **THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,** Box 187, LABORATORY, INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, IND. CHICAGO OFFICE, 45 Randolph St. NEW YORK OFFICE, 10 Spruce St. MONTREAL, CAN., 374 St. Paul St.

In France, if a wife becomes an actress without her husband's consent, he can secure a divorce from her.

Keep your feet dry. An eminent throat specialist says that "the best chest-protector is worn on the sole of the foot."

A little machine that makes forty-two cigarettes in a minute has been invented by a Frenchman. It is run by steam.

An apple-tree owned by a Baltimore fruit grower produces apples everyone of which is sweet on one side and sour on the other.



## Smiles.

Just make your best endeavor—  
Have faith instead of doubt;  
If times were good forever,  
What could you growl about?

—Atlanta Constitution.

## POOR DOROTHY TRUE.

Poor little, bored little Dorothy True!  
A sad little maiden with nothing to do.  
There's a room to be dusted, a bed to be made,  
And the eggs to be found which the bautam  
has laid.

There's a wee little boy, in the nursery near,  
Who's sobbing and crying with no one to  
hear.

But poor little, bored little Dorothy True  
Still sits and laments that she's nothing to do!  
—Margaret Seymour Hall, in October St. Nicholas.

## WHEN THE WOMEN VOTE.

A circular came in the course of the mail—  
A circular dainty and white.  
'Twas printed in script and well gotten up,  
And worded in fashion polite.  
In envelop square, and monogram, too,  
Some function it seemed to denote;  
But when it was read it proved but to be  
A brief invitation to vote.

She pondered it over and knitted her brow—  
She never had had one before—  
Then studied the date for a minute or two,  
And thought of engagements a score.  
And could she find time? she asked of herself.  
She'd a luncheon, she knew, for that day  
And an afternoon tea that she ought to  
attend;

The outlook was pleasant and gay.

The new invitation was novel, of course,  
And that had a charm of its own;  
But the joys of a tea she had tasted before,  
While those of the polls were unknown.  
She wearily sighed, and she picked up her pen  
As one whom a problem besets,  
And the campaign committee received the  
next day  
Her daintily-written regrets.

—Chicago Post.

## A FARMER'S HARD LUCK.

**L**EWIS MATTHEWSON, a young farmer of Chestnut Hill, Conn., drove down to Ansonia last week with a load of kindling-wood and a barrel of cider. The day was warm, and the sun beat down on the load with considerable strength.

Farmer Matthewson was driving along the street when a handsomely-dressed woman approached the curb to ask him the price of the load.

The farmer had just laid down the reins, when the bung of the cider-barrel flew out with great force, and landed squarely in the face of the prospective customer. A stream of cider followed closely in the wake of the bung. The blow startled the woman, and as she opened her mouth to scream, the cider filled it so quickly as to force the screams back. It choked the woman so that she nearly strangled.

The noise of the explosion, the hiss of the escaping cider, and the convulsive gurgles of the woman combined to frighten Farmer Matthewson's horse, and before the young man started to run. Matthewson was thrown to the ground, the wheels ran over him, and the horse kept on. Before he stopped, the kindling-wood was scattered over two wards, the wagon was wrecked, and the ambulance was on its way to take the young farmer to the hospital. Fortunately, he was not much injured, except in feelings, and even these were nothing compared to the state of mind of the woman.—New York Sun.

## HE WASN'T AFRAID.

The wife of an Indianapolis merchant was awakened suddenly one morning about two o'clock. She thought she heard some one trying to break in down-stairs. She shook her husband, and after some time had elapsed, succeeded in making him realize the situation. They both listened. There was some noise, sure enough, and a cold shiver crept down his spinal column and even to his toes.

He determined not to get scared, though his teeth were chattering, so he announced that he would go down and investigate.

"Aren't you afraid, dear?" nervously asked his wife.

He took out his revolver, struck a match, lighted a lamp, and then looked at her in disgust.

"Afraid! Well, hardly. I never saw the man yet I was afraid of. Now, don't make any noise, but come on."

The little woman started in astonishment. "Do you want me to go, too?" "Do I want you to go? Why, of course I do. You must go ahead and carry the light, so I can see to shoot. Do you think I could hit a burglar in the dark? Hurry up, or he'll be gone."

And that man made the little woman go ahead with the light, while he held the revolver over her shoulder at full cock. They traversed the house from garret to cellar, finally found a stray dog scratching at the back door, and came back to bed. He sat up for an hour telling her what he would have done had there been a burglar there.

## THE JOKER JOKED.

Not long ago a resident of one of the small towns near New York came to the city to consult an eminent oculist, whose fee for a consultation is never less than ten dollars. He was rather green in appearance, so the doctor, who is something of a vagabond, and who was in particularly fine spirits that morning, thought he saw an opportunity to have a little fun at the expense of his rural visitor.

In the course of the examination a prism was placed before the eye of the patient in order to test the muscles.

"Why, doctor," he exclaimed, "I see two candles!"

"Indeed!" replied the doctor. "You are very fortunate."

"How so?"

"Why, just think what an advantage you have over the rest of us! You see everything double, and beautiful pictures, charming landscapes and lovely faces are all repeated to you, and you must get just so much more pleasure out of them."

When the examination was concluded, and the prescription for the proper glasses written, the man, without a smile, laid a five-dollar bill on the table, with the remark:

"There, doctor, there's ten dollars for you," and was gone in a moment, leaving the astonished physician to figure up the cost of his little pleasure.—Harper's Monthly.

## HE NAMED HIM.

The young man had been to sea, and on his return was narrating to his uncle, an old Montgomeryshire farmer, an adventure which he had met with on board ship:

"I was one night leaning over the taffrail, looking down into the ocean," he said, "when my gold watch fell from my fob, and immediately sank out of sight. The ship was going ten knots an hour, but nothing daunted, I sprang over the rail, down, down, and after a long search found the watch, came up, chased the ship, and climbed back to the deck without any one knowing I had been absent."

"William," said his uncle, "I believe thee; but there's many a thousand that would not."

"What!" exclaimed William, "you are politely insinuating that I'm a liar."

"William," said the old man gravely, "three knows that I never call anybody names; but if the mayor of Welshpool were to come and say, 'Josiah, I want thee to find the biggest liar in Montgomeryshire,' I would come to thee and put my hand upon thy shoulder, and say to thee, 'William, the mayor wants to see thee.'"—Epworth Herald.

## AN INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION.

"Are your sympathies with the Chinese in this war?" asked his wife.

"Just look at that shirt-front," said Mr. Simpkins, glowingly, "and ask me a fool question like that again!"

## LITTLE SMILES.

Near-sighted old gentleman—"Little boy, how much does a bicycle like that of yours—?" Young woman (in bloomers)—"Sir!"

A good purse, a good cause, a good attorney, a good counsel, good evidence, a good jury and good luck are the requisites for going to law.

"Can't you wait, Mrs. Snow; I just come to see ef yo' would'n't join de mission band," said Mrs. Johnsing.

"Fo' de lan' sakes, honey, doan come to me. I can't even play on a mouf-organ," replied Mrs. Snow.

Mr. Murphy (seeing a giraffe for the first time)—"Be th' saints, Biddy, that baste must come from a country phwere th' sun he mighty hot!"

Mrs. Murphy—"How so, Phelan?"

Mr. Murphy—"Just look at th' soize av his freckles!"

"What kind of a dog is that, papa?" asked Willy, as he observed the animal chasing his own tail.

"That is a watch-dog, I think," said the knowledgeable parent.

"Is he winding himself up so's he'll go?" asked Willy.

Old lady (to butcher)—"Meat is so dear now I can hardly afford to buy any."

Butcher—"Perhaps you had better turn vegetarian, mum."

Old lady—"A vegetarian! No, indeed! I was born and brought up a Baptist, and it's too late to change my religion now."

"Dere's a fine word," said Plodding Pete, as he laid down the piece of paper that had been wrapped around a ham sandwich. "Dat's a fine word, 'procrastinate.' What does it mean?"

"It means ter put off."

"Does it? An' ter think of me bein' procrastinated f'm six trains this week. Well, well!"

## Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old or middle-aged man, suffering from nervous debility, lack of vigor, or weakness from errors or excesses, will enclose stamp to me, I will send him the prescription of a genuine, certain cure, free of cost, no humbug, no deception. It is cheap, simple and perfectly safe and harmless. I will send you the correct prescription and you can buy the remedy of me or prepare it yourself, just as you choose. The prescription I send free, just as I agree to do. Address, MR. THOMAS BARNES, lock box 113 Marshall, Mich.

Farmers who can devote a few hours working for us in their community will be paid well for their trouble. Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

**FILL YOUR TEETH** Dr. Truman's Crystalline STOPS PAIN & DECAY. BARK, HART, GUIN, 2c. a Piece. CREAM FREE. E. J. TRUMAN, WELLS BRIDGE, N. Y.

**RUBBER STAMPS.** Best made. Immense Catalogue Free to agents. The G. A. HARPER MFG. CO., Cleveland, O.

**CIRCULAR** Distributors wanted at once. \$2 to \$5 per 1000, work ready to send. Inclose 4c. stamp with ref. Lake Novelty Co., Chicago.

**\$5.00 PER 1000** CASH to distribute circulars. Send 4c. stamps. Pioneer Mfg. Co., Chicago.

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**WILL YOU** distribute Circulars and samples for me. No compensation. Value and expense to travel. Send stamp. ADVERTISING BUREAU, 447 6th Ave., NEW YORK CITY.

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**Ladies Make \$20 weekly WRITING** for me at home. Reply with Stamp. Addr. Miss Louise E. Smith, Sec'y, Milwaukee, Wis.

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**DO YOU WANT IT?** Salesmen Wanted in every county, salary or commission. No experience. New Tariff Bill gives unlimited profits, active men apply quickly stating salary and territory wanted. Manufacturers, P. O. Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

Mention this paper.

**CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.** To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

**FREE.** SUPERB FORM, LOVELY COMPLEXION, PERFECT HEALTH. These are my portraits, and on account of the fraudulent air-pumps, wafers, etc., offered for development, I will tell any lady FREE what I used to secure these changes. HEALTH (cure of that "tired" feeling and all female diseases) Superb FORM, Brilliant EYES and perfectly Puro COMPLEXION assured. I will send sealed letter. Avoid advertising frauds. Name this paper, and address Mrs. ELLA M. DENT, STATION K, San Francisco, Cal.

**Will \$500 Help You Out?** If so, you can have it! We offer you the Sole Agency for an article that is Wanted in Every Home and Indispensable in Every Office, something that SELLS AT SIGHT. Other articles sell rapidly at Double the Price, though not as useful for the purpose. If you will, you can make \$500 to \$200 in three months, introducing it, after which it will bring A Steady, Liberal Income, if properly attended to. Ladies do as well as men, in town or country. Don't Miss this Chance. Write at once to J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

**500 SCRAP** PICTURES, CARDS, NOTICES, SIDDLES, BARK, HART, GUIN, 2c. a Piece. CREAM FREE. E. J. TRUMAN, WELLS BRIDGE, N. Y.

**CARDS** FOR 1895. 50 Sample Styles and LIST OF 40 PREMIUM ARTICLES FREE. HAVERTY & CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

**CARDS** Send 2c. stamp for Sample Book of all the FINEST and LATEST Styles in Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Frame, Envelope and Calling CARDS FOR 1895. WE SELL GENUINE CARDS, NOT TRASH. UNION CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

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## Selections.

### DICK AND I.

I stole the eggs 'neath the hatching hen  
To play "Blind Tom" with—an even ten;  
Dick saved me a whipping and mother pain,  
For biddy came off with a brood again.

I drained the pool where the duckling fleet  
Paddled so handy and looked so neat,  
While Richard wiped from his brow the dew,  
As he toiled for pa where the thistles grew.

I plagued sweet Mary, a fairy thing,  
Our own white dove, if she would not sing;  
But never a sister had braver knight  
Than she in Richard, her heart's delight.

Ah, many a prank, and just for fun,  
From chancing a stone for a huckster's bun  
To painting horns on the luncheon tray,  
I did, and to while dull hours away.

But listen! Long have I sighed in vain,  
For I cannot live my youth again.  
A solemn parson, I preach of woe,  
Of the wrath to come and the pit below.

And Richard—ah, he has traveled far,  
In fame's bright dome is a blazing star.  
I am scarcely known beyond my town,  
But Richard—well, he's a circus clown!

—George Bancroft-Griffith.

### AN EASY METHOD OF KEEPING WARM.

I SHOULD like to call attention to an easy method of warming oneself when other and more common means are not available. It is a method that I suppose is well enough known to the profession, but probably not often used. I allude to warming the body by merely taking deep inspirations.

On one very cold afternoon of last winter, though walking briskly along, I was uncomfortably cold; feet and hands were very cold, and my ears so chilled as frequently to require the application of my heavily-gloved hands. In addition, the whole surface of the skin was unpleasantly chilled; "creeps" ever and anon running up and down my spinal column and radiating thence over the body and extremities; in short, a condition that every reader of this little article has doubtless many a time experienced. I then began taking an exercise often employed before with benefit—deep, forced inspirations, holding the air as long as possible before expulsion.

After a few inhalations, the surface of my body grew warmer, and a general sense of comfort pervaded me. Continuing, the next to feel the effects of the efforts were my previously frigid ears. They grew agreeably warm, and within the time required to walk three blocks, at the previous pace, hands and feet partook of the general warmth, and I felt as comfortable as if the same length of time had been passed by a glowing fire.

The happy results obtained from this simple method are probably owing to several causes:

The cold, of course, chills the surface of the body and contracts the superficial blood-vessels, usually affecting first hands, feet and ears, and afterward the general body surface. Contraction of the blood-vessels results both in less blood to the part and in stagnation of the current, thus rendering the tissues still less able to resist the cold. Deep, forced inspirations not only stimulate the blood current by direct muscular exertion, but also by compressing and expanding the lungs, the flow of blood is greatly hastened through this organ, and on account of the increased amount of oxygen inhaled, this abundant supply of blood is thoroughly oxygenated, tissue metabolism is increased and more heat necessarily produced.

Many times unavoidable exposure, as in riding, driving, standing and the like, for a longer or shorter time in the cold, has been the cause of severe and even fatal congestive troubles, such as pleurisy and pneumonias, and a means of quickly stimulating the flagging peripheral circulation which a person has always with him, and which can be employed without moving a step, is one that ought not to be neglected or forgotten.—E. B. Sangree, M.D., in *American Therapist*.

### HONESTY IN DOGS.

The following story Professor Romanes vouches for as true:

"I had had this dog for several years, and had never, even in his puppyhood, known him to steal. On the contrary, he used to make an excellent guard to protect property from other animals, servants, etc., even though these were his best friends. I have seen this dog escort a donkey, which had baskets on his back filled with apples. Although the dog did not know that he was being observed by

anybody, he did his duty with the utmost faithfulness, for every time the donkey turned back his head to take an apple out of the basket, the dog snapped at his nose. And such was his watchfulness that although his companion was keenly desirous of tasting some of the fruit, he never allowed him to get a single apple during the half hour they were left together. I have also seen this terrier protecting meat from other terriers (his sons), which live in the same house with him, and with which he was on the very best of terms. More curious still, I have seen him seize my wristbands while they were being worn by a friend, to whom I had temporarily lent them.

"Nevertheless, on one occasion he was very hungry, and in the room where I was reading, and he was sitting, there was, within easy reach, a savory mutton chop. I was greatly surprised to see him stealthily remove this chop and take it under the sofa. However, I pretended not to observe what had occurred, and waited to see what would happen next. For fully a quarter of an hour this terrier remained under the sofa without making a sound, but doubtless enduring an agony of contending feelings. Eventually, however, conscience came off victorious, for emerging from his place of concealment, and carrying in his mouth the stolen chop, he came across the room and laid the tempting morsel at my feet.

"The moment he dropped the stolen property he bolted again under the sofa, and from this retreat no coaxing could charm him for several hours afterward. Moreover, when during that time he was spoken to or patted, he always turned away his head in a ludicrously conscience-stricken manner."

### HOW TO MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY.

I know a mother who is going to ruin the health of her baby in her excessive care for its clean clothes. The poor little thing is never allowed to creep over the floor after the dancing sunbeams, or to kick its dimpled legs in the air in a vain endeavor to catch its ten pink toes. Not a bit of it. It is fed at a certain hour, which is all right, but afterward it is placed in its crib, where its long dresses, starched till they crack, are straightened out as smooth as pillow-slips, and there it lies with its legs pinioned down by heavy skirts, its muscles growing flabby from inaction, and its blood sluggish. If, perchance, it is permitted to sit up, it is tied into a high chair, and its long skirts drag down on its poor little toes till one would think they would sprout corns.

The thing to do with a healthy baby is to have it clean twice a day—when it goes to bed at night and when it dresses fresh about the middle of the day. The healthiest babies in the world get dressed in the morning for all day. Just as soon as the child begins to kick and wants to get at its feet, it ought to be dressed in short clothes and put on the floor to work out its own salvation. Its muscles were given it to use, and it will put them to the test if you will give it a chance.

The mother who thinks more of her baby's clothes than she does of its health, is quite likely to have the clothes left on her hands eternally clean.

### ALUMINIUM.

In 1883 there were 33 pounds of aluminium produced in the United States, in 1892 we used 260,000 pounds, and in ten years hence we shall doubtless use more than as many millions. When the aluminium cap was put on the Washington monument, in 1883, the metal cost \$8 a pound. Now it can be bought for 67 cents a pound. One of its peculiarities is its lightness. A solid block of it a foot square only weighs a pound. It does not tarnish, and acids have no effect upon it. This makes it very valuable for surgical instruments, and for the wires which are used in sewing up wounds. The racing-men are putting aluminium shoes upon all race-horses. Not only are they very light, but they preserve the feet of the horse. The rowers, who are always looking for new boats, have had racing-shells built of the new metal. They can be made of single sheets one nineteenth of an inch thick. Sheets of it are used for roofing houses. It does not have to be painted like tin, as dust and dampness will have no effect upon it. For this reason it is very valuable in cooking utensils, and furthermore, added to its extreme lightness, it has a great capacity for holding heat, and is almost unbreakable.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

### HOW TO CURE CATARRH.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a medicine which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending his name and address to Prof. Lawrence, 88 Warren st., New York, will receive the means of cure free and post-paid.

## A Great Sufferer from Neuralgia of the Stomach

## CURED

### BY THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT.

CLYDE, MINN., May 19, 1894.

DR. A. OWEN:

Dear Sir—For three years I have been a great sufferer with what the doctors called **neuralgia of the stomach**, and all last summer I was not able to do my work. My stomach was so weak, and all of the medicines I took did me no good. My doctor said a change of climate would help me, and so I went to Chicago and stayed three months, but was no better. Before I came home I called at your offices and got me one of your belts. After I wore it one week I was a great deal better. I have worn the belt three months and am better now than I have been for three years. I would not part with my Owen Electric Belt for one thousand dollars if I knew I could not get another one. It has been a God-send to me, and I wish all sufferers would and could wear one of the Owen Electric Belts.

Yours truly,

Mrs. D. H. HILTZ.

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## A PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE GOOD IT HAS DONE.

HILLSBORO, N. D., June 27, 1894.

DR. A. OWEN:

Dear Sir—I should have written to you long ago to inform you how much I owe to the Owen Electric Belt, but it was some time before I could bring myself to publicly acknowledge it; however, I have come to the conclusion that I owe to you and to suffering humanity to report what your treatment has done in my case. For years I had been troubled with nervous debility. I was in the last stage of that dread complaint, and despaired of ever getting relieved. In the month of July last I decided to try your Electric Belt, as a last resort, and I am very happy to state it has done more for me than I thought was possible. It has made me a healthy man; in fact, I feel stronger than ever in my life. I consider your belt the only cure for nervous debility, and I shall always recommend it.

Wishing you every success, I remain  
Box 290.

Yours truly,

PETER ANDERSON.

## THE GREATEST BOON TO SUFFERING WOMEN

That has ever been discovered,

## DR. OWEN ELECTRIC BELT.

MARTIN, TENN., August 21, 1894.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen—I received my belt and directions the 14th of last January. I had it on in less than three hours after receiving it. I have worn it almost constantly since then; putting it on on getting up, and taking it off on retiring. I feel I owe my good health to the **Owen Electric Belt**. I think it is the greatest boon to suffering women that has ever been discovered. I feel that I can hardly live without it. Could I get no other, I have frequently told my friends, I wouldn't take its weight in gold. For misplacement of the uterus, weak back, general debility and nervousness, it has no superior. With a heart full of gratitude to you, I am

Very respectfully yours,

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Mrs. J. D. BALDRIDGE.

Persons making inquiries from writers of testimonials are requested to inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope, to insure a prompt reply.

## OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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[Trade Mark.]  
DR. A. OWEN.

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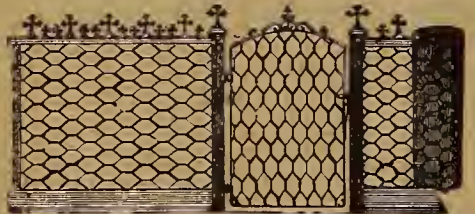
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### HIGH-PRICED CORN

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GARRY OWEN, JACKSON CO., IOWA, April 20, 1894.  
Poindexter Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIRS:—I am using the Corn-splitting Machine I bought of you last winter yet, and must say I am more than pleased with it. I am feeding forty-three steers for market, and can split enough corn in thirty minutes to feed them twice, but don't use the horse more than half the time, as it is no trouble for a man or boy to turn it with the crank.

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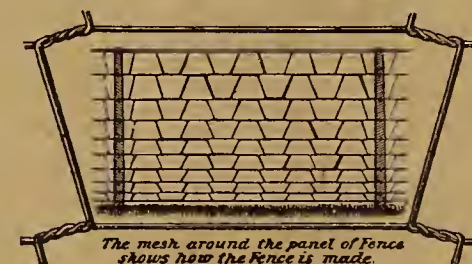
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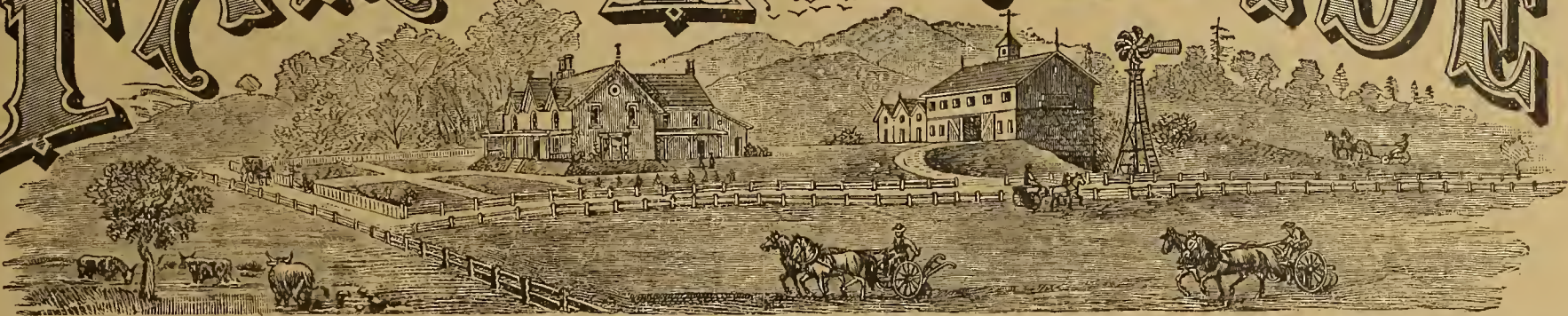
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Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 6.

DECEMBER 15, 1894.

TERMS { 60 CENTS A YEAR.  
24 NUMBERS.

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## With the Vanguard.

It is just a little early, perhaps, to wish you a Merry Christmas, but it will be our only opportunity this year. Our thoughts and best wishes go out to each of the three hundred thousand homes which this paper visits every fortnight, and it is our heartiest desire that Christmas shall be to all the brightest and happiest day of the whole year.

There are some who feel that it is nonsensical to make any special preparation for Christmas; but they are wrong. Everybody, young and old, should hang up his stocking, and should find something in it, too, the next morning. This does not mean that those who cannot afford it should buy costly presents. Gifts, after all, are not valuable in themselves. They only indicate the motive and wishes of the giver. The girls can make with their own hands something that will be all the more appreciated because they made it. No one should give presents which cost more than he can afford to spare from his income for such purposes. A token of remembrance is what the hearts of your friends crave. They want to feel that in the hurly-burly of life's duties you were thoughtful enough to remember them; that the present, if it cost no more than five or ten cents, came as a token of your thoughts and of your best wishes.

NOVEMBER 17-22, the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U. convened at Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Frances E. Willard, in her address, took a very advanced position on some questions which are more or less before the public. She favored, among other things, the national ownership of the newspapers. "As a man readeth, so is he," said Miss Willard, "and in these days he reads what it is for the interest of great corporations to have him read. Opinion is manufactured by the newspapers just as scientifically as cloth is woven by the loom."

Miss Willard is one of the brightest and cleverest women in America. Our country has never produced a woman who takes

such high rank as an organizer. There is, in the present management of metropolitan newspapers, enough to make any right-thinking person cry out for reform. Miss Willard is stepping out in advance and raising her voice against the abuse of the public press.

MANY of our readers have had the pleasure of listening to, or perhaps executing some of the music written by Rubenstein, the great Russian musician. His death took place suddenly November 21st, near St. Petersburg. He was sixty-five years of age.

When but a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, he was exhibited throughout Europe as the "wonder child." His career has been one of uninterrupted triumph, his reputation growing with the years. In 1872 he came to America, and his tour was so successful that to-day, when a new pianist appears, the first question is, How does he compare with Rubenstein?

JOHN BURNS, M.P., whose portrait we present to our readers in this issue, probably stands first among labor leaders in England. The Labor Federation at Norwich selected Mr. Burns and Mr. David Holmes to represent English organized labor at the American conference, which was held in Denver on December 10th.

In New York, Mr. Burns was welcomed by Mr. Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor. In his reply to the address of welcome which was accorded him in New York. Mr. Burns said: "I wish to express my thanks for your many kind words and for the splendid welcome you have accorded me. It is a pleasure for me to be in America at last.



JOHN BURNS, M.P.

I came, not to take sides with any faction particularly in labor, but to do all I can to promote fraternity between the laboring people of England and America."

Mr. Burns has had a very interesting career. He was the most prominent leader in the famous dock strike, which occurred a few years ago in London. He has for some time been a member in Parliament, representing the interest of the working people. He is in every way a self-made man. He rose from the ranks of labor, and has throughout remained true to himself and to his constituency.

THE 1894 report of the secretary of agriculture contains something of special interest to American wheat growers. Speaking of wheat in English markets, Secretary Morton says:

"The United Kingdom took in from foreign countries, during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, nine million (9,000,000) bushels more wheat than during the same months in the year 1893; but the increased shipments into England of wheat were principally from Russia, the Argentine Republic and Australasia. During that time the United States did not maintain its position as a wheat-seller in England. In those nine months there was a falling off in American wheat upon the English markets of thirteen and a half million (13,500,000) Winchester bushels. The decline in value was proportionately far greater, and amounted to eight million four hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars (\$8,433,000). A primary cause for the falling off of American wheat in English markets during the early part of this year is found in the fact that Argentina was a free seller, while our people maintained figures a trifle above the British market. On October 25, 1894, the market appears more inclined to higher figures. There is a distinct indication of activity and a better trade, with, however, only slightly improving prices."

Then, after giving a table of monthly prices of wheat, beef and potatoes in Great Britain, he says:

"These tables are of value to the American farmer. They illustrate the fact that the price of wheat is now, and must always be, governed by the relation of the supply of wheat to the demand for wheat. Improved farming implements and machinery have reduced the cost of production. Wheat will, in all probability, remain at relatively low figures in all time to come, except when there are failures of the crop in large wheat-growing sections of the earth. The great competitors of the United States in the production and sale of wheat are the Argentine Republic, Australasia and Russia. The capabilities of the last-named country as a bread-producer are beyond computation. Already American farm implements and machinery are finding enormous sale in that empire, and permanently established agencies of the great reaping and other manufacturing concerns of the United States are solidly located at Odessa and other important entrepôts to the wheat-growing regions.

"European and all other foreign markets for wheat indicate that the competition in that cereal is constantly increasing and intensifying. The Argentine Republic is capable already of placing thirty-five millions (35,000,000) of bushels of wheat a year on the European market, while it has only five millions (5,000,000) of population. The Argentine wheat-fields average less than one hundred miles from deep-water harbors. To reach shipping ports Argentine wheat pays no appreciable inland freight. But the wheat of the United States averages quite a heavy transportation charge in reaching the sea-board. In short, we have a long haul and the Argentine Republic a short haul before reaching the Atlantic. Russia, likewise, has the advantages of a short haul and speedy transportation."

The outlook for higher prices for wheat is certainly not a very hopeful one, and growers in the United States may as well look the facts in the face at once. Western Europe is the market for our surplus

wheat. Our competitors are underselling us in that market. Shall we endeavor to lower the cost of production, so that we can retain the market for our surplus



PROFESSOR F. MAX MULLER.

wheat, or shall we stop producing a surplus? These and other questions relating to wheat we are now compelled to study seriously.

THE Arena for December contains an interesting article on "The Real Significance of the World's Parliament of Religions," by one of the greatest scholars and thinkers of the world, Professor F. Max Muller. The concluding paragraph of the article reads as follows:

"Here, too, as in the parliament of religions of Chicago, it would be easy to show that the points on which Americans and Englishmen differ are nothing as compared to those on which they agree. Take one instance only. If England and America were to say, once for all, that there shall be no war without previous arbitration, and that whatever country objects to this article of international faith, shall for the time be excluded from all international amenities, shall be *tabooed*, politically and financially, the world might breathe again more freely, the poor would be allowed again to eat their bread in peace, we should have peace on earth, good will toward men; we should have what the first parliament of the world's religions proclaimed as the 'true glory to God.' We are all members of the great parliament of the world. Let us show that we can be above party, above country, above creed, and that we owe allegiance to truth only, and to that voice of conscience which is the 'real presence' in the universal communion of mankind."

An alliance between England and the United States for preserving peace throughout the world would undoubtedly go far toward accomplishing its glorious aim. The United States leads the world in the employment of arbitration as a method of settling differences between nations. England's commerce is world-wide. Such an alliance would be an invincible power for universal peace. With the extension of commerce and the increasing interdependence of men on each other, the disturbance of war reaches farther and farther, and the well-being of all men becomes more and more dependent on the maintenance of peace.



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FARM AND FIRESIDE,  
Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

**Irrigation.** In the Department of Agriculture is an office of irrigation inquiry. Several months of the current year were spent by the chief of this office in traveling through the arid and subarid region of the West, collecting information as to the methods of irrigation in successful use. This office is open for correspondence on the subject of irrigation, both to those seeking information and to those who have it to give.

**Alfalfa.** The Kansas state board of agriculture has collected from the leading growers in all the alfalfa-producing states, information as to the characteristics, cultivation, worth and uses of alfalfa. This information has been embodied in a special report under the title of "Alfalfa Growing." The material was collected from scientific observers and practical growers in twelve states and territories, and forms a comprehensive handbook on one of the most valuable forage crops known. Applications for copies should be addressed to Secretary F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kansas.

From the deductions made by Mr. Coburn from the material before him, we take one as a pointer for experimenters. Alfalfa thrives best in a warm and friable soil, above a subsoil porous or gravelly—the opposite of a stiff clay, "gumbo" or "hardpan," or any stratum through which the roots penetrate with difficulty. A sandy soil appears to afford the most favorable conditions for alfalfa growth where not irrigated. More than almost any other plant, it depends for its prosperity upon a subterranean rather than a surface water supply.

**American Pomological Society.** The twenty-fourth session of the American Pomological Society will be held at Sacramento, California, January 16-18, 1895. The secretary, G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kansas, will furnish, on application, full information as to membership, program, railroad rates and routes, etc. The secretary says:

"This session of the society at Sacramento promises to be one of the grandest events in the history of American pomology. Eminent pomologists, representing the art in all its most recent developments, and their successful application to all lines of practice, are expected to gather at this convention from all parts of the United States and the Canadas, and who will

present papers on important topics for consideration and discussion. The results of the work of such an assemblage cannot fail to be interesting and of great value to all present—a veritable collection of knowledge upon all that relates to the present progressive work of advanced and advancing pomology. The secretary of the California State Board of Horticulture has well and truly said in his letter of invitation: 'No member of the society can afford to remain away, as a rare treat will await them.'"

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**Exports of Farm Products.** In his report for 1894, Secretary Morton says: "It will no doubt prove a matter of infinite pride and satisfaction to the real farmers—the practical agriculturists—of the United States to learn that, out of the total exports of this country for the fiscal year 1894, including the products of the mine, of the forest, of the fisheries, of the manufactories, together with every miscellaneous commodity—amounting to eight hundred and sixty-nine million, two hundred and four thousand, nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$869,204,937)—farm products aggregate a value of six hundred and twenty-eight million, three hundred and sixty-three thousand and thirty-eight dollars (\$628,363,038). All the other exports in that year from this republic amount to only two hundred and forty million, eight hundred and forty-one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars (\$240,841,899). This proves that for the fiscal year 1894 the exports evolved by farmers from the farms of the United States were 72.28 per cent, in cash value, of the total exports of the American republic for that period of time."

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The comparison is strikingly presented by the following table:

EXPORTS.	AMOUNT.	PER CENT.
Agriculture.....	\$628,363,038	72.28
Mining.....	20,449,598	2.35
Forest products.....	28,010,953	3.22
Fisheries.....	4,261,920	.49
Manufactures.....	183,718,484	21.14
Miscellaneous commodities.....	4,400,944	.52
Total.....	\$869,204,937	100.00

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**San Jose Scale.** One of the worst insect pests of deciduous fruit-trees on the Pacific coast is the San Jose scale. Recently, entomologists discovered this pest on Long Island. Further investigations revealed its presence in Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. Prof. Sirrine, one of the entomologists of the New York experiment station, writing to *Garden and Forest*, says that nurserymen should make it a rule among themselves to put all stock through a vat of kerosene emulsion, and send samples of all scale insects found on their trees to the nearest trustworthy entomologist.

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

**Department and Stations.** Congress, in making the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the present fiscal year, wisely provided that "the secretary of agriculture shall prescribe the form of annual financial statement required by section 3 of said act of March 2, 1887; shall ascertain whether the expenditures under the appropriation hereby made are in accordance with the provisions of said act, and shall make report thereon to Congress."

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This is entirely in line with the criticism which some of us had to offer about the former loose and irresponsible way in which the expenditure of the \$15,000 granted to each state experiment station by the general government, was left to the discretion of each station. I have spoken of this matter in these columns before. The remedy now seems to have been applied in a judicial manner.

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The secretary of agriculture, in his last report (1894), says that this new provision of law gives him ample authority to investigate the character and report upon the expenditures of all these stations. Obeying this law, the Department of Agriculture proposes to make, through its expert agents, systematic examinations of the several stations during each year, for the purpose of acquiring detailed information necessary to enable the secretary of agriculture to make an exhaustive and

comprehensively satisfactory report to Congress. The boards of management of the several stations have, almost unanimously, approved the amendment to the law which provides for this supervision of their expenditures. Many of them declare that it will increase the efficiency of the stations and protect good men from loose charges of the misuse of the public funds; and furthermore, that it will bring the United States Department of Agriculture into closer and more confidential relations with the experiment stations, and that acting together thus harmoniously and intelligently, the efficiency of their service to the agriculture of the Union will be vastly advanced.

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**Government Seed Distribution.** Mr. Morton, secretary of agriculture, keeps on hammering away at the ridiculous humbug of compelling the department to distribute yearly millions of packages of ordinary seeds gratis and promiscuously. His persistence in urging Congress to abolish the absurd practice deserves the fullest success, and I have not yet despaired of finally seeing Congress take a common-sense view of the matter, and act on his recommendation. The following is an excerpt from his last report:

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"The extravagance and inutility of these disbursements are apparent to any person who will investigate the results of the expenditure. That the distribution is regarded with very little interest, is evidenced by the fact that, taking nine millions of papers of seed, there is an average of five papers to each person, for it is safe to say that there were 1,800,000 citizens of the United States who received seeds out of this promiscuous distribution. Out of this number, 940 persons acknowledged their receipt, and in those cases it was generally with a request for more seed. There are less than one thousand acknowledgments by more than one and three quarter million recipients.

"In view of the above, it is difficult to see how any practical statesman can advocate an annual disbursement of \$160,000 for such a purpose. Educationally, that sum of money might be made of infinite advantage to the farmers of the United States if it were expended in the publication and distribution of bulletins, showing in plain and terse language how chemistry, botany, entomology, forestry, vegetable pathology, veterinary and other sciences may be applied to agriculture.

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"No estimate has been made for an appropriation for the purchase of seeds for the next fiscal year. If it is deemed best to make such an appropriation, it is recommended that \$500 be allotted to each one of the experiment stations of the several states and territories, which for forty-eight stations would amount to \$24,000. Such a law should provide that each station purchase such new and improved varieties of seeds, cuttings and bulbs as, after examination, may seem to its director probably adaptable to the soil and climate of the state in which his station is located. If there ever was any sound statesmanship in this gratuitous distribution of seed, which has already cost the government of the United States several millions of dollars, the reason and necessity for such distribution was removed when the experiment stations were established in the several states and territories. Those stations are in charge of scientific men. They are, therefore, particularly well equipped for the trial, testing and approval or condemnation of such new varieties as may be introduced from time to time."

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**Feed Stuffs.** While wheat brought \$1 and more a bushel, we fed it in a limited way to poultry, and as it came down below \$1, we began to use it as our chief poultry food. At its present price, wheat has become about the cheapest grain that we can give to any farm stock. For many years we have been talking about bran, both as feeding and fertilizing stuff, and advocated its free use, calculating on double return; namely, first in flesh, milk, eggs, etc., and then in improvement of the manure pile. We considered bran to be worth about \$15 a ton for these purposes, and even nearly that much for manure alone where applied directly to the soil, although nobody cared to recommend that practice in particular.

Modern processes of making flour, however, leave far less of value in the bran than was found in it under the older methods. Yet even to-day we are asked and often pay \$15 per ton for bran, right at the mills; and this notwithstanding the fact that wheat here is offering freely for a few cents above half a dollar a bushel. I have bought it as low as fifty cents. It looks unreasonable to pay three fourths of a cent a pound for bran, which is nothing but husk, when we can get all the wheat we want for about the same price. Bran unquestionably is being held at a far too high figure. We have got into the habit of using it, especially for the purpose of adding bulk to the heavier feeding stuffs, corn-meal, etc. It seems high time to give up so expensive a practice. Millers are not to blame for asking all they can get for the stuff. People seem to be faster nowadays to buy the bran than to buy flour. There was a time when tons upon tons of bran were dumped into the rivers by Virginia and other southern millers. When people begin to learn the true value of wheat as feed stuff, compared with bran, the millers will keep the latter on hand until they are willing to take \$8 or so a ton for it.

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Oats also are far dearer than wheat to feed, but superior, for the price, to bran, and may be used to advantage to add bulk to ground wheat. I make a mixture of ten bushels of wheat to five or six bushels of oats, with perhaps two bushels of corn, and have the whole ground together. This we use for all sorts of stock. We moisten the cut (coarse) feed, such as corn stalks, straw and various kinds of hay, with water, then scatter the meal over it, stirring thoroughly. This, more or less varied in proportions, is given to cattle and horses. Poultry are given a mess of cooked potatoes or other vegetables, mixed with this ground feed, and perhaps some cut bones, once a day.

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**Top-pruning Plants.** I am often asked if the removal of foliage in tomatoes, grapes, etc., would result in hastening the maturity of the fruit, or improve its quality. There is a difference between tomatoes and grapes in this respect. Tomatoes will ripen even if taken off the vine when quite green. Consequently, by removal of part of the tops we can surely hasten the maturity of the specimens, but we do it at the expense of quality. I always prefer to leave all the foliage intact, and to ripen the tomatoes in a natural manner, thus getting the highest quality.

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In regard to removing the leaves of grape-vines, Mr. A. S. Fuller, in his new edition of "The Grape Culturist," says:

"There are many persons, in cities especially, who are in the habit of removing a portion of the leaves from their grape-vines just before the fruit begins to ripen, for the purpose, as they say, of hastening it. This is perhaps one of the most absurd ideas that could be possibly entertained, as the grape ripens better in the shade than when exposed to the sun; besides, the ripening process is conducted almost entirely by the leaves, the grape being one of those fruits that must be ripened on the vine or not at all; and if it is picked before ripe, the process is immediately stopped, there being no further improvement in flavor. If the leaves near the fruit are taken off, ripening is not only checked, but often entirely stopped. The fruit that is exposed to the direct rays of the sun after the leaves have been taken away may change its color, but it seldom ripens."

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**Fuller on the Grape.** Our leading work on grape culture has been "The Grape Culturist," written by Mr. A. S. Fuller thirty years ago. Considering the rapid progress that we have been making in viticulture, and especially in our knowledge of fungous diseases of the grape, during the last decade especially, it could not be otherwise but that a work written so long ago and left without change all this time, had become out of date. Now, Mr. Fuller has thoroughly revised his famous work and greatly enlarged it. The result is a book of 282 pages in cloth, well illustrated, and sold by the publishers (Orange Judd Co., New York) at \$1.50 a copy. It is a welcome addition to our farm library.

T. GREINER.



## Our Farm.

### HOME INFLUENCES IN THE COUNTRY.

**I**n one of Lord Lytton's novels a cobbler says a man's business has a deal to do with his thinking. He had small respect for his friend's opinion of matters, because his friend was a tailor, and tailors sit together while at work, and are always talking with their fellows, and thus accepting others' views as their own, "But a cobbler," said he, "sits by himself, and talks with himself, and what he thinks gets into his head without being put there by another man's tongue." A man's business truly has a deal to do with his thinking, and so have his associates. Farm life affects the character of the children on the farm, and especially do home associations affect it, as there are fewer outside influences than in town or city life. Farm boys and girls are peculiarly dependent upon the home for the influences that go so largely to determine what the characteristics of one shall be. Thousands are made or marred by home influences.

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There has been much buncombe talked and written about the advantages of farm life. In pioneer days, when a man of some "book learning" was exalted among his acquaintances, and scholarship was not easily attained, the struggle of ambitious boys for some education formed a training that prepared them well for life's struggle; and with rugged health that came as a heritage of pioneer parents, and with good habits, the country boy often reached the top of his chosen ladder. But with the changes that easy facility of getting an education and new habits have brought, the boy of the farm has no advantage of others in respect to the development of especially winning characteristics.

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The farmer's boy of the future is in danger of falling behind in the race for honor and positions of prominent influence. The average intelligence is higher, and he sees the world crowded with those who have no choice but to make their brains their capital. He can make sure of a living in the work he has learned to do, and he is enveloped too often in an atmosphere hostile to a life that is not immersed in desire for making and saving money. The idea that plenty of hard manual labor is bound to win money, and that money is the measure of success, ties the industrious to the furrow and sends the indolent to the loafer's corner. Breadth of thought and cultivated mental power are valued chiefly as aids to the acquisition of hard cash. The desire for money has been intensified by the hard times of the last few years, when in most homes money has necessarily been a subject of family discussion and deliberation because needed so badly. All this has tended to sordidness, and is in keeping with the present age.

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It would be well for the children in farm homes if we could take a little higher plan in our own lives. Instead of magnifying the value of a dollar, we had better give more thought to things that develop us intellectually. The family in the country can use books, magazines and papers to keep in touch with the world of thought fully as well as, and usually much better than, the one in town or city. The children thus get and hold opinions that help fix habits and character. There is little isolation about farm life to those who read and think, and if our children can be taught to read and think, they will have a foundation laid that will keep them from sinking down out of sight in this busy world. Character, thought and conviction always make their impress, and on our American farms we are determining the standing of farmers for the coming generations. If we make money our one anxiety, the next generation will be rated lower than this. There should be more in life than worry about money.

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The school-house can seldom take the place of the home as the chief influence in fixing the tastes of the young. Text-books cannot take the place of other books and magazines in assisting to form convictions. Our ideas of life are taken from our associates and our literature. The people in the home, the books in the library and the periodicals on the center-table are the most powerful influences in the lives of

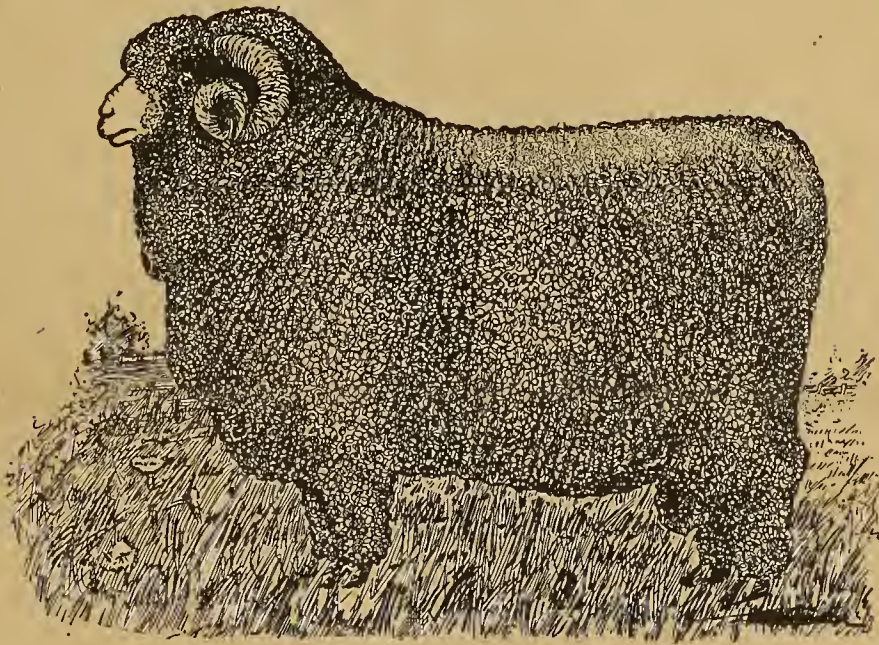
young people who get above the common level.

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Let me emphasize the necessity of inspiring home influences in country homes. In the town the elevating as well as the demoralizing is thrust upon the young by constant contact with the world. In many communities cultivation of love for the beautiful in nature and art, of a taste for literature, and of a view of life that is wholesome and elevating, can come to the boys and girls only by the aid of the home circle. If we are in earnest in our wish that agricultural workers be held in high regard by others, as was eminently the case in the early days of the republic, let us make it certain by giving due advantages to the coming generation. Let us drop some of our own nervous American way of looking upon life as merely an opportunity for getting money, and take time to enjoy better things. We will accomplish about as much in a business way, and then, the amount of money one may have is no gage of his capacity to get much out of life, anyway. Give our young people a chance to worship something higher than a dollar. Money is pleasant to have, but money alone is unable to make men rich. DAVID.

### DELAINE MERINO SHEEP.

For the last thirty years the sheep raisers of the United States have been wondering what sort of a sheep could meet the wants and hold its own in this country. The Merino sheep seemed to be the only sheep that could be depended on on every soil and under every condition of climate. It



DELAINE MERINO.

was the great wool-producing sheep of every nation under the sun, and of all peoples, including this country as well.

While wool growing was the main intention of keeping sheep, there were those who were disposed to break away from pedigree breeders who followed blood lines without regard to size or any other carcass qualities save constitution. The fleece qualities had to be right and the blood right, and nothing else was of any importance.

As long ago as 1865, certain breeders of Merino sheep began to look ahead and anticipate the time when fleeces would not be all that was required; but the carcass qualities should have equal importance, perhaps greater than was recognized by wool growers then.

To secure such a sheep the farmers did not look beyond their own flock, nor in most instances did they look beyond pure Merino blood, often staying by registers already established, or organizing such associations as should best serve their purposes. Thus the purity of blood was recognized and adhered to with the strictest zeal and tenacity.

About this time delaine wool became an important grade, commanding the highest price in the market, because manufacturers needed such wool for certain purposes in this country. The French had long been using such wool for certain fabrics, such as women's dresses.

It was proper enough, and so popular a name, that the sheep producing good delaine wool should be called Delaine sheep; hence, the name now so generally applied to Merino sheep of a sort.

#### WHAT IS A DELAINE SHEEP?

As time went on and changes came, that few of us had the wisdom to foresee, the common or popular Merino sheep which had been so generally accepted as a wool sheep, could not be kept at a profit save

under certain conditions. The fleece alone could not be grown profitably on high-priced lands. The carcass must be the greater factor of profit, and the Delaine Merino sheep came as a necessity. The latest and truest definition is a

#### WOOL AND MUTTON SHEEP OF PURE MERINO BLOOD.

This definition is not quite pronounced enough for some, so they put the word mutton first and wool last, which seems to us quite the proper thing to do.

There is significance in the fact that this type of a sheep should all at once appear from so many sections of the United States, and all bearing the same appropriate name—Delaine Merino sheep.

Almost the first we heard of these sheep was from western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and the Panhandle of West Virginia. It is safe to say such sheep have been regarded with especial favor by the farmers of those sections longer than anywhere else in the United States. It is as safe to say, too, that similar types of Merino sheep were developing in sections far remote and without the least understanding among farmers. The movement was spontaneous, and along the same lines and by the same means.

There are so many registered Delaine associations that one is almost bewildered with their multiplicity and similarity of type, especially the wool types.

It will be the mutton qualities that will prove the superiority, and finally give precedence to certain which are found to fill the requirements of soil, pasturage and general usefulness. In all probability the Down sheep gives us the best illustration,

and by it we may forecast the mutton and wool, or as we sometimes call it,

#### THE AMERICAN MUTTON BREEDS;

A sheep that combines all the best excellence of a sheep in one and the same animal. To do all this there will be a type for the low, rich pastures and one for the high, airy, hilly, thin lands. The first will be a larger, less active sheep, and quicker to mature, while the second may be compared to the Southdown with its most desirable characteristics and usefulness—an upland sheep that can live where a large sheep would starve. Then will come the intermediate types suited to all the grades of soil and climate that exists between fertile valley lands, and rugged mountain sides with scant herbage and hard conditions.

It may be asked, where will the wool sheep be found? The answer to this is, all these will be Merino sheep; all will produce valuable fleeces. There will not be greater varieties of Merino wool than is found now, and the wool will be of as good, if not of better weight and quality than exists now.

It may be doubted if all flocks will represent the Delaine types in the future, but it is probably true that mutton qualities will be more uniformly sought for and obtained in all flocks than has hitherto. This is inferable from what is known of sheep in the British islands to-day. There are unimproved sheep found there that have very inferior fleeces, and lack the carcass symmetry that belongs to the best breeds. Their mutton is of the very best flavor, however, and commands the highest price. The first thing that is attempted in improving these mountain sheep is to give symmetry and secure early maturity, thus increasing mutton products. Incidentally it may be said that nearly always in these ameliorations of mountain breeds the English find the gamy flavor is sacrificed. Such dissimilarities may be expected in American sheep when the country is settled down to the business of raising flocks. No, the Delaines can't fill all places any more than the middle-wool Downs can wholly occupy England. Nature must have her own way about these things, and will in spite of human agencies.

R. M. BELL.

### THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF POTASH.

We are at present mainly dependent upon Germany for our principal supply of potash. Especially so for the refined products, such as muriate and sulphate of potash, sulphate potash magnesia and manure salts, and for kainite, one of the crude salts which is now coming into such general use for fertilizing purposes in the United States.

The mines from which the various salts are obtained are located in the province of Saxony, in a basin or alluvial plain west of the river Elbe, near Magdeburg, the chief town of Saxony, about ninety miles south of the city of Berlin.

Kainite was discovered in 1857, by the sinking of a shaft to the depth of 1,080 feet through the upper salt bed. It was impregnated with compounds of magnesia and potash, which at the time was regarded as worthless refuse. The little potash which was used at that time was derived from wood ashes, and Liebig had not yet shown the value of potash salts as a fertilizer, which his later discoveries demonstrated, thus giving a new and important value to this product.

Last year, 363,223 tons were used by the German agriculturists and 122,370 tons were exported to other countries.

The importance of potash salts in the kainite, muriate and sulphate of potash for the restoration of worn-out lands having been fully demonstrated in this country, accounts for the steadily increasing import of them.

In the Stassfurt mines kainite is always found combined with rock salt; but the kainite of commerce is finely pulverized, the rock salt and other impurities eliminated, and it is guaranteed to contain not less than 23 per cent of sulphate of potash, equal to 12.4 per cent of pure potash.

A combine, or syndicate, controls the output of nine principal companies, and is known as the "Sale Syndicate of Potash Works, Stassfurt, Leopoldshalle," and it virtually governs the price and the world's supply of potash.

Hon. Frank H. Mason, United States consul-general at Frankfurt, Germany, has directed attention to the fact of the possibility of finding this important fertilizing material in the strata underlying the salt beds of New York, Michigan, southwestern Virginia and Utah. A leading geological expert of Europe is of the opinion that the salt beds referred to should be explored to the depth of 3,000 feet, if necessary, in order that it may be "definitely known whether or not nature has stored on the western continent a supply of potash adequate and fitted to complete the trinity and balance the nitrates of Chili and the phosphates of the Florida peninsula."

This is a matter which far outweighs many matters which are receiving the needed attention of American farmers. During the last century the soil has been persistently robbed of its three most essential elements of plant-food—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The time has come when we must restore to the exhausted lands these indispensable elements of fertility. We know that we can obtain phosphoric acid from the phosphate beds of South Carolina and Florida. We know that we can get nitrogen from the caliche deposits in the desert of Atacama, in northern Chili, and possibly, too, in Columbia and southern California.

Can it be possible that we must continue to depend on our forests for our only available source of potash, and that we of the New World must continue to pay tribute to the Old?

When it was first announced by chemists that kainite was a good substitute for gypsum (land-plaster) as an absorbent in stables for "fixing," or holding, ammonia, many practical farmers doubted it. Many who wished to test the matter did not know how much to use. Quite recently Prof. C. A. Goessman, chemist of the Massachusetts experiment station, has given the much-desired information. He advises "the application of one half to one pound per head per day, scattered in the stalls, or on the well-protected manure heap. Applied in this way, it increases the amount of potash in the manure at a cheap price." It is to be hoped that success will crown the efforts that will undoubtedly be made to find kainite deposits in America, so that the farmers in this country will no longer have to depend upon Europe for so vitally an important element of plant-food as potash. W. M. K.

## Overtaxed Nerves

Produce a form of weariness more intense and more disastrous than anything known to tired muscles. Thousands of women know all the miseries that a broken-down nervous system brings. To all such there is relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures nervousness because it feeds the nerves upon pure blood.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

"I was taken with nervous prostration. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped me in a short time and I have no more such trouble." MISS MATIE KOHLSTADT, 2308 South 14th Street, Richmond, Indiana.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation. 25c.



## Our Farm.

### FIELD AND GARDEN NOTES.

**A** SMALL FARM FOR MONEY.—A lady in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, writes that she has bought a farm of twelve acres, for which she has paid more than she thinks it worth.

Wishing to make the most of the place, but knowing little about farming, as she has always lived in the city, she asks my advice what to plant and how to plant it. I receive letters of a similar tenor very often, and I am always puzzled how to reply. The first elements of success in our inquirer's proposed new undertaking are lacking; namely, some knowledge of the business. In our times it is no child's play, even for the better informed farmer and gardener, to make the business pay. It is only good management, push and close calculation that will do it. An especially discouraging feature about the present case is the inquirer's statement that the place is apparently one of the "abandoned farms." The grass is run out and thin; the garden, not having been cultivated for two years, is overrun with weeds; a cranberry bog of one and one-half acres is also grown up with weeds, so that only one-half bushel of fruit was gathered off the whole patch.

With good markets near, however, the case is never hopeless. The owner of such a property should try to make the best of it, and get order out of chaos as quickly as possible. Where weeds grow thriftily, other and better things can be made to grow. A small place like this, also, is more easily handled than a big one. The grass may have to be reseeded, or the sod may be turned under and early peas, potatoes or whatever promises good returns may be planted, while another piece may be sown with clover (with or without grain) in spring, if meadow is needed, as is most likely.

The idea to plant currants, raspberries, gooseberries and peaches is always a good and safe one, on suitable land, and in a locality where these products find ready demand. They usually pay as well as anything. Red raspberries are especially promising in many sections as a money crop. In larger towns, or in cities, they usually sell at much better prices than the blackcaps, or even strawberries, and they are about as easy to grow as any other small fruit. They also bear sooner than other bush fruits. It usually takes quite a while for currants and gooseberries to yield anything like a paying or a full crop, but after they have once reached full bearing age, the yields are regular, regularly increasing and regularly paying, provided what little cultivation they need, and some manure besides, are promptly given.

Asparagus is another crop that promises to give good returns after a year or two, and a good big patch (of course, within the limit of the demand) might be platted with advantage. But to provide for an immediate income from the place, you will have to fall back upon some annual crop or crops. Potatoes, if well managed, seldom fail to pay, and early ones often pay quite well. A little patch of early peas, or of Barletta pickling onions, bunching onions, or other early vegetables, may help to bring in some early money, and a patch of Prizetaker onions, started under glass and transplanted to open ground in April or May, can be depended upon to help out with a nice little sum in September and October. A patch of strawberries may be planted next spring, to bring in the cash in the summer of the following year. But the weeds will have to be fought tooth and nail. You must not plant more small stuff than you can properly take care of. When the weeds once get the start of you, you might as well consider the battle lost. Never plant onions or strawberries on land that is overrun with weeds. Try to subdue the weeds first, before you try your hand on these crops. Asparagus is managed much more easily on weedy land than many other crops, and so are raspberries and other large bush fruits.

I should think it would pay to clean up the cranberry bog. Vacant spots will have to be replanted, by taking up pieces from the heavily covered part and setting out where needed. Possibly the whole patch, or a portion of it, may need covering with sand to choke out weed growth. Perhaps some reader who grows cranberries in a commercial way may be able to give some

good advice on this point. I do think the inquirer does not only need some good book on general gardening ("How to Make the Garden Pay" being as good and serviceable as any, I suppose), but also some special treatises on the culture of cranberries, etc. A few dollars spent for books of this kind, and some of these long evenings spent in reading them, will be found one of the best investments which a novice, with the task of making a living off a small farm, can be expected to make.

**THE HORSE, OR BROAD BEAN.**—J. E. S., Santa Barbara county, California, writes: "The horse-bean is raised quite extensively in California, both for horse feed and for table use. My family is very fond of the green beans cooked and served like green peas. All the Portuguese farmers raise a few rows for family use, and some plant fifty to one hundred acres. The children put beans in the oven and parch them, and carry pocketfuls to eat as they would peanuts. Altogether, the horse-bean is a very desirable bean."

Another correspondent has favored us with a package of seed of this bean. Of course, I do not know of what particular variety they are. Vilmorin-Audrieux & Co., (celebrated seed firm of Paris), in "The Vegetable Garden," name about twenty varieties, of different sizes and colors, etc., but they all resemble one another in their general characteristics and habit of growth. In the more dwarfish sorts the pods grow upright, while in the Broad Windsor, the Long-pod, etc., the pods hang downward. Vilmorin says: "The beans, both green and when dry, are eaten boiled. In the south of France, the pods are sometimes boiled and eaten when young. Broad-beans are not thought so much of in private gardens as kidney-beans, but they are much grown by the poorer classes. The green-seeded varieties are usually preferred to the white ones, because they retain their green appearance when cooked, whilst the white ones become dark brown. The bean suffers from the usual and bad practice of allowing the pods to become old and hard before they are used. It is an excellent vegetable when gathered at the right time and properly cooked; and as it is wholly distinct in flavor from any form of kidney or runner bean, it deserves more attention, both from the gardener and the good cook. The best flavored beans are those that are full grown, but young."

I have little more to add, except that I think these beans are highly interesting, if for nothing else but variety in the garden. I always liked the looks of the plant, and it would not be strange if some of the varieties were found to have considerable economic value, even for this country.

T. GREINER.

### Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

#### JAPANESE PLUMS.

Mr. Joseph Meehan, of *Meehan's Monthly*, has the following to say about the Japanese varieties of plum:

"Looking over the field of fruits, I think the most notable advance has been with plums. That the Japanese sorts are of great value is beyond doubt. Besides their excellent quality, they are most healthy growers, and they have proved quite hardy as far north as the vicinity of Lake Ontario, where many sorts have been successfully fruited. Then again, some of the sorts ripen much earlier than others before grown, one of them, the Willard, having ripened its fruit at Geneva, N. Y., as early in the season as the 15th of July. The names of some of the best are as follows: Burbank, Botan, Chabot, Satsuma, Willard, Abundance, Ogon and Kelsey. Of these, Willard is the earliest and Kelsey the latest. The last-named one is not so hardy as the others, but in the South it is greatly esteemed. Some of those who have grown these plums say the fruit is less liable to curculio attacks than other sorts, but

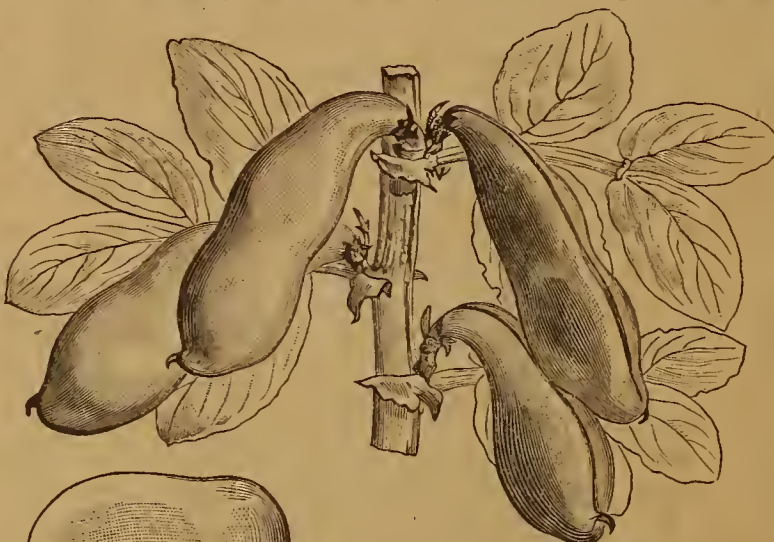
this will matter but little, as no good grower expects to get along now without the aid of poisonous mixtures for the destruction of insect and fungous pests. A trial of these Japanese plums can safely be advised."

Another good point with the Willard plum is that it ripens its foliage earlier than any of the other varieties of Japanese plums.

#### CHERRIES IN RUSSIA.

Prof. Hansen, of Iowa, who has been traveling in Russia, writes that he finds on the Moscow markets great quantities of the Vladimir cherries. They come mainly from a district 100 miles east of Moscow, where immense tracts are planted with this cherry. The fruit is shipped by carloads from these far northern cherry orchards to all parts of European Russia and in Asia.

"On the sparrow hills, which are merely bluffs south of the city of Moscow, I also found large orchards of a cherry closely resembling the Vladimir. The Vladimir is as large or larger than Early Richmond, with a small pit, is black in color, with highly-colored juice, quite firm flesh, and of delicious quality. It would be called a notable fruit at any point in America. The cherries are marketed in round, flat, wooden boxes, holding about fifteen pounds. It is propagated by sprouts and sometimes by seeds, as it is an established race and comes nearly true from the pit. The trees



HORSE-BEAN PODS—ONE THIRD SIZE.

may be called large bushes as grown here. Often they are grown with several stems like a bush. They are grown on the renewal plan, as experts grow the grape, currant and gooseberry, but with this bush-cherry the old wood is cut at larger intervals of from eight to ten years. These bush-cherry orchards are a source of great profit."

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Best Pear Varieties.**—J. C. O. Newman, Ill., writes: "Which is the best first, second and third varieties of pears for family use to be grown in central Illinois?"

**ANSWER:**—For family use in central Illinois, try the following pears: Bartlett, Sheldon, Lawrence, Anjou and Duchess.

**Swellings on Raspberry Roots.**—W. J. B. Garrison, N. Y., writes: "I have mailed to you a sample of the insects at work on the roots of my raspberry-bushes. You will, I hope, be able to observe the worms or insects in quantities in these little knots, or balls."

**ANSWER:**—The swellings in this case were from the roots of raspberries, and about one and one-half inches in diameter and quite hard. These were carefully examined under a microscope, but no insects could be found, nor was there any trace of work by nematoids, which are worms that also occasion such swellings. I think, in this case, that the swellings were made by some disease similar to that which produces the "clubroot" of cabbage, etc. The only living thing in the specimens received was a centipede, which was wrapped up in the earth around the swellings. In regard to treatment, I think that I should let the bushes stand, unless the disease seems to seriously affect them, in which case I would dig and burn them.

**Winter Covering for Small Fruits.**—H. M. H., Cooksville, Ill., writes: "What kind of a covering ought strawberries, grapes, raspberries and blackberries have in winter? When should it be put on, and when removed in the spring? Which is the better time to put out these fruits, in the spring or fall?"

**ANSWER:**—Strawberries should be covered with swalehay, straw or other similar material. This covering should be about three inches thick. It should be put on in the latter part of November or in December. In the spring, do not remove this material, but leave it on, only removing it from over the plants, so that the leaves and fruit clusters can readily get to the light. If you want early strawberries, do this as soon as the frost is out of the covering of mulch; but early flowers are most liable to injury from late frosts, and I find it safest to leave the mulch undisturbed until the leaves begin to start under it, and then to uncover the plants. The best covering for grapes, raspberries and blackberries is the ordinary soil, but a little mulch on top of this is desirable for young plants. Red raspberries and blackberries may be set in fall or spring; grapes and strawberries in spring.

#### ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The eighth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges was held in Cosmos Hall, Sixteenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., beginning on the 15th of November.

In the absence of the president, General Lee, of the Mississippi agricultural college, the vice-president, G. E. Morrow, of the Illinois state university, presided. Reports of officers and committees were read, showing the condition of the work. The report of the executive committee outlined the military scope of the agricultural institutions. It suggested a conference on military matters between the secretary of war and the association, and intimated a discrimination on the part of the War Department against land-grant colleges. The committee recommended that agitation of the plan of having the War Department supply uniforms and camp equipage to land-grant colleges be suspended beyond moral support to officials favoring the project.

A spiritual discussion took place relative to the scope and intent of the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, providing for the establishment of these so-called agricultural colleges in each state and territory for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The general trend of the remarks seemed to indicate that it was the original intent of Senator Morrill to provide farmers' sons and daughters, as well as those of mechanics and other laborers, with an opportunity to obtain a practical education which would enable them to engage in the various industrial pursuits as well as in those purely agricultural. Senator Morrill's struggle for an education under the most discouraging circumstances undoubtedly led him to the determination to make the ascent of the hill of science fraught with lesser toil and discouragements than he had experienced.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: president, H. E. Alvord, Oklahoma; vice-presidents, A. A. Johnson, Wyoming, A. L. Holladay, North Carolina, T. B. Comstock, Arizona, E. B. Craighead, South Carolina, and O. Clute, Florida; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Washburn, Rhode Island; bibliographer, S. W. Johnson, Connecticut, and executive committee, H. H. Goodell, Massachusetts, H. C. White, Georgia, M. A. Scovell, Kentucky, and H. P. Armsby, Pennsylvania. Dr. Dabney, assistant secretary of agriculture, delivered an address, in which he reviewed the ways in which the scientific work of the department had been extended under the present administration.

Papers were also read by Professor Goodell, of Massachusetts, and Secretary Scovell on station bulletins, and by Prof. W. C. Drake, of Rhode Island, on mechanical instruction to students of agricultural colleges.

#### THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

##### Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can cure yourself with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.



## Our Farm.

### SOUTH ATLANTIC ORCHARD AND FARM NOTES.

WHILE it is true that the live farmers of Delaware are making a success in using the hardy varieties of the cow-pea for ensilage purposes, there is no doubt that the mammoth varieties of white corn are really superior more to the southward, where longer periods of drought are likely to prevail. For either crop the richest land should be selected.

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Where the cow-pea of the South is to be grown for filling the silo, the seeding may be done as soon as the crop of crimson clover is cut and cured for hay. Crimson clover for hay should have been sown in Maryland and Virginia the last of August or early in September. The best hay crop is produced by the early sowing of fifteen pounds of crimson clover and one bushel of the Virginia Grey winter oats. After the hay crop is taken off, the field can be planted with corn instead of the cow-pea.

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Neither ex-Secretary Colman nor Rusk ever appeared riding after a stumpy-docked carriage team. Both were fond of good steppers, having uncut tails or manes. No hackney mutilation had found any favor with these true friends of the farmers. Both were proud of the fact that they were the sons of farmers, and both were admirers of the best bred carriage-horses now to be seen in the leading cities of the Union. In short, full-tailed horses are rapidly superseding those having docked or mutilated ones. Speed the change.

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The great need of the South is more grass, or its equivalent in some crop, like that of the scarlet clover, the cow-pea and the winter oat. With these, the ground will be constantly covered, so as to prevent disastrous and constant washing. Beside this, these crops will take from the air and subsoil valuable fertilizing materials and store them in the surface soil, where they are made available for the production of future crops. In this way the expense for commercial fertilizers can be diminished annually.

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The annuals have been removed from the flower-beds in the Washington, D. C., parks and public grounds. The soil has been highly manured with rotted sods and well-rotted manure. And lastly, the beds have been deeply spaded and left in a rough condition, so as to present the greatest possible surface to the action of the frost during the winter. But few persons do this, and visitors wonder at the grand floral exhibit in midsummer and autumn, to be seen in the parks and grounds of the national capital.

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Notwithstanding the rapidly increasing use of electrical appliances for propelling street-cars, and the great numbers of horses that are thus freed from horse slavery, still the number of horses required to do the work in and near the great cities is constantly increasing. The climatic conditions which exist in the northern portion of the cotton-growing states are exceedingly favorable for horse breeding. This is also true of Maryland and northern Virginia. This industry is likely to receive more attention than formerly in the states and locality named.

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It is a good time to visit the South Atlantic states, with the view of investing in large farms and subdividing them into smaller ones, so as to form a settlement of farmers having similar habits and tastes. You cannot but admire the well-bred, well-educated southern man, for, in the matter of politeness and suavity of manner, he leads the northerner by a large per cent. He is for the church and home and native land. The state legislatures bear down more heavily on the saloon, the pool-room and other forms of gambling than in many of the more northern states, where the influx of foreigners of an undesirable class has rendered legislation for God and home each decade more and more difficult. Come and see. Now is the time.

\*\*\*

The fall planting of grape-vines is more to be commended than the planting of fruit-trees. If well and deeply set, a trifle

deeper than they stood in the nursery, the soil will become well settled about the roots; and if dry weather prevails next summer it will affect them but little. Plant some of the tough-skinned varieties, such as the Agawam, the Iona, the Eumelan, the Wilder and Barry. For first-class selection of choice eating grapes, plant Winchell, Moore's Diamond, Brighton, Lindley, Moore's Early, Worden, Wilder and the never-failing, hardy and productive Concord. This selection is for the Atlantic coast-line states from Pennsylvania to Georgia.

J. W., JR.

### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM GEORGIA.—I came to Georgia five years ago from Ohio, spending a year in this locality before locating permanently. I came here an inexperienced farmer, and by hard work, rectifying mistakes, have surpassed my expectations, finding the soil, as well as the people, very liberal. We are undergoing the racket of the hard times, which makes a good excuse for the people to do differently from what their grandfathers did. And I find the people, from this time on, are going to vote for the rising generation instead of their dead grandfathers; or in other words, the name of a party will not control their vote. I will express the sentiments of the southern people: They want immigration; they want good people with capital; they don't want politicians, as they have plenty of them already, and they want farmers and mechanics. The openings are grand for peach culture. The Georgia peach takes first place in the eastern markets. We want one million more people in the state of Georgia. We have plenty of room, good, cheap lands, and a fine climate. Come South, and you will never fail to make a crop if you plant.

Round Oak, Jones county, Ga.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Riverside county, in southern California, was organized about two years ago. It is filling up rapidly with eastern people. It has a fine climate, beneficial for pulmonary diseases. Riverside county is a high, dry plain, mountainous and desert country. Some of the oldest irrigating ditches and water systems are in this county. The largest orange-growing district in the world is located here. Wheat, barley and alfalfa are grown quite extensively. All kinds of fruits do well with irrigation. Water is a great source of wealth. The soil here is of a granite, sandy and adobe formation, and is rich. There are some gold, onyx and coal mines here. Land is worth from \$10 to \$200 per acre, according to location. The high-priced land is under the irrigating systems. This is a fine bee country. The mountains are covered with sage-brush, which is fine for bees to feed on. Alfalfa is grown for feed for all kinds of stock. It is cut five or six times a year, and yields from one to one and one half tons per acre. It is worth from six to fifteen dollars per ton. Evergreen trees of almost every kind are planted here. Flowers, roses and all house plants grow the year round out of doors. Oranges are not a heavy crop this year. Tourists from the frozen East are coming in here daily to this "sunny land."

Riverside, Cal.

J. A. H.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.—Preston county joins the county of Monongalia on the west, Pennsylvania on the north, Maryland on the east, and the counties of Tucker and Barber on the south. It is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, one of the oldest lines in the country, and by other shorter lines. Cheat river, running through it, is utilized for floating timber. Some streams furnish splendid water-power the entire year. The best coal, iron ore and lime are found in the same hill. There are forests of fine timber yet untouched. There are good farm and grazing lands. Mountains solid with their hidden wealth of mineral, and covered with the wealth of the forest. Grand mountain scenery, healthful air and pure water are great inducements to build summer resorts. This is now quite an enterprise. Quite a number every year seek refuge from the heat of the cities in the cooler and more temperate atmosphere along the spurs of the Alleghenies. Kingwood, Terra Alta, Cranestown, Aurora and Mazon town all have special inducements in this line. We have churches of nearly every denomination, and a good system of schools. The people are clever, sober, industrious and intelligent. It would be hard to find a better place to invest than in this rich county. West Virginia is fast coming to the front as one of the leading states in the Union in iron, coal, coke, salt, gas, oil, lumber and various other industries. If you have capital to invest, the timber, coal and ore, with all the advantages for manufacture, invite your attention. If you have retired from business, and desire a beautiful home in a pleasant town with good advantages, Kingwood will suit you. Any one can secure good woodland at \$10 per acre, or less. Land part cleared and part in woods can be bought at reasonable rates. Preston county is one of the largest and richest counties in this progressive state. It is especially adapted to fruits, wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat and potatoes.

Reidsville, W. Va.

M. L. F.

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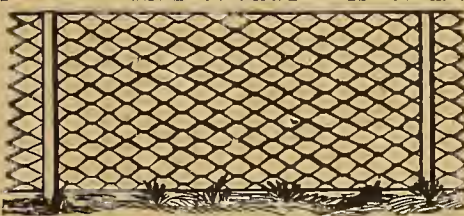
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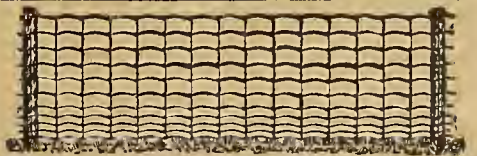
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## Our Farm.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey.

## POULTRY AND WEALTH.

**T**HE statistics show that the value of the poultry and eggs produced in this country every year amounts to over \$200,000,000, which is an enormous sum, and yet we buy eggs from abroad. It demonstrates, however, that the amount consumed is small, being about three dollars per year for each person. If each inhabitant of the United States consumed only one egg more per month, valuing an egg at one cent only, it would add over \$600,000 to the amount. Looking at the matter from a homestead point, we may form an idea of how great a market we have among ourselves, for the poultry product is sold right among our own people. As this large sum of \$200,000,000 goes into the pockets of the farmers and working people (many of the latter keeping flocks on the suburbs of cities and towns), it demonstrates how large sums can be distributed and divided out among the many, for poultry is kept where other stock could not find a place.

Yet this vast sum is from but one occupation. Millions of dollars are derived from horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The products of poultry would, in one year, buy the great railroad trunk lines. In a single decade the whole of our national debt could be wiped out with eggs and poultry. The fact that but a fraction over three dollars a year is paid by each person for poultry and eggs is evidence that there is still a market to supply and room for other producers. The "old hen" may not be highly prized on each farm, but she holds a high position as a producer of wealth, and as the facts are presented, which is done by government reports, we must accept them with pride in the results.

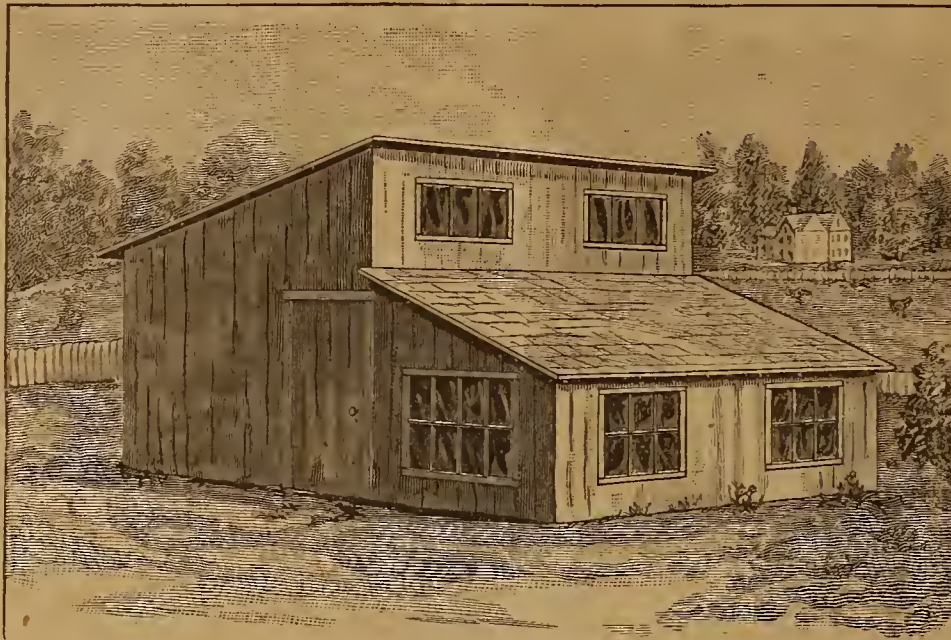
## GROUND PLAN OF HOUSES AND YARDS.

The plan suggested in the illustration is one of the changeable yards with separate buildings, each building being divided into three apartments. The dimensions may be as preferred, but with yards 50x100 feet, the space taken up will be about an acre and a half. The house would necessarily be 16x50 feet, or about 16 feet square for each apartment. The openings from the houses to the yards are shown at AAA, etc. The two middle yards will be occupied by the fowls of the middle apartment, and the yards on the right and left by the fowls in the apartments on those sides. The yards marked B may be occupied by the fowls, while grass, or any kind of green food, is growing in the yards marked C. When the green food is ready, the fowls are turned into those yards, and the other yards are then plowed and seeded down. By this method green food is always grow-

fowl, while the changeable yards not only supply green food, but give fresh ground and clean yards, as well as ample room and a greater variety of food.

## POULTRY-HOUSE AND SHED.

The design of poultry-house and shed is one that gives the fowls not only a large floor space, and a warm location for roosting, but gives also plenty of light in the shed for scratching. It is not expensive, being only 4 feet high at the rear and 6½ feet at the highest point, though it may



POULTRY-HOUSE AND SHED.

be higher if desired. It is 7½x10 feet. The shed is 5 feet high at the rear and 3 feet high in the front, the whole house being covered with tarred paper. The shed is 6x10 feet. Windows are on both ends of the shed and in front, and small windows are at the upper front portion of the roosting-room, to afford light at the rear. This house and shed may be larger, if preferred, but the size given is for a dozen fowls, which will give them ample room in winter, and permit them to have a light and cheerful room for scratching when the snow is on the ground. It is designed by Mr. B. F. Mills, New York.

## GRIT ON THE RANGE.

Even when the hens have a wide range they may not secure plenty of grit. Only the sharp substances answer, and gravel that is round is not always suitable. When gravel is scarce, the hens, in their diligent search, may have used everything on a field that is serviceable as grit. It will be an advantage to scatter pounded china or earthenware, ground oyster-shells or ground flint for the hens to pick up.

## USING AN INCUBATOR.

The incubator should be used now. The hen will answer fully as well, but you cannot make the hens sit, while the incubator can be started up at any time. An incubator holding two hundred eggs will

spring. The most important matter is to use good eggs. Select them from the most vigorous stock, and discard all eggs that are not perfect in every respect.

## POULTRY NOTES.

## TIME OF DUCK LAYING.

February is the time they usually begin, but sometimes, if carefully housed and cared for, they will begin earlier. We have known the Pekins to begin laying when only five months old, but eggs from such young birds do not hatch well, unless the

females are mated with an old drake. The eggs from ducks bring nearly double the price of hen's eggs in market, and as the duck will lay from 100 to 140 eggs, she is a very valuable fowl. In feeding ducks, do not give them too much grain to the exclusion of other foods. Cooked turnips, with a small quantity of ground meat added, and enough ground oats and cornmeal to make the mess palatable, will make a cheap meal and answer all purposes; but if they are laying well, they should be fed three times a day, beginning early in the morning. They usually lay in the day, instead of at night, and come out for feed long before the sun is up. They must have animal food in some form or they will not lay well.

## THE WATER-FOUNTAIN.

Earthenware fountains are liable to destruction in winter, and wooden troughs are therefore better; but no matter how water is provided, the birds must not be allowed to drink in such a manner as to compel them to get their wattles wet. The aperture for drinking should be only large enough to admit the bill. Should the wattles become wet, and the winds are strong, they will be frosted and the bird rendered useless until the wattles become healed. If your hens refuse to lay in winter, first look for frosted combs and wattles, which difficulty is often at the bottom of failures.

## DRY FLOORS.

The floor of a poultry-house should always be higher than the surrounding ground. This may be secured by filling in with dirt until the floor is raised. If board floors are used, the surface should be kept covered with half an inch of dirt or sawdust, which should be renewed every two or three days, in order to keep the floors clean and dry.—*Prairie Farmer.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**FEEDING DUCKS.**—Having raised ducks for the past fifteen years, I think I know something about feeding young ones. Young ducks need change of food oftener than any other kind of poultry, and a greater variety of it. First, young ducks must have animal food, and to supply this I dig them all the worms they will eat in summer, at least once a day. Those who live near butcher-shops can get scraps of meat, which will do equally as well. Second, they must have food that will make bone and muscle, or they become weak and die when half grown. To remedy this I feed plenty of bran, mixed with corn and oats, ground together, using fully a third more bran than corn and oats. This I mix up with sour milk, if I can get it, and feed plentifully once a day. I also feed corn-meal and wheat screenings, mixed, and corn and barley ground together, and mix all my feed with milk, if I can get it—the sourer the better. All the leavings from our table, such as bread, cake, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds, when not too salty, are put into a pail with milk and left for half a day, then mixed with meal, and fed. I never cook meal for ducks, or mix it with boiling water. It is not natural food, and I have found it anything but beneficial. I have a yard made of lath put two inches apart, in which I keep my ducks until they are fully feathered. Size of yard is twenty by fifty feet. Half of this I keep digging up, so the ducks can pick up the worms. *Salem, Ohio.* J. R.

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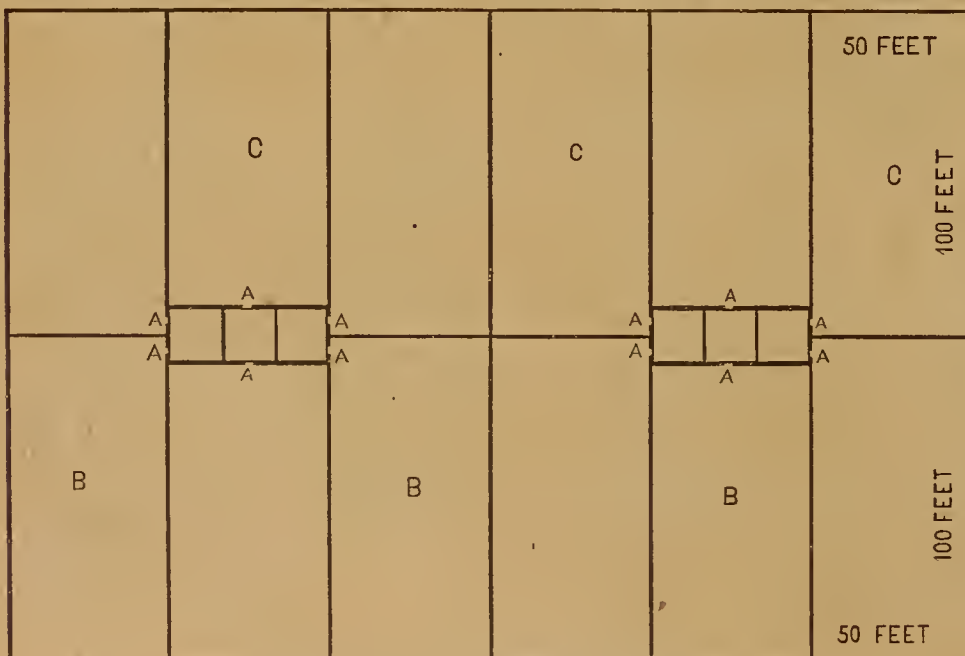
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Farmers who can devote a few hours working for us in their own community will be paid well for their trouble. Address Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio.



GROUND PLAN OF HOUSES AND YARDS.

ing, and the droppings turned under. As it is not necessary for the green food to reach a height of but a few inches, the changes will be frequent. A novelty in the arrangement is that the fowls are not opposite to each other in the different yards, and hence quarreling or fighting through the fence is thus avoided, a space of 50 feet separating the flocks. Any form of house may be used, and sixteen hens and a male may be kept in each apartment, thus allowing about 100 fowls to the entire space. This plan gives 16 square feet in the poultry-house to each

do the work of twenty hens, and will hatch out the chicks at one time. It is better to have a large number of chicks, as it requires no more labor to attend to five hundred chicks than it does for one fourth that number. The first hatch should be experimental. That is, do not expect the best results, but determine to learn "the idea" of the thing, and by the next hatch the work will be easier. Hens do not become broody, as a rule, in the winter season, but it will be necessary to hatch out the broilers in the fall and winter in order to get them in the market in the



## The Price of a Diamond.

BY HENRY WILLARD FRENCH.

### CHAPTER IV.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES AND MORE—CONCLUDED.

**M**BARAK does not even turn his eyes to look at it. Does he realize that he is alone, helpless, in the midst of an unlimited number of armed English men, ready to gather at the manager's call?

See! He makes the salaam as calmly and carefully as he did in the office yesterday. His voice is not high and harsh like a native's who is excited. It is low and deep as he replies:

"The baas speaks truly. I have not carried it away, for I am here."

Look at that naked figure! See the chest expand and the head sway on its massive neck! There is grace—bold, fearless grace in every contour. See the proud, defiant curve of that strong arm, as it finishes the salaam and pauses, half extended, as he says, "For I am here!"

He does realize, but he does not fear.

Calmly he continues: "But when the God of Fire, sinking behind those hills, shall look again above the jungles to the east, Mbarak will have won the prize. He and the diamond will be gone."

Look, quick! A shiver, like a flash of lightning darting over murky clouds, quivers through every muscle of that naked form. In an instant impassive dignity is transformed to vital energy.

"Hold! Seize him! Stop, you devil! Fire!" yells the manager. His pistol flashes and his two lieutenants obey, as the dusky shadow darts through the door and into the crowd beyond.

A Kafir standing outside staggers, and without a groan falls dead across the sill, while a volley of curses bursts from an English tallyman who was entering, and received a bullet in his arm.

"Missed!" gasps the manager, furious with rage. "After him! Be quick! Where did he go? Down the shaft? Into the mine again? Great heavens! We've got him sure. A rat in a trap! Ha! Ha! He was excited, bewildered! His head was turned! The sight of my pistol and my threats frightened him out of his wits! The fool has run down the shaft again! Good enough! Guard each outlet! Shoot him on the spot if he shows himself! Take a gang with torches and search the mine! Don't kill him if you can help it, till you find out where he has hidden the diamond! Go, and when you come back, bring the dog with you, bound hand and foot!"

"Talk to me about traieing stolen diamonds!" the manager adds with quivering breath, as he turns away, and his hand trembles as he holds a match, lighting a fresh cigar. "It is not ten hours since that diamond was missed, and already I have my thumb upon the thief. I don't wonder these men are afraid of me when I am roused."

Oh, blissful and benign appreciation, in which the glorious qualities of enlightenment do eclipse and put to shame the unenlightened fragments of barbarism falling in their way!

Hark! What is that? Out of the shaft there comes a muffled "Boom!" and the earth trembles. Have they found him already? Are they firing a volley at him down there in the mine? The broadside of a man-of-war could not have made a report like that.

Listen! Up from the shaft comes yells and cries of terror, and shrieking, bounding up the steep incline, dark shadows are emerging from the mine. Scrambling, pushing, pulling, darting forward, stumbling, falling, easting terrified glances backward, and rushing on again, panting, gasping, up they come; some dropping unconscious as they reach the surface, others running wildly on, anywhere, so that it is farther away from the entrance to the mine.

They are not the search-gang that left half an hour ago. They are the working-shift—pickmen, shovelmen, truckmen—and mixed among them are the English overseers and tallymen, with here and there one of the search-gang, still carrying his torch, all running with the horde, and deathly pale.

"What is it! Speak, some of you!"

In gasping sentences some of the cooler ones at last succeed in telling, incoherently,

of a terrible explosion down in the lower levels of the mine; of a lurid glare for an instant, while masses of earth fell along the tunnels, sometimes completely blocking them; of great shoring-beams splintered and flying through the air; then of awful blackness, with every electric light extinguished, as well as the working-tapers; followed by another fearful glare in the main gallery, as a pile of splintered shoring-beams caught fire;

smothered by smoke. They could all be identified. Mbarak was not there."

"It has been a rather expensive diamond," Abdel Ardavan remarked. "It is a pity that after all it should be lost. It would be bad enough if you had it. It is too bad that it should be gone."

"Gone!" exclaimed the manager, "it is not gone! A diamond never goes! Mbarak may be blown into a thousand pieces, but the

equator, much less to go as far on the other side."

"Nor may you while I am doing it," the other replies. "At least I fancy that I feel as sure that one year from to-day I shall be camping between the Nubian desert and the Nile, as you, that upon that day you will be sitting here at your desk; and I think I am much more likely to see Cairo than you are to see your five-hundred-earat diamond again."

"Well, I can tell you how I feel about it," the manager replies, with a doubtful smile. "I'll bet you the largest rough diamond that we possess at the time, against a sovereign, that we have received that stone and sent it to the cutters before I hear from you that you have reached the Nile."

Without a word Abdel Ardavan tosses a sovereign upon the manager's desk, and rises to go.

A flurry of excitement in the outer office detains him for a moment, and a messenger appears, exclaiming:

"Mbarak is alive! He was seen three days ago by a gang of Delagoa men, coming to the mines. He told them of the accident, and said he was on his way to his home in the Zulu mountains."

"I'm glad he is alive and well," the manager remarks, with a contented smile. "I will telegraph to Port Natal to-night, and have a squad of soldiers waiting for him at his home when he arrives. My friend, I'm afraid you've lost your sovereign."

"Not if you are relying upon finding your diamond in Zulu Land," the other replies, carelessly, as he turns toward the door.

"Why?" the manager asks, putting on his hat to accompany him a little way toward the town.

"Because it is not there, and never will be," the other replies, indifferently. "Mbarak was simply sending you his eard, lest you think he was killed in the accident, and congratulate yourself accordingly. He is more likely to be within a stone's throw of us at this moment than any nearer his home in Zulu Land."



HE DOES REALIZE, BUT HE DOES NOT FEAR.

of stifling smoke; of frightful groans, and of strangling, smothering, dying in terrors for which they could find no words in any language. The while a thin, blue smoke begins to issue from the shaft, bearing out their story.

Terror reigns on every hand. It is the first accident of magnitude that has ever occurred at the mines, and from the manager to the shriveled Bushmen dwarfs there is not one who dares to venture down that smoking shaft to discover what is transpiring eight hundred feet below.

The last sign of life—a strangling, gasping Kafir—staggers out of the shaft and falls unconscious, while the thin, blue smoke creeps insiduously upward from the pit.

All night long the manager paces restlessly up and down before the main shaft, and to hurry on the anxious hours, he orders a review of the living and an estimate of the dead.

In the gray light of early morning he hears the report, "Two hundred and more are missing. Mbarak is among them."

See, the God of Fire looks again above the jungles to the east!

Mbarak and the diamond are gone, and two hundred lives and more must be added to the price of it.

### CHAPTER V.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING.

At last the mine is free again. Every particle of debris has been removed and carefully examined.

The manager has sent for Abdel Ardavan, who was still at Kimberley, preparing to start for the north of Africa. It was simply an invitation to lunch, which the American accepted. They have adjourned to the office for cigars, and if the manager had any ulterior motive in the invitation, he has refrained from disclosing it. He has been giving his guest the story of the diamond.

"Yes," he says, "it was an accident, pure and simple. At first I thought it was some diabolical work of that big Kafir; but I am convinced that even if he had a hand in it, it was still an accident, and no part of his plan. It seems that a tallyman with a torch went in to search the chamber where a lot of powder and dynamite was stored. He was seen to go in, and the man who left him at the door was not more than a hundred feet away when the explosion occurred. It is possible that Mbarak was in there, and that in a tussle the torch fell; but he knew too much about dynamite to allow such a thing to happen; and beside, while quite enough was found to identify the tallyman, there was not one atom anywhere in the neighborhood that would positively indicate a native. All of the rest were killed by falling earth or

diamond will come to light again, and it will not remain long in the dark, either. It is true that ten per cent of the diamond yield is probably stolen, in one way or another, but they are diamonds that we never see. We don't know when they leave us, and cannot trace them or prove property. This one we have seen. We know its shape, its size, its weight, its color and its flaw. I shall see it again as surely as I am sitting here, and shall recognize it instantly when I do."

The American leaned back in his chair, and rather irrelevantly remarks:

"The times have changed in Griqua Land, since O'Reilly picked up a pebble that a child had been playing with and saw it sell for five thousand pounds. But I wonder if De Beer was really any happier when the geologist told him that the cement in his wattle and daub-house was full of diamonds. I wonder if the Boer of Wessleton climbed any rounds toward heaven when the handkerchief full of dirt which he took from the meereat's burrow brought an offer of half a million pounds for the farm."

"Those three discoveries have resulted in supplying the world with a vast amount of diamonds," replies the manager.

"To what end?" asks Abdel Ardavan.

"Take that five-hundred-earat stone, for example. It has had a short life, but it has done no end of harm. Has it done any good? What are diamonds doing all the while? Tempting pride and cupidity to no end of evil; rousing envy; creating unhappiness; marring the beauty of women where they are not needed; winning men by false pretenses where they are needed, and in return, can you tell me of a single diamond that ever did any real good to the world, except as a glass-cutter? I'll admit that I am prejudiced, for I do most intensely hate those hypocritical creatures who go about in sheep's clothing, prophesying in His name, and in His name doing many very strange things. They form a large part of the upper ten in American society at least, and most of them wear diamonds. I suppose that is why I hate diamonds. But pardon me. I was only talking to hear myself; for after I leave Kimberley to-morrow, it will be a year, perhaps, before I speak another word of English."

"A year! Why, where in the world are you going now?" The manager looks up in surprise.

"Toward the north pole, my friend; toward the north pole. From Griqua I shall cross the Kalahari desert and go down the Zambizi river; then over the mountains of Busa and down Lake Tanganyika; then through Ujiji to Gondokoro, Nubia and the Nile."

"I'd rather hunt diamonds for a living by a large majority," the manager mutters, shaking his head. "You'll never live to reach the

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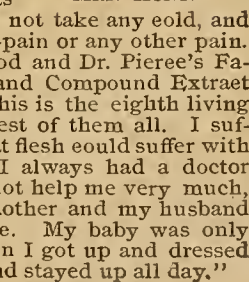
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### PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.

Mrs. FRED HUNT, of Glenville, N. Y., says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th I had a twelve pound baby girl. When I was confined I was not sick in any way. I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I keep your Extract of Smart-Weed on hand all the time. It was very cold weather and our room was very cold but I did not take any cold, and never had any after-pain or any other pain. It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. This is the eighth living child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

MRS. HUNT.





"You may be right, and you may be wrong," remarks the manager; "but you certainly know more about the natives than any one else in this neighborhood, and if you will postpone your suicide long enough to find Mbarak, I will pay all the expenses and give you five hundred pounds sterling."

"Would I be likely to ruin my chances of winning a wager for a paltry five hundred pounds?" Abdel Ardavan asks, as they turn from the gate toward the town. "I'll give you this hint, however. It will save you time and money: When a native makes a statement, plain and explicit, like Mbarak's talk about the diamond, you can rely upon it and act upon it. He means it every time. When he leaves you to draw your own inference, as in the case of the message brought by the Delagoa Bay men, you may rest assured that he is giving you a chance to cheat yourself."

"Well, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Isn't it worth your while to make a hunt for him?" the manager urges.

"I presume I could easily find him. I don't imagine he is hiding very carefully. But he might not have the diamond with him. Then you would only be at another loss," the American replies.

"I'll give the five hundred pounds only to set my two eyes on him," exclaimed the manager.

"He is stronger than I. I could not capture him even if I found him," Abdel Ardavan adds, indifferently.

"Did I say capture?" urges the manager. "I said find him! Tell me where he is and I will do all the rest. Show him to me! That is all, and the five hundred pounds are yours."

"Are you in earnest?" the other mutters, abruptly.

"Of course I am!"

"You are rash, but I will take you at your word. Are your eyes good at a distance, say a thousand feet?"

"Certainly. Why?"

"You see the road yonder, winding over the knoll, with a clump of trees and a daub-house this side of the road?"

"Of course; and nothing else. What of it?"

"Well, watch for a moment, where the road comes out beyond the wattle."

"Mbarak! As I'm alive!" ejaculates the manager, starting back.

"And the five hundred pounds are mine," adds the American. "If you think it a fair debt, you can turn it over to the children's ward—your Kimberley hospital. And now I must be going. Good-by."

"Stop!" exclaims the manager, catching his hand without taking his eyes from Mbarak. "The money is yours, of course. I'll pay it this afternoon. But tell me how I had best lay hands on him. Confound him! I never saw such audacity in my life!"

The other turns slowly and replies: "I don't believe you know Mbarak. There is not force enough at the Kimberley mines to capture that man against his will, or secure the diamond till he is ready to part with it. Fear blinds a man to his best opportunities, but Mbarak is not afraid of anything. I know him of old. I met him once in Zulu Land. By a lucky chance I got the best of him that time, but I could never do it again. What he told you of his mother was doubtless true. These fellows have little idea of time. He expects to find her, and that she will be precisely what he saw last. He means to purchase her freedom in Egypt. He can carry the diamond much better than the gold, and he will not try to sell it till he reaches Cairo or Alexandria. He has crossed Africa twice already, and he knows what he is about. He will not go by any path where you or I could follow him, but he will get there, and if you really want your diamond back again, your only course is to meet him in Egypt."

"Nonsense! When the man is standing there before my very eyes!" the manager mutters between his teeth. "Ha! What now?"

[To be continued.]

#### HIS NEW CLOTHES.

DEAR me! what could I do? It was just impossible to buy new ones, and I had done all I could do to these; it is so hard to mend up a man's outside clothes. I can—I did—patch flannels till they are a real crazy-quilt. I am quite proud of my patching, and Fred's flannels were all over tiny squares and triangles; in fact, all sorts of shapes, put on with such fine cat-stitching, he said it was a real work of art; and as for his stockings, they were as good as new, with those beautiful German darns that dear Mrs. Watson taught me to make; but when you come to patching pantaloons and then darning down the outside, it will show; and the buttons fairly pull out the fabric because the thread gives way, so there are more patches; and the lining all rags, and the pockets worn through—oh!

The coat gets so shiny, too, and I'd just like to know what will help that? I did put on a little shoe-blackening in one spot, but it only made a smudge; so I was glad it was put on the under part of the sleeve, where it would never show. Then those coat-buttons! I hate to put them on, for you must either rip the coat to pieces, or sew through where it shows so. I was afraid to rip his, lest the stuff should fall to pieces, if once it came off the stiffening and the lining. The vest was all rags behind, but I put a new back in somehow—nobody could see how, and I was glad of that, for I had no machine to stitch the seams.

I did not know what to do. We are so poor; yet Fred was a clerk in a bank and must look decent, and it was because of my long illness we are behindhand. Doctor and nurse and medicine do cost so! But Fred did not care, it he only had me back, he said, and it was just a chance—no, a good Providence—that he did. And I suppose I should have felt just so about him. Still, you can see how we have to be so very economical now.

Well, I went over one day to Mrs. Arkwright's to cut out some work for the Good Will Society. We work altogether for home missions, and there's always clothing of all kinds wanted. Just now we were going to fill a barrel for a missionary out in Oregon, who had six children and the rheumatism. His wife had sciatica, and had to stay in bed most of the time. Poor things! they must be kept warm, and we were going to cut over flannels for all the children. So many people sent us shrunken and outgrown vests and drawers.

I stood there cutting out the little things, thinking to myself that there was one small comfort left to them. Out in Oregon you could wear old clothes and nobody would mind it, especially if you were missionaries, and got all your clothes out of sewing-society barrels.

I looked down at my old cashmere that had been turned and sponged and fixed over so many times. I had to look respectable, too, you see, living in Foxcroft. That cashmere was my wedding traveling-dress; it was dark green then, now it is black.

Old Aunt Sarah gave me her velvet mantle year before last; it was worn shiny, but when she died I could cut it up, and I did. I got sleeves and collar and vest out of it, so my cashmere is quite stylish, but it is pretty thin.

While I was cutting and contriving and thinking over my own clothes and the missionary children's flannels, Mrs. Arkwright, who had gone out of the room a few minutes before, came back with a large bundle in her arms.

"I want to consult you about something, my dear," she said in her kindest way. "You know we were going to send Mr. Peters a suit of clothes; now, here is a suit of the colonel's that is nearly new. He sent to his New York tailor to make him a good, thick suit of mixed goods as quickly as possible, for he was going on Mr. Alexander's yacht for a week's sail, and he trusted Jacobs to choose the cloth, for there was such haste. When it came, you ought to have seen the colonel's face. He had to wear it, but he never will again. He has made it over to me to give away. Now, how do you think it would do for our barrel? It is very good cloth."

So it was. Colonel Arkwright was so rich he did not need to wear common or cheap things. But goodness! the ground of the stuff was dark gray, and it was closely plaided with a hair-line stripe, bright scarlet one way and white the other. No wonder the colonel never put it on in Foxcroft.

"But, Mrs. Arkwright," I said, "you were not at the last society meeting, and so you did not hear Mrs. Peters' letter. Miss Black wrote out for measures for the minister's clothes, and it is well she did, for it seems he's a large man—tall and stout. Now, Colonel Arkwright is about my husband's size."

As I said that, an idea came into my head just as quick as a flash.

"That is really too bad," said Mrs. Arkwright, thoughtfully.

I put my idea aside for a moment and said: "I should think they would sell at a second-hand store."

Mrs. Arkwright laughed.

"The colonel would not hear of that. No, I must wait until somebody needs them."

Then my idea got the better of me.

"Why," I said, very slowly, "if you don't know of any one, I think I know of a poor man who would be very glad of them."

"Who is he?" she said.

"Well, I don't think I can tell you, because he is a very respectable person, and it would shock him to wear clothes given him in charity. But I know his wife, and I think she could get him to wear them if I gave them to her. They could be dyed, you know."

Was that a lie? Of course, you know I meant Fred, but she never thought of it. Oh, how I did wish afterward I had told her all about it!

"It's no matter at all," she said. "I really ought not to have asked you. It was only a passing impulse. Do take them, dear Mrs. Parker, to the poor fellow's wife. I am so sorry for people who are poor and proud. I'll send them around to your house this evening. I do hope she will have them dyed, for then the colonel will never see them again. I tell him he is just like a turkey—that red exasperates him so."

By this time I was breathless. What had I done? Could I ever make Fred wear them if they were dyed? Woollen goods are so apt to seringe all up in the hot dye and be of no good. But I could not say now that I wanted them for Fred, and I knew he would never put them on if he knew where they came from. I just said "Thank you," and when I got through I went straight home. I would not stay to tea, though Mrs. Arkwright asked me to. I must be at home when the bundle came, and when Fred told me that he had got two extra hours' work at the bank that evening I was really glad, for he would not see that bundle and ask about it. It came just after he went, and I put it into the spare-room closet, and sat down to think. At last I seemed

to see a way out of part of my trouble. I locked myself into my room after breakfast the next day, when all my other work was done, and getting out my water-color box, I sat down to renovate those clothes. I took out the cake of India-ink, and with my finest brush I began to make that scarlet stripe black. It was a most unending piece of work. I began to think the clothes were not worth it; but I had begun, I must finish. I worked three days over them, carefully blackening even the wide seams inside, lest a thread of the scarlet might show, and really, no one would have known them for the same clothes. Then I thought about that white stripe. It would soil so soon, and Fred must wear them every day. Could I go over all that labor? But I did, and then I had a handsome dark suit, soft gray, with a hair-line plaid of black. But oh, how mean and untrue I felt about it!

I told Fred the next day that I was going into town to the dentist's. That was true on the face of it. I meant to go some time soon, but not so soon. I had another errand. Nothing gets one into a tangle so fast as a lie—you have to act or tell so many more to keep it up. Next day, before Fred got up, I said:

"Fred, you know I went down to the city yesterday, and going by a second-hand shop, I saw such a nice suit hanging in the window." (This was all true; I did.) "I know you'll turn up your nose at the idea, but really, the suit I have brought home was so good and so clean and so cheap, and yours is so shabby, that—"

"You can just send it back, Nan," roared the indignant fellow. "The idea! Do you want me to wear other men's clothes, even if I would?"

I stood by the glass brushing my hair, and I couldn't help the tears in my eyes, but I was glad he could not see them.

"But just look at them, dear Fred," I said, with a quiver in my voice, and I put the suit on the bed beside him.

It was just the style he liked—quiet, and yet not all one dark color. Fred eyed them doubtfully.

"Just notice how clean the linings are," I said, turning over the trousers.

I knew afterward that Colonel Arkwright only wore them one day; the other men had laughed at his "red toggerly" till he was heartily sick of it.

"They do look clean, that's a fact," allowed Fred. "And, George! there's Jacobs' label on it, and his buttons—the best tailor in New York! Nan, they must have been stolen."

"No, I don't think so. I think it was a misfit, perhaps, or maybe the man didn't want to wear anything but black."

"Nonsense! Whoever that suit was made for could afford to have a dozen. Why, I tell you it is Jacobs' work! And what a cloth! It does tempt me, I must say. And coming from New York, nobody here would know it. How much was it, Nan?"

"I shan't tell you, sir. You go and scorn my poor tricks to make you look nice. I can send the suit back to-morrow."

Oh, how my heart bounded at that idea! There would be no more lying to do if I could take it back to Mrs. Arkwright's.

"No, you shan't, young woman. I'll sink my pride, considering how low my pocket is; and I do need some decent clothes, I know. Tell me, Nan, what did they cost?"

"No more than I have laid up out of the house money, my lord," I said, with a look of all the mischief I could put on.

"Fudge! Will you sell them to me?"

"Yes, for ten dollars."

"Whew!" he whistled; then reached for his own clothes and extracted therefrom a new bill. "There! I meant to make a deposit of that in your little savings bank on the shelf, but that must wait a little."

Then he got up, dressed, and put on the new suit. It fitted him fairly well. He was a bit thinner than Colonel Arkwright, and they were somewhat loose, but he liked an easy fit, and he did look so nice in them! Poor fellow! he did not like to go shabby, and he had been so patient.

"I do feel more respectable now," he admitted, as he put on his last necktie, and surveyed himself in the glass.

But this was not the end of my affair. Grandma Brooks used to say, "The 'ain't nothing bears such full crops as a lie-tree." I think so, too. About a fortnight after, Fred came home looking very wretched. He said nothing, but after tea I sat down on his knee and coaxed it out of him.

"Well, Nan, if you must know, it is all this plaguey suit. You remember that Keith, our teller, had a splendid offer to go out to a bank in Montana as cashier. He made up his mind yesterday to accept it, and, of course, as I am next under him, the place would naturally fall to me. I was so pleased, for then, dear, you could have a girl, and not work yourself to a skeleton any more."

"I'm not a skeleton," I said, fiercely. "Just see my arms?"

He smiled such a dreary little smile.

"Well, you won't have the girl, Nan, not yet, so spare yourself all you can. This morning I was in the vault sorting some papers, and Colonel Arkwright came in. I got out in order to cash his check, and I observed he looked at me very hard, clothes and all; then Carter came in and told me I could go home to dinner. I went into the lavatory to wash my hands, the window was open, and the door blew to, so I was shut in. Now, there is a water-pipe runs through into the directors' room into the

sink; but this morning it had been removed to be renewed, and left a hole through the wall. I did not mean to listen, but I heard my own name, and I could not help it very well. Colonel Arkwright had gone in to see the president, and was saying:

"Yes, I suppose we should have promoted Parker, of course, when Keith leaves; but I'm not quite sure of him. He seems to be a little extravagant, and that is the beginning of all evils in a bank clerk. I know he has had sickness in the family, but for all that, here he is wearing a suit of Jacobs' best make. By George, sir! that's as good a suit as I wear myself. I can't be mistaken in Jacobs' cut nor his buttons. Now, that won't do; it won't do!"

"Perhaps you had better make some further inquiries to-morrow," said President Holt, in his calm voice. "The directors do not meet till Thursday. I think it is well to be absolutely certain about such things."

"I will! I will! But—"

"I stole out of the door softly then, took down my hat, and went out. I was mighty glad I had told you I would not come home to dinner, little woman. I felt quite upset. I did not get any lunch. I just walked and walked till I had to go back. You see, I can't tell him I overheard him, so I can't explain about the clothes. I own I am dreadfully disappointed, but I suppose it can't be helped. I only hope he will not distrust me any more; but I shall be watched now all the time. That will not be pleasant."

I cannot find any words to say how I felt, the "lie-tree" was putting out its crop, surely. I just put my head on Fred's shoulder and sobbed.

"Poor little girl! You shouldn't have made me confess, Nanny. Yet, after all, it is best you should know. Mother always said that secrets between man and wife were practical divorces, and I think so, too."

Oh, how my heart sank!

"But take courage, little wife," he went on.

"I have done nothing wrong, and the thing is bound to come right in due time."

If I could have said as much for myself! But I tried to seem brave, and laughed a little at some poor joke he made; and then I had to go into the kitchen and set some raised biscuit for breakfast.

I thought and thought all the while I mixed and kneaded them of anything but what I was doing. I knew full well what I ought to do, but I did not want to do it. It was no use. I knew I must; but what with anger at myself and cowardice, and absolute terror of telling her, I had little sleep, and the biscuits were kneaded down very early that next morning, and were lighter than usual in consequence. I remember every little thing so well that happened then. I thought Fred never ate his breakfast so fast, and the dishes seemed to get themselves washed in no time. It was eleven o'clock before I knew it and I must go.

I put on my things and went. Mrs. Arkwright was at home, and just as pleasant as ever. I said, in a very tremulous voice:

"Can I see you alone for a few minutes, Mrs. Arkwright?"

"Certainly, my dear. Come up into the library; the colonel is not in, and no one will interrupt us."

So we went up-stairs and sat down on the lounge, and I began. Oh, how I choked at first, and pulled at my bonnet, and looked everywhere! But at last I did it. I had to say a little prayer in my heart before I could. Then I told her everything—about how ill I was, and how baby died, and how we got behindhand, though I did my own work and mended up Fred's clothes as long as they would bear mending, and did my own sewing, too; and I could hear her hold her breath, as if she tried not to speak; and then I told her what I did to the clothes, and what Fred said, and then what he heard Colonel Arkwright say. "And oh, dear Mrs. Arkwright, won't you—won't you tell the colonel they were not new clothes, and Fred is all right, and—" Then, I could not help it, I had to cry. But she was crying, too, with both her arms around me.

"You dear, brave little woman, you make my heart ache," she said. "I will make it right for you, of course; but, dear, I shall have to tell the colonel all about it to explain."

"Oh, yes, I want you to. I don't want any more lies or deceivings. I've had too much. I should have told Fred all about it this morning, only I knew he'd feel so sorry for me, and think about it all day."

So Mrs. Arkwright kissed me and comforted me, and didn't give me any advice. I suppose she saw I had gotten my lesson by heart. Well, I did tell Fred; it was easier to tell him, for it was between daylight and dark, and he couldn't see me cry, and he had both his arms around me. But he did choke when he tried to say something, and only got out, "My precious little wife!"

Next day there was a directors' meeting, and Fred was made teller. Colonel Arkwright was the first to tell him and shake hands. Then Fred said he looked at him with such a funny wink of his eye, and said:

"By Jupiter, Parker, your tailor is almost up to Jacobs, and your wife is a little brick. You're a lucky fellow."

I don't think it was at all nice for him to say that, but he isn't as refined as Mrs. Arkwright.

I hope, I think—yes, I believe—that I never shall lie any more, even to help Fred. I don't know, though.—Rose Terry Cooke, in *Waverly Magazine*.



JAPANESE WOMEN.

As a rule, the young and middle-aged Japanese women are quite good-looking, subject to the peculiarities of their type. They have smooth, round faces, often with fresh color, liquid black eyes, exquisite hands and well-rounded arms. Their feet are not so attractive, being spread out by the use of clogs, or pattens. This foot-gear tends to give them an ungraceful gait—a sort of waddle—and it is considered the correct thing to toe in. Their costume, almost always becoming as to material and color, makes them look a little dumpy. This is especially the effect of the great bow of the belt, or obi, worn on the small of the back, as much as a foot square. In most cases the faces wear an amiable, contented expression. They are not worn by care or thought.

The women of Japan are much better treated than their sisters in other Eastern nations, but they are considered distinctly inferior to the men, and are taught, from their earliest childhood, obedience—first, to their parents, then to their husbands, and finally to their sons when they become the heads of their households. But this does not appear to weigh upon the Japanese woman. She is cheerful, docile and contented with her lot, happy to serve in the station appointed her, with simple tastes and good digestion and politeness which never fails. They are said to be good housekeepers, always observant of their duties, but the simplicity of their house-keeping relieves them of a great measure of the care which wrinkles the brow of the English housekeeper, for instance. Their houses, even the best of them, are the simplest structures imaginable, containing almost nothing of what we call furniture, and their dresses require no art in their cutting and manufacture.

Thus the two great causes of worryment from which our women suffer do not exist for these simple creatures. The introduction of occidental dress is obviously a great mistake. It means a complete revolution of the Japanese household. It means the change from sitting on the clean matted floors to chairs and sofas. It means wrinkles for the smooth faces of the Japanese women. Besides, it means the loss of her charms and no compensation; for the Japanese woman in European costume is a dwarfish, dumpy little creature, as much out of her element as a duck on dry land.

GOING BAREFOOT.

Barefoot women are supposed to be more often seen among the peasants of Europe and the lower classes in our own country than anywhere else; but this may all change before long, since Dame Fashion has set the seal of her approval upon the custom, though as yet she would confine it to the privacy of my lady's boudoir, or to very informal and semi-private mornings in the drawing-room. The fad originated in the treatment of the celebrated German physician, Knip, who, among other things, required his patients to take a run in their bare feet every morning, no matter what the weather. He was successful in his practice, and it became fashionable to go to him, and hence to adopt his methods. Madame Sara Bernhardt, it is said, spends her mornings, either when alone or when receiving visitors informally, in her bare feet. In two of her plays she appears barefooted, though part of the time her feet are tied to sandals. It is unnecessary to say that this fashion is not likely to be adopted by any but women who have pretty feet. It has already resulted in greater attention being given to the feet, and many persons have their toenails trimmed and polished as carefully as they do their finger-nails. There is something to be said in favor of the practice, since it hardens the feet and renders them less sensitive.

CHINESE CALLING-CARDS.

In China the most extraordinary visiting-cards are used. An ordinary white glazed card, such as is used in this country, would be considered too paltry for a Chinese, who likes his visiting-cards to be large and showy. The Chinese visiting-card is a huge sheet of scarlet paper with the name inscribed upon it in large characters—the larger the better. There are three kinds of cards, the plain, the official and the full card. The plain card, used on ordinary occasions, has the name nearest the right-hand and topmost sides. The official card, used by mandarins on visits of ceremony, contains the name preceded by the title written down the center from the top to bottom. The full card, used only on grand occasions, is folded, and must contain ten folds.

In Cape Town the leaves of a special kind of cactus are sometimes used as visiting-cards.—*Answers.*

A CONVENIENCE FOR GUESTS.

A very good suggestion has been made by some practical woman who wishes to assist her guests in making as little work as possible. It is to hang a card in the guest-chamber giving the hours of meals and the time when the mails arrive and leave. This may seem to some too much like a hotel practice; but every one who entertains often will recognize how much time and annoyance it will save her, and it cannot but be a convenience to the guest, who, having such fair warning of the habits of the family, will certainly take pleasure in disturbing them as little as possible. The card may be as decorative as one chooses to make it, and can easily fall into perfect harmony with the tone of the room.

USEFUL MEMBERS OF THE BODY.

The Hindus are able to use their feet almost as dexterously as they use their hands. In the native quarters of the towns of India, the strange spectacle may be seen of a butcher seizing a piece of meat in his hands and cutting it in two with a stroke of his knife held between the first and second toes of his foot. The shoemaker uses no last, but turns the unfinished shoe with his feet, while his hands are busy shaping it. So the carpenter holds with his great toe the board he is cutting, and the wood-turner handles his tools as well with his toes as with his fingers.

This dexterity is not merely the result of practice, however. The Hindu foot is quite different from ours in its anatomical conformation. The ankle of the Hindu and the articulation of the back of the foot permit considerable lateral motion. Then the toes possess a surprising mobility. The great toe can be moved freely in all directions, and the first and second toes are separated by a wide space, sometimes as much as five eighths of an inch across at the base of the toes and two inches at their extremities. Owing to a peculiarity in the articulation of the hips, the Hindu sits in a squatting posture much more comfortably than we can do, and so is enabled to readily use his toes in securing the objects within his reach.

TEACHING SCHOOL IN SPAIN.

The ways of the schoolmasters in Montilana, Province of Granada, Spain, are hard. The school-house in this particular place is used as a granary during the summer vacation. A few days ago the schoolmaster wished to begin his instructions again, and wrote letters to the villagers who owned the grain in the building, asking politely that they remove it. The answer was unexpected. The peasants, angry at the "assumption" of the fellow, stormed his house, pulled him out into the street and beat him badly. The excitement soon extended to all the people in the hamlet, and a large mob of howling men, women and children gathered about the house of the mayor. This doughty ruler brought order out of chaos by—ordering two of his servants to chase the schoolmaster out of town! He will not teach the young idea how to shoot in Montilana this winter.

A LONG FEAST.

Athenæus describes a feast given by a prince of Gaul, which continued without interruption for a whole year. Even strangers passing through his dominions during this time were compelled to come and eat.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walzing, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.



FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

PAINTED SHINGLES.

There is no more question in regard to the profits of painting shingles than there is respecting the economy of painting any part of a house exposed to the influence of storm and sun heat; but the work should be done thoroughly.

Some paint both sides of the shingle, and those who have the most experience declare that if good shingles are painted on both sides and good paint is applied to the roof once in ten years, it will continue leak-tight for more than one hundred years. Care should be taken to apply the paint when the shingles are perfectly dry and seasoned, for to do so when wet would, by preventing the escape of moisture therefrom, only hasten their destruction. The paint should, of course, be of a color to correspond with that naturally assumed by shingles after exposure to the weather, in order that anything unsightly or grotesque in the appearance of the roof may be avoided. As black paint absorbs more heat than any other color, neither the paint nor the shingles will endure as long as if the roof had been covered with some light wood-colored paint.—*Farmer's Voice.*

\$6.00 TO CALIFORNIA

Is the price of one double berth in Tourist Sleeping Car from Chicago.

This is on the famous "Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions," and cars run through from Chicago, without change, on fast train, leaving Chicago every Tuesday and Thursday. Write for map and full particulars to

FASHIONS IN DOLL'S EYES.

Who would think of such a thing as a queen deciding the color of the doll's eyes within her kingdom? Such a thing has been done; not by royal edict, however, but simply by having her majesty's own eyes set the fashion. When Victoria became queen of England, more than fifty years ago, she was fair and young, with very blue eyes, whereupon blue eyes became all the fashion, and all the loyal doll-makers of her kingdom began sending blue-eyed dolls from their factories.

In Italy and Spain, where all the great beauties have olive skins and dark, handsome eyes, a blonde doll is not a common sight. Japanese dolls have twinkling, beady black eyes set in their heads askant, while the gaily-dressed dolly from Singapore looks from her copper-colored face with a pair of narrow, coquettish black eyes, quite different in expression from either the Spanish or Chinese beauties.

IF THE EARTH WERE DIVIDED.

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe, in the event of a partition, might be set down at 23½ acres. The land surface of the globe contains, as nearly as possible, 33,600,000,000 acres, which, divided among the 1,500,000,000 inhabitants which the world contains, according to the latest estimates, would give to each of them the above-named quantity. Taking the entire population of the world, there are nearly twenty-nine inhabitants to every square mile. The following figures show the number of persons (omitting fractions) to a square mile in the various divisions of the globe: Europe, 88; Asia, 46; Africa, 18; North America, 9; South America, 4; Oceanic and Polar regions, 2.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Keystone Dehorning instrument, the invention of Mr. A. C. Brosius, Cochranville, Pa., advertised in this issue, is claimed to be an effective device, and wherever used, to give perfect satisfaction. While it has been on the market but two years, it has found its way into the cattle districts of every state and territory in the Union, as well as Canada. Stockmen should write at once for information to Mr. A. C. Brosius for his catalogue, illustrating the dehorner and giving practical information on this modern and approved subject.

WOMAN'S PART IN CRIME.

It is reported by an authority on French criminal statistics from the result of his investigations that French women commit but one sixth of the offenses perpetrated by their husbands, brothers and other male relatives. The authority is also able to show that in France the author of a crime remains unknown sixty-three times out of 100, and that this proportion becomes still larger in serious cases of robbery with aggravating circumstances, the figures then going up to ninety.

GOOD NEWS FOR SUFFERERS—CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION CURED.

Our readers who are victims of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, will be glad to know of the wonderful cures made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. The New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will send you this new treatment free for trial. Write to them. Give age and all particulars of your disease.

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## Our Household.

### A COUNTRY ROAD.

BY JOHN W. COTTON.

'Tis evening, somber clouds float slowly by,  
Dimming the moon's pale face, which from  
the sky

Spreads stealthily its soft, translucent light  
Upon the dreamy stillness of the night.  
A gentle breeze wafts from the new-cut corn  
Its mellow fragrance, while the wayside  
flowers,

With haughty heads, peep from the dewy  
grass,  
Or wind their tendrils till the night has  
passed;

Now is the busy insect's happiest hours,  
And with the breeze its merry chirp is borne,  
To cease entirely with the brilliant morn.

Across the lower grounds dense vapors hang  
Like mystic shrouds, as if the playground  
free

Lay 'neath their folds, a fitting court  
For gnomes, and elfs, and goblins to disport,  
And wildly vent their unseen revelry.  
Here flows a placid stream, its surface bright,  
Gleaming like sheets of silver through the  
banks

Of overhanging willows, while the crane,  
Long-legged and wily, pauses in his flight,  
And finds a safe retreat amid the ranks  
Of osiers and creeping vines; and now to gain  
A frugal meal, wades in the water's edge,  
Or stalks amid the ragged clumps of sedge.

Now to the left the road winds smoothly on  
To where a farmer's hamlet rests content  
Beneath the shady trees; the barn-yard's song  
Is hushed and all is still, unless on mischief  
bent,

A prowling fox crouches within the shade,  
Or answers his companion in the glade;  
And still the road leads on the silent way,  
To where the woods close to its borders lay  
In dreamy solitude, save for the sweet  
And plaintive murmur of a hidden brook,  
Or for the echoing glades that oft repeat  
The night bird's dismal call; and as we look,  
The firefly swings his lantern in the air,  
As if to beckon us its joys to share.

The tangled wild vines swinging from the  
trees,

Hang sadly down, and with the gentle breeze  
Sway to and fro, trying in vain to clasp  
And join their tiny tendrils o'er our heads,  
Like living festoons in a tangled grasp;  
And now filled with delight by nature oft be-  
stowed,

We reach the woodland's edge, which outward  
spreads,  
Leaving behind the fields through which the  
road

Winds onward till it joins the city's strife,  
And runs its byways through the scenes of  
life.

Of have I passed through such a scene as this,  
Watching its changing aspect, as beneath  
The ever-changing sky a sunbeam's kiss  
Would steal across the richly-covered heath.  
Sometimes the sky is clear, the sun shines  
bright;

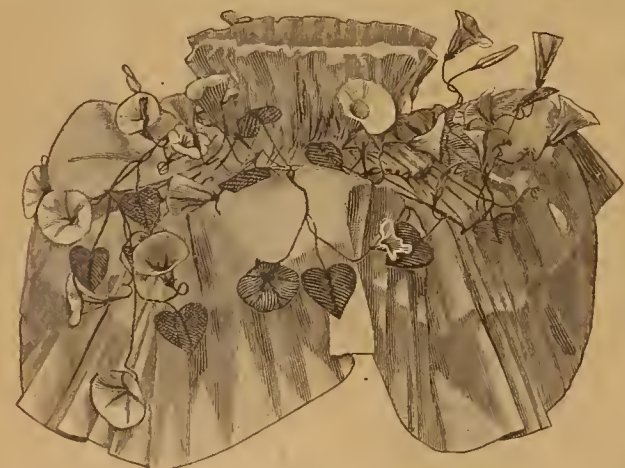
Sometimes the sky is dark, and the rain pours  
down;

Sometimes all nature seems to wear a frown,  
But tries in vain to hide the welcome light  
Which feeds our souls with hope, and thrills  
Our restless hearts with earnest, loftier wills.

### LAMP-SHADE.

**T**HE popularity of crape tissue for the adornment of the home has not abated, but rather, increased. Its durability and beauty still renders it most sought after for subduing the glare of lamplight and gas.

Among the latest shapes for shades is the one shown in the illustration; they can be



LAMP-SHADE—FINISHED.

bought for thirty-five and fifty cents. At this price they have no protection-collar, but any tinner can fit a band and circle to the frame, or an asbestos band can be had for ten cents and adjusted at home. This is necessary in order to protect the paper from scorching with the heat from the lamp.

In order to have a neat, pretty finish to the shade, wrap the wire of the frame with narrow strips of crape the color of

the lining, and paste securely in place. The shade illustrated requires a bolt of bordered paper, one half bolt of plain color to match the border, which is pink, a small bottle of mucilage, a spool of extra fine, covered wire, a bunch of morning-glory centers and a sheet of olive-green, French tissue for the stems, calyx and leaves of the vine. Take the plain crape, join neatly, and put two rows of gathering at the top, draw and tie tightly around the collar of the frame; paste along the rods and around the edge



MORNING-GLORY.

wire, press in shape and cut around like in illustration. Ruff the edge by pulling it through the fingers. Now cut from the white and pink bolt about one half yard, to be used for the morning-glories, and a four-inch strip the whole length of the border, for a ruche to finish the top; divide the remainder of the bolt into three equal parts, shape it to suit the frame before gathering it. For this frame it measures fifteen inches at each end and eleven inches in the middle; the illustration will make this plainer. Gather with a very strong thread and tie tightly around the collar, being careful to have the broadest part come where it belongs on the rods; paste just as you did the lining.

Take the four-inch strip and crease through the center, so that two and one half inches will stand up and one and one half inches lie on the frame for a ruffle; gather, and tie strongly around the collar to conceal the other gathers. The stitches of this ruche are hidden by a cord made of three strips of crape cut crosswise of the paper and twisted as you do cord; put around the shade and tie in a bow. Gild the lower edge of the shade and both edges of the ruche and ruffle with the finger.

The shade is now ready for the flowers, which are made as follows, and should copy nature as closely as possible:

Secure to the end of a piece of wire about five or six inches long, two stamens, which, when doubled, make four, fasten by twisting the end of the wire around them. Cut from Fig. 2a piece of crape, either from the border or of the plain white, which can be tinted with water-colors; paste neatly together, and when dry, with a little paste twist one end around the wire with the stamens; to this add a calyx, cut like Fig. 3, and wrap the stem with a narrow strip of green paper. The leaves are cut like Fig. 4, the stem wrapped and pasted through the center of the leaf to make the vein. A flower or bud and a leaf come from the

vino at the same point in the natural vine. So to the end of a long wire fasten a flower and a leaf, and wrap with paste, so as to conceal the joining; continue adding at intervals until the vine is the desired length, and end it with a bunch, or have two ends or vines, as preferred. When dry, stretch the flower to look like it was in full bloom, others half, and some twist for buds. With water-colors the shade of the flower, make five stripes in the full-blown flowers, beginning in the center and narrowing as it nears the edge. By wrapping the wire of the flower around a pencil two or three times gives it the graceful spring of the natural flower.

Arrange the vine gracefully upon the shade, and paste here and there in position. You now have completed the shade, which should resemble the one shown in the cut. Care should be taken to put the right side of the crape out. M. E. SMITH.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief. 25c. a box.

### BOYS.

One winter, not so many years ago, the quiet of our little village was invaded by that eloquent woman, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who came to talk to us, in her captivating way, about "What shall we do with our daughters?"

This is woman's day, and it is not difficult to realize that our daughters are doing very well for themselves, while the boys present themselves as candidates for discussion. Whether the man who said that "Boys ought to be buried when they are seven years old, and not dug up until they are twenty-one," spoke from a woeful experience, or whether he held a grudge against the boy, or boys in general, I really can't say, but if it wouldn't be too hard on the boys, maybe his fourteen years of hibernation would be a safe disposition to make of him through all that critical time. But of course we never could consent to spare our dear boys, with all their noise and din and clatter, and the trouble they bring to hands and hearts, even while we tremble to think of the gauntlet they must run.

I am pleased with the sentiment voiced by a club woman, who in a letter says:

"Suppose parents try a little of the same kind of education on their boys that is given to the daughters."

"How have the girls been trained? Repression, repression, repression! From their very cradles up it has been instilled into them, if you do thus and so, you will be cut—no one will speak to you; no man



STAMEN FOR MORNING-GLORY.

will marry you. Give the fathers the same treatment that the mothers have had for eighteen hundred years—let their evil inclinations be nipped in the bud; let the same ban be pronounced, social ostracism, as the result of evil-doing; let them be outcasts and pariahs on the face of society; tell them no good woman will marry them, and there will be a radical change. \* \* \* Prof. De Motte, in his lecture on character building, says: 'Boys need a chaperon as much or more than do girls, and I demand that the boys have the same safeguards thrown around them as their sisters.'

"If it is wrong for a girl to loaf around the streets, hotels and saloons, it is wrong for a boy."

Pretty sensible advice, isn't it?

MARY D. SIBLEY.

### HOME TOPICS.

**BREADING.**—Breeding consists in rolling an article in fine, dry bread crumbs before frying it. Usually the article is dipped in beaten egg first and then in bread crumbs. Some cooks buy cracker-dust for this purpose, but in every family there is enough bread crumbs and scraps of bread, if all are saved, to furnish a supply for breading. Carefully dry, without browning, all pieces and crumbs of bread, crush them with the rolling-pin on the bread-board and keep in a tin box or pail in a dry place.

Codfish balls, croquettes of potatoes, rice or chicken, fish, oysters and cutlets are improved by breading. Slices of cold mush, dipped in egg, then in bread crumbs, and fried a delicate brown, make a nice breakfast dish.

**PARSLEY.**—Every kitchen garden should have its bed of parsley for flavoring soups, gravies, etc., and garnishing dishes of cold meat. Where the winters are not very cold, if the bed is covered in the fall with leaves or straw, it will keep green all winter; but if there is danger of its freezing, make a box to fit the window-sill in length and about six inches wide. Fill it with good soil, then take up good roots from the garden bed, trim off the old leaves, being careful not to cut the center bud. Plant these roots quite closely in the box and keep the soil moist. The new leaves will soon start, and you will have a supply of parsley all winter.

**TAKING COLD.**—One of the best possible protections against taking cold is the wearing of woolen underwear. Children, and old people especially, should wear flannel, both during the day and at night, and be sure that the feet and legs are warmly clad. Only a few days ago I heard a mother say, "I do not put long under-

drawers on my little girls because it makes their legs look so large." For this reason these little girls go all winter with only cotton stockings covering their legs from ankle to knee.

A person can easily "catch cold" by sitting in a cold room or by exposure to a cold draft after becoming heated by violent exercise and while yet perspiring. Impure air is a prolific source of colds, and this accounts for the number of colds which come when there is no exposure. Moder-

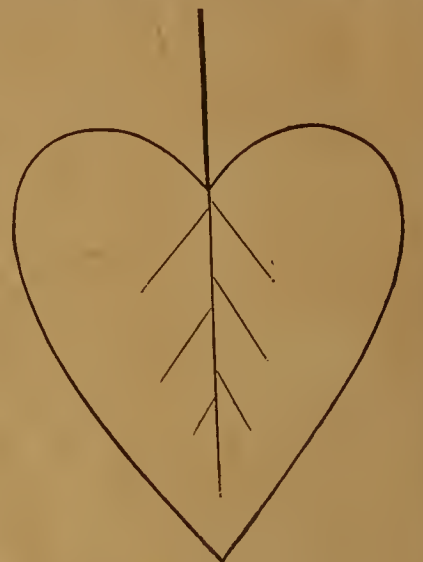


FIG. 4.—MORNING-GLORY LEAF.

ation in eating, suitable dress, plenty of exercise and pure air will secure immunity from colds. Beware of overheated rooms and tightly-closed sleeping-rooms. Too much ventilation is better than not enough.

The people, as a mass, are slowly learning the value of fresh air. Since physiology is being taught in the public schools, it is to be hoped that the next generation will appreciate the importance of pure air, and the subject of ventilation of both private and public buildings be more thoroughly studied and understood.

**WOMEN AS DRUGGISTS.**—I have often wondered why young women who are looking for a profession do not study



LAMP-SHADE—PARTLY FINISHED.

pharmacy. There may be some who have done so, but I have never seen or heard of a woman druggist. The practice of pharmacy is entirely indoors; it rarely requires night work; it has no unpleasant features, and is generally conceded to be a profitable business.

In talking with a physician on this subject not long since, he said:

"It seems to me that women are especially fitted by their deftness and tidiness, their delicacy of touch, taste and smell and their conscientiousness to be successful pharmacists; and I cannot see the slightest objection to the employment of well-trained women in the compounding and dispensing of medicines."

MAIDA MOLE.

### THE LATEST FASHIONS.

The vagaries of fashion are unaccountable, and one can scarcely speculate as to



FIG. 2.—PATTERN FOR MORNING-GLORY.

what direction they will next be led by that exacting and whimsical dame, Madame la Mode, who to-day wishes simplicity in all it implies, and to-morrow, with her capricious nature, sets forth something elaborate and fussy in the extreme.

For some time past, and at the present, anything which is old-fashioned is considered the new fashion. The girl who dresses her hair after the style of her grandmother, gowns herself a la great-



grandmother, is the one who is called the most stylishly dressed.

That the prevailing mode of dressing the hair, with the part in the middle, combed low and in full waves on the sides, puffed high on the back and top of the head, with a comb of tortoise-shell, which bears a marked resemblance to the high back of an old-fashioned, wooden rocking-chair,



FIG. 2.

towering above a mass of puffs and waves—that this style is quaint in the extreme, goes without saying. However, the face that dares this style must have youth and beauty, and must be free from angles, if she would have becomingness combined with an old-time appearance.

The fashions of the moment are very pretty and tempting. Yesterday the writer was privileged to inspect some of the creations, in what the English would term one of our "smart shops," where the styles shown will be good all winter, into early spring, and by no means out of date for early autumn a year hence, unless fashion has some very eccentric freak in the meantime.

Some of the skirts are extreme in width, one of light-colored ladies'-cloth measuring eight yards around the bottom; but the cutting is so exquisitely artistic that it hangs beautifully, and looks no whit wider than the regulation four and a half yard around skirt. They cling closely across the front and hips, with all the fullness crowded into a very narrow space in the back, most of them being plaited. The cutting is indeed a work of art, which allows so much material to find its way into the skirt without the slightest appearance of clumsiness.



FIG. 3.

Broadcloth and ladies'-cloth are favorites for this season's gowns, giving ladies'-cloth the preference. The trimmings used for the bodice and sleeves are so elaborate and costly as to discourage completely the woman whose purse is slender, but who would be gowned in the complete up-to-date style.

One of the house gowns seen was odd, and surely looked, as its name suggested, "the lantern." It was a ladies'-cloth of dark green, freely perforated. Each seam was pierced with an open design about two inches wide, while at regular intervals between the seams was a different design of openwork about double the width. Beneath the cloth was a lining of bright, old-rose taffeta silk, which indeed gave the gown the effect of a fancy red-light lantern.

The bodice had a tight vest of green openwork over the old rose, with moderate-sized revers of jet and cream lace on the plain green cloth. Full leg-o'-mutton sleeves of pierced cloth over the same color as under the vest and skirt, and collar of dark green velvet, with broad bow in the back. This gown was effective and pleasing, but the possessor of such an elaboration must have many others with which to "change off," or she would soon become known by her gown, even in crowded Gotham.

One of the leading shops, well known for good, reliable styles, is making a specialty of "Velutina" for street costumes. The material is very much like corduroy, but has a more silky finish, and comes in all of the new and desirable shades.

Fig. 1 shows a frock for the twelve-year-old girl, and is a happy combination of bluet serge with a rich shade of petunia-colored cloth braided in black. The skirt, which is quite full and plain, has a slight flare at the sides. The Eton jacket of bluet has a deep sailor collar effect in the back and revers in front of the petunia cloth



FIG. 1.

braided with fine black braid, while the vest is full, of bluet, with braided bands to match the revers and collar. The sleeves are tight to the elbow, but very full to the shoulder from the elbow, being finished at the wrist with a pointed cuff to match the trimming on the jacket. The standing collar is the usual crushed one, of bluet, with a bow of satin ribbon in the back. Crushed waistband of black satin ribbon tied jauntily at the side, with hanging ends finished with balls of jet. Little girls are wearing the dresses quite short, while the hats seem to grow larger, and are trimmed with many short, full ostrich feathers, which have a pleasant way of "bobbing" at one as though "glad to have met you."

Some of the latest Paris gowns are built in a way to destroy the outline of the figure to a marked degree. The waists being a strange conglomeration of shirrings of velvet, satin, ribbons and laces, with innumerable rosettes. To look at one of these oddities sets a person wondering where it begins, where it ends, and how the wearer manages to get in and out of its intricacies. The skirts are, if possible, more voluminous than ever, being stiffened from waist to hem with linings and interlinings, and are laid in enormous "organ plaits" from side to side, mercifully allowing the space across the front plain and close-fitting.

A dress skirt of this description was seen on the Sunday promenade of Fifth avenue, as people were going from church. It was of bluet velvet, with no foot trimming to relieve its plainness. It was an amusing

sight to see the people clear the way for the gown to pass; and when the wind had full play beneath her skirts, one was forcibly reminded of a well-stuffed "doll pin-cushion." Yet, with all of its extremes, there was a quaint, stylish air about the entire make-up, and was carried off with a totally unconscious air by the wearer, upon whom all eyes were fastened.

Braiding is in high favor at the moment, and while it is not altogether new, one can be excused for adapting it as a leading style, when such pleasing results can be obtained.

The second gown, Fig. 2, is of black ladies'-cloth trimmed with petunia-colored cloth braided in black silk braid. The bodice is petunia cloth almost completely covered with fine braiding, with black silk cord in military curl set on in a way very flattering to the figure. The sleeves are of black cloth, very full and plain. The skirt is of black, very full, and at the bottom is a band of petunia cloth outlined with the heavy black silk cord, which takes here and there a military curl as in the bodice. At the neck and waist broad, black satin ribbon is used with a pleasing effect.

Fig. 3 shows a quaint house gown of heliotrope taffeta, striped in black, trimmed with mousseline de soie of a rich violet shade that blends harmoniously with the silk of the gown. Rich black lace points garnish the skirt from side to side, with a full ruche of the mousseline to finish the bottom. A point of black lace trims the front of the bodice, while the mousseline drapes from the shoulders, crossing in front, and ties in a large bow, with ends to the bottom of the skirt in the back. The sleeves are a full puff of the thin material, with a glimpse of the light striped silk showing through the slash toward the front. The same idea is carried in the back of the sleeve. The collar is of the silk, with a full ruche of the mousseline.

Those wishing to make one skirt and bodice do service for a number of gowns, can, by making a stylish gown of black material throughout; vary it in each wearing by having a variety in color of sets of rosettes, with collar and vest to match



DRAWN-WORK BORDER FOR APRONS, TOWELS, ETC.

Crepon, velvet, satin or lace being suitable and effective.

The more numerous the bows on gowns, the more stylish the effect.

It is noticeable that among the best dressed people, black prevails for street wear in gowns, millinery and wraps, much jet being used on millinery, while quantities of fur and fancy flat trimmings appear on gowns.

MARY K.

run they must be knotted wherever they intersect other threads. Thus you will form one large diamond of sixteen smaller ones in the spaces between the bundles.

When finished, you will find that the threads form three circles in each bundle of threads. The two threads forming the largest or outside circle in the first bundle forms the smallest or inside circle of the second bundle.

ALICE MOORELL.

## A Word To American Housewives.

*I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufacture and in the market. It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.*

*Marion Harland*

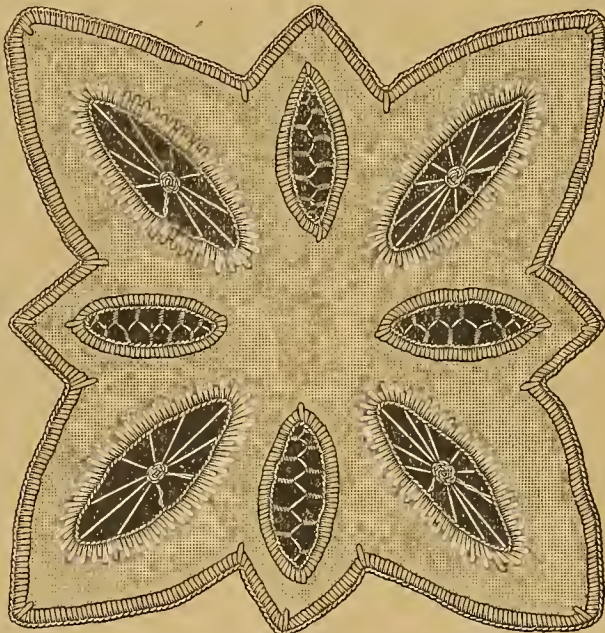
Author of "Common Sense in the Household."

### DRAWN-WORK BORDER FOR APRONS, TOWELS, ETC.

This pretty design is intended to head a hem, and may be used for towels, table-squares, doilies, aprons, etc.

The illustration shows a design in scrim, worked as follows: Three inches from the edge of the goods (to allow for a hem one and one half inches wide) fifty threads were drawn. The remaining threads were then tied in bundles of eighteen with linen thread No. 70.

The first cross-thread runs from the lower half of the first bundle one six-



FANCY DOILY.

teenth of an inch from the center thread, knotting the larger bundle into three parts of six threads each, to the upper half of the second bundle one sixteenth of an inch from the upper edge of the border, tying the second bundle in six parts of three threads each, thence to the lower half of the third bundle, tying like the first, continuing in like manner to the end of the border.

The second thread used should be the lowest in the lower half of the first bundle; the third one can then be run accurately by placing it half way between the first and second threads.

When the remaining three threads are



## Our Household.

### HELPS FOR MOTHERS.

**THE GERMAN METHOD OF MAKING OVER STOCKINGS.**—My method of cutting down stockings was taught me by a German woman, and it being very simple and satisfactory if carefully done, "I pass it on."

A stocking properly bends at the instep, as in Fig. 1. But my "made-overs" do not



FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

do this until they have been worn. At first they are shaped like Fig. 2. These stockings require but one seam at the back. Make as follows:

Take a stocking the desired size, and holding it by the top and toe, draw it straight, as in Fig. 2. Place this upon the leg from which the new stocking is to be made, cut along bottom of foot and back of leg. Sew the leg up on the wrong side, but the foot on the right. Part the seams and cat-stitch them open to render all smooth.

Try this method, ye busy mothers, and see if, for every-day wear, you do not pronounce it a capital way.

If one will take the time, before the stockings are worn, to put in an inner heel to strengthen socks and stockings, also a knee-piece, they will feel repaid in the increased length of time the hose wear.

**A CONVENIENT WORK-BAG.**—A very ornamental bag for holding unfinished work is made as follows:

Take strips of plain ribbon and alternate them with embroidered ribbon of the same width. Make a casing underneath, some distance below the top, and in it run a cord, which serves the double purpose of a draw-string and cord by which the receptacle can be hung up. The bag is set in a cup-like arrangement composed of sections of silk shaped like the petals of a flower, the lower edge being scantily gathered and trimmed with a shell frilling.



WORK-BAG.

Stiffening will be required if the petals are not stiff enough to stand out nicely.

**A BABY-GUARD.**—A baby-guard is almost a necessity in this day and age of the world. And many mothers there are who feel that in these hard times they cannot afford to buy one, as the stern necessities of life must first be met. Almost any woman can make one for herself, or at least she can with a little aid from John. She will surely feel amply repaid when the guard is completed.

From an ordinary wooden box, the size desired, remove both top and bottom. Within each lower corner fasten stout cleats, eight inches long, allowing each cleat to extend five inches below the box. Into these cleats fasten casters, so that the guard can be easily rolled from place to place. Into this guard place master baby, a comforter and an abundant supply of playthings, and he will amuse himself by the hour. ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

### PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

"How slowly the time crept around when I was waiting for my mustache to grow, when I was waiting for the time to come when I should cast my first vote," wrote a

really useful. Scissors, key-rings, key-chains for gentlemen, pencil-guards, which are a pretty filigree piece to slip over the end of a pencil that must be carried in one's pocket; in fact, the list is too long to



DARNING-NEEDLE CASE.

name, all varying in prices from one to three dollars.

Every woman likes pretty boxes for her belongings. Make one of celluloid, lace it together at the corners with ribbons, make a pretty silk-covered lid to stiffen the celluloid lid, and turn back one corner of the celluloid to show the puffing of the silk on the upper side. Pad the bottom, putting sachet-powder in it to give the indescribably sweet odor to handkerchiefs or gloves laid in it.

A pretty table-cover for the top of a marble table is made of the pretty crimped paper. Make a top to fit the table, on this place two wide ruffles to lay on top of the table. The inner ruffle should have a heading to it. After all, if you are not an efficient needlewoman enough to make what you want in the very neatest manner, buy it of some one who can do it. There are so many dependent on their handiwork, and yet people will come and take your ideas and go away and fix up themselves what

they might have bought of you and helped you.

Help all you can in the Christmas-tide coming. Help is giving.

CHRISTIE IRVING.



CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

friend not long since, and is it possible it is time for Christmas again? Has it not made a mistake and come twice this year? The stores do not seem at all in a hurry to take on holiday attire yet; but back of all the busy fingers are at work, and some one day the windows will be full of beautiful things, all done, ready for some one to buy.

Celluloid is used very much in combination with silks and ribbons to form little decorative articles that always dress up a girl's belongings. One is made from a long, narrow piece of celluloid, with the lower end rolled up and fastened by a round piece inserted at the ends. The edges are perforated by small holes and laced together with ribbons. The outside of the round piece is covered with a silk rosette, and on the inside is a pocket to hold small articles. Upon the back is a ribbon pulled through slits, to hold scissors and other small articles, which comes out at the back to hang it up by. Another is a small banjo, with ribbons drawn through the face, with the year, the month and day of the month printed on it, to use as a calendar.

A neatly-made little hook to hold darning-needles and cotton is always a nice present to give a little girl.

The novelties in silver are almost innumerable, and besides being attractive, are

### HOLLY.

The holly's unwithering leaf and coral berries are sacred to Christmas all over the world, and form the most beautiful holiday decorations that can be hung in wreaths and crosses on our wall, or placed on our Christmas dinner-table.

While everyone knows that the holly is emblematic of the joyous Christmas-tide, the antiquity of the custom of decorating with it is not generally understood.

The holly has come down to us from a remote past as a favorite among evergreens. The reason for associating it so closely with the birthday of Christ is the fact of it being allegorically typical of the Redeemer's mission.

The little verses here given are quoted from an old manuscript of two centuries ago:

The holly and the ivy  
Now are both well grown;  
Of all the trees that are in the wood,  
The holly bears the crown.

The holly bears a blossom  
As white as the lily flower—  
And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ,  
To be our sweet Savior.

The holly bears a berry  
As red as any blood—  
And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ,  
To do poor sinners good.

The holly bears a prickly  
As sharp as any thorn;  
And Mary bore sweet Jesus  
On Christmas day in the morn.

E. R. P.

### "LITTLE DROPS OF WATER."

How many young housekeepers know that it makes a cake more moist and richer if, while it is baking, a pan of water is placed upon the grate? The steam arising from the water tempers the oven.

That apple peelings make elegant apple jelly? When you make an apple pie, or an apple cobbler, or a dish of apple sauce, throw the peelings into a little kettle of water, boil, strain and work into jelly. Many a delicious cup is added to your store, without cost or labor.

That stale bread, when soaked and beaten up with flour and eggs, makes elegant pan-cakes? How many young housekeepers know that stale bread, fried in egg, well beaten, makes a quick, delicious breakfast dish? Don't forget a little salt.

That they should never hang their cooking utensils against the walls? There is a great deal of poetry about the shining tins resplendent on the kitchen walls, but there is a great deal of hard fact concerning flying particles of dust, which no housewife, though tireless as time, can keep entirely wiped from the tinware?

How many break their backs daily, swinging heavy brooms, when they might just as well have a sweeper? Save your backs, little women, and your tempers and your good looks, if you do have to spend a few dollars for a sweeper.

CARRIE O'NEAL.

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No. 6257.—LADIES' LONG COAT. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

Havana brown bourette cloth is here stylishly trimmed with Alaska sable fur. There is no winter top garment so comfortable and protective as this style of long coat. It completely covers the dress, reaching to the lower edge of the skirt, its loose-fitting fronts lapping in double-breasted style. Deep under-arm darts adjust the fronts, the glove-fitting back being conformed to the figure by the usual curving center seam and side gores, that end below the waist line in deep coat-plaits, with the fashionable coat-lap in center back. The broad lapels and deep rolling collar are covered with the sable and fur, continuing down the right front edge, the closing being accomplished invisibly by loops and olives that are hidden by the fur. Buttons in single or double row, with buttonholes in right front edge, can be used for closing, if preferred. Any other style of trimming can be used in place of the fur, or a plain tailor finish is stylish and becoming. Rough or smooth-faced cloths, homespun, cheviot, in plain or mixed varieties, melton, etc., are all fashionable for coats of this kind.



No. 6254.—MISSIE'S FANCY BASQUE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 28, 30 and 32 inches breast.

To be made high or low neck, with round, square or pointed outline, and long or short sleeves, with single or double puff. Blue crepon made this stylish-looking evening basque, the bertha being of fine point d'Alençon lace, with overlying loops of yellow satin ribbon, swallow bows of the same decorating the shoulders and the points of the back and front lower outline. The double-puffed sleeves match the waist, the arrangement being made over comfortably-fitted linings. Charming simplicity characterizes this perfectly-fitting basque, the adjustment being performed with single bust darts and the usual curving back and side gores. It is intended to close in center back invisibly with hooks and eyes, or with buttons or lacing, as preferred. If shorter sleeves are desired, the upper puff alone can be used, or the sleeves can be omitted altogether in favor of a plain or draped frill of lace, chiffon or other gauzy texture, as en vogue. When made with high neck and long sleeves, the upper portions of the waist can be covered with velvet or lace over satin of some bright corresponding color on one or other of its various outlines (as shown in the back view), the lower portions of the sleeves being covered to match. The mode gives ample opportunity for the exercise of individual taste in the selection of becoming garniture, different styles of bertha giving variety to the same basque. Flowers and tulle combine with satin ribbon to make pretty berthas for evening waists in this style.



No. 6242.—GIRL'S APRON. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches breast measure.

Fancy striped percale is the material chosen for this artistic-looking apron. This style affords thorough protection to a good dress, while it suitably covers up the defects of one that is shabby, although not too much worn for service and warmth. It is simply cut and made in loose sack style, closing in center back with buttons and buttonholes, the fronts being slightly drawn back by two sash ends of the material, which are tied in a bow below the waist line. Fancy belt crosses the shoulders and meet at the points in front and back, giving a very dressy effect. The gigot sleeves are full enough for fashion, yet shaped with the view to prevent trouble in laundering. A pretty decoration of feather-stitching in wash silk of a corresponding color is given to the edges of bretelles, pockets, sash ends, wrists, and the hem that finishes the lower edge of apron. Gingham, cambric, chambray or fancy linen make serviceable aprons, pretty white school aprons being made from striped or cross-bar muslin, lawn, dimity or cambric, trimmed with embroidered or lace edging.



No. 6232.—TOURIST CAPE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



No. 6241.—CHILD'S COAT. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches breast measure.

Fawn-colored cloth is here associated with golden-brown velvet and trimmed with fancy brown silk gimp to match. The lining, if blue and gold shot taffeta, harmonized well with the modest colors of this comfortable little coat. Full fronts and back are gathered on the upper edge and arranged at round-yoke depth over a short body lining faced with the cloth. The full bertha of velvet is lined with cloth and headed by a double row of the gimp. The rolling collar is edged with gimp, and the wide belt is of velvet, closed on the left side with a fancy gilt buckle. Roomy sleeve linings are faced to the elbow with velvet over which stylish double puffs are arranged. The coat is closed in center front with hooks and eyes, but buttons and buttonholes can be substituted, if preferred. One large puff can be made, if so desired. Stylish coats by the mode can be made from whipcord, camel's-hair, cheviot, in plain or fancy mixed weaves, whipcord, Bengaline, velvet or corduroy will all make up prettily by the mode. Any preferred style of trimming or decoration may be adopted.



No. 6246.—LADIES' BASQUE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

This is one of the newest garments designed for general outdoor wear, and bids fair to outrival all its predecessors in popularity. Both capes are cut in military style, fitting smoothly over the shoulders and falling in undulating folds around the form to fashionable length. The large capuchin hood is a distinguishing feature of these stylish top garments, and can be made adjustable, to leave off when desired. The deep, rolling collar closes snugly around the neck, and can be turned up for better protection in inclement weather. Straps of the cloth, doubled and stitched on both edges, are sewed inside at the shoulders, crossed over the bust and passed under the arm to fasten at the waist in the back. The closing can be effected with buttons and buttonholes, or with straps across the front, buttons being sewed on each side. Either cape can be worn singly, as the upper cape can be made adjustable, if so desired. The fancy, reversible cloakings require no lining, all others being lined with plaid sarah or fancy taffeta silk.

I think your patterns are the best fitting I have ever used. Am now able to do my own dressmaking with the help of these patterns. MRS. LUCINDA BELL, West Fork, Ark.

I have ordered a number of your patterns, and find them all perfect. Have been a subscriber to your paper for thirteen years, and think it is better than ever. MAGGIE E. SHAW, Cataline, Texas.



No. 6258.—CHILD'S COAT. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches breast.

Gray blue cashmere is here shown prettily trimmed with chinchilla fur. The coat and fancy bretelles are lined with India silk, an interlining of Canton flannel giving it the seasonable weight. The close-fitting, short body closes in center front, either invisibly with hooks and eyes, or with buttons and buttonholes, as preferred. Star-pointed, ripple bretelles cross the shoulders, edged and headed with the fur trimming and finished at the waist with rosettes of baby ribbon. These bretelles fall gracefully over large puffs that are mounted on sleeve linings, faced to cuff depth with the material and trimmed with fur at the wrists. The rolling collar is edged with fur. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom and front edges with deep hems, gathered at the top and sewed to lower edge of body. This dressy little top garment can be made up in any of the seasonable coatings; cloth, camel's-hair, cheviot in plain or fancy mixed weaves, whipcord, Bengaline, velvet or corduroy will all make up prettily by the mode. Any preferred style of trimming or decoration may be adopted.



No. 6204.—DOUBLE-BREASTED BASQUE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

This basque is becomingly short, extending to but a trifle below the waist line, and is of round lower outline. It is adjusted with the precision of a close-fitting basque by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts lap in double-breasted fashion and close at the left side with buttons and buttonholes, and are reversed at the top in enormous lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches.



No. 6253.—LADIES' COAT. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

Astrakhan (in imitation of the more expensive Persian fur) made this stylish coat, that is handsomely lined with fancy silk. The loose-fitting fronts lap deeply in double-breasted style, and close invisibly on the left side with loops and olives, small, black animal heads simulating buttons. Broad, handsome lapels turn back from the upper portions of fronts, and meet the deep rolling collar, that can be worn raised or flat, as shown. Deep pockets are inserted under laps that are plainly finished and lined with silk. The back fits closely, stylish coat-plaits and center lap with the shaping of the side gores, supplying the fashionable fullness. The modish sleeves are full enough at the top to afford ample accommodation for the dress sleeves, the lower portions fitting the arm nicely. A perfectly plain finish is all that is necessary for coats of astrakhan, seal plush, Velour du nord, velvet or rough cloths. Smooth-faced cloths, chevots, tweed, etc., can either be tailor finished with machine-stitching, or trimmed with braid, fur, velvet, or straps of the material. A double or single row of large buttons can be employed in closing, if preferred.



## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### GAINS AND LOSSES.

Come the hours when we sit in the shadow  
That falls like the droop of a wing  
O'er the nest that is naked and empty  
When the fledglings have learned how to sing.

Then woe is the heart for the old time,  
The time that was busy and gay,  
With the world and its clamor about us,  
And we in the midst of the fray.

In the shadow we count up our losses;  
We creep where we marched with the best.  
Oh, the ache when we try to walk softly!  
The cry of our soul against rest.  
And we grieve for the golden heads vanished;  
Our children are women and men,  
And wistful and deep is yearning  
To have them but children again.

And we fret o'er the fruitless endeavor,  
The labor that satisfied not,  
Till the shadow grows thicker and longer,  
And the blur in our eyes is a blot  
On the lingering splendor of sunshine,  
That taps with its lances of light  
At the shut and barred door of our memory,  
An after-glow radiant and bright.

Do we see nothing else but our losses,  
We mourning there, fools and purblind,  
With the crown and the kingdom before us,  
The conflict and turmoil behind?  
Shall the harvest lament for the seed-time,  
The bud be less blithe than the leaf?  
Is there joy when the plow breaks the furrow,  
And none when the hand binds the sheaf?

Oh, wings that are folded and drooping!  
Spring wide in the evening's uplift;  
Reach out to the stars that are showing  
The skies in a silvery rift.  
No day of our days is so hallowed  
As that when we see just before,  
The light in the house of our Father  
Shine out through his half-open door.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in *Harper's Bazar*.

### TOO FAST.

**T**HE world is in a hurry. We are living too fast. We do not take the necessary time to reach our best. Character cannot be cultivated well amid a constant rush of engagements. It needs opportunity to think and pray. "The steady cold," says some one, "yields the solid ice. Flowers will not bloom in a whirlwind. Plant life appears to need its breezy days, but it waits also on quiet days, breathless nights and still dews."

A man of leisure may be "the devil's darling," but the man who is always on the run is about as much so. "In quietness \* \* \* shall be your strength," wrote the prophet. Many are not religious because they are oppressed by a needless multiplicity of interests. They belong to so many organizations, so many clubs and societies, that they never stop to think. The truth cannot get a fair chance at them; or, as a New York preacher puts it, "The Holy Ghost can scarcely overtake us." Impressions fail to get their grappling-hooks on us as we rush along. A serious thought is at once dissipated by a different one which immediately succeeds it.

The bustle and haste of our nervous, superficial life is a great disadvantage to us. Our young people are not meditating enough to get Christian principles deeply and firmly implanted in their minds and consciences. Consequently, they are hard to hold—in the League to-day and somewhere else to-morrow. We would urge the husbandry of time. Belong to less; go less; read, think, pray more. Find companionship in yourself. Remember that your nature is not like the string of an instrument, which is only musical when kept on a constant strain. You need relaxation, quiet, a still hour brought into your day. In this you will gather strength, stability, maturity, depth, enrichment. Cease being ever on the go. Plan for the still hour, and let your soul delight itself in quietness for a season.—*Epuworth Herald*.

### SECRET DISCIPLESHIP.

God ordained eternal separation between those that serve and those that serve him not. From the beginning his command has been, "Come out from among them and be ye separate." Abram was called out from an idolatrous nation and a semi-idolatrous ancestry, as an historic symbol of separation from the world and consecration to God.

In many ways Satan plots to prevent this moral separation, and even Christians often unwittingly conspire with him to evade it.

For example, hundreds of believers in Christ occupy the position of secret discipleship. While their faith and hope and love really center in the word of God as

the rule of duty, and the sacrifice and blood of Christ as the ground of salvation, they remain nominally among the adherents of Mammon, like the seven thousand among Israel who had not bowed to Baal, yet whose secret adherence to Jehovah left the great Elijah to feel himself alone in his loyalty to God. These unacknowledged disciples actually help to give color to the pretense that worldly men exemplify all the virtues of Christian disciples. However entire their dependence on Christ and divine grace, and however prayerful and devout their daily life, they stand among the world and are so classed by others; and as the ring of a few pieces of genuine metal, found among counterfeit coin, helps to give the rest currency, they are constantly justifying the impression that the church is no better than the world. The greater their success in practicing Christian virtues outside the church of God, the more disastrous their success in misleading others into false and self-righteous hopes, in confusing worldly morality with genuine piety.

Let every secret disciple understand that the absence of open acknowledgment of Christ and then a truth, makes him the unintentional ally of infidelity and immorality in the abolition of the grand lines of distinction, "between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not." For this reason, confession with the mouth is coupled with belief in the heart so closely as to appear almost equally emphatic and important as a term of salvation! The Christian addresses every other man as Jehu did Jehonadab: "Is thine heart right, as my heart is with thy heart? If it be, give me thine hand."—*Berean Tract*.

### SHOEMAKER BY THE GRACE OF GOD.

A young stripling of a minister, who had just come to be pastor of the town, went down to talk to Hiram, because he had heard that he was a spiritual man, and he said, "Mr. Golf," and Mr. Golf said, "Don't call me Mr. Golf, call me Hiram." "Well, Hiram," said the minister, "I have come to talk with you about the things of God, and I am very glad that a man can be in a humble occupation and yet be a godly man."

The shoemaker stopped and looked up at him, and said, "Don't call this occupation humble."

The minister thought he had made a mistake, and he said, "Excuse me, I didn't mean to reflect on what you are doing for a living."

The man replied: "You didn't hurt me, but I was afraid you might have hurt the Lord Jesus Christ. I believe the making of that shoe is just as holy a thing as your making a sermon. I believe that when I come to stand before the throne of God, he is going to say, 'What kind of shoes did you make down on earth?' And he might pick out this very pair, in order to let me look at them in the blazing light of the great white throne. And he is going to say to you, 'What kind of sermons did you make?' And you will have to show him one of your sermons. Now, if I make better shoes than you make sermons, I will have a better place in the kingdom of God."—*"Hiram Golf," by G. H. Hepworth*.

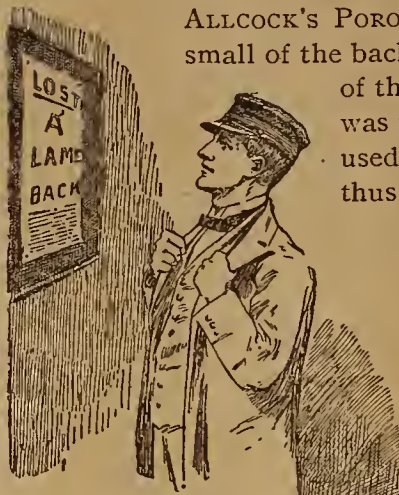
### SOME THINGS TO LEARN.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick-room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the ear-ache, headache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.—*Detroit Tribune*.

### PRAYERS AND GOOD SLEEP.

Dr. Symons Eccles, writing in the *National Review* on "How to Cure Sleeplessness," ascribes a physiological as well as ethical value to saying one's prayers? He declares that it is bad to pass at once to a recumbent position, as the blood goes rushing to the brain, whereas an interval of kneeling serves as a half-way house between the erect and the recumbent positions. It also conduces to tranquility of heart action and slowness of circulation. After this, if any of our friends complain of bad nights, we shall know how to estimate their piety.

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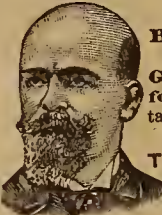
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## Queries.

### READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**Pump for Irrigation.**—W. H., Portland, Ind. Send to Stover Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill., for special catalogue on irrigation pumps, wind-engines and reservoirs.

**Glass.**—W. E. W., Afton, N. Y. Glass is the product formed by a fusion of silica with various bases, chief of which are soda, potash, lime, alumina and oxid of lead, the quality depending on the nature and amount of the bases used. Some kinds of sand are nearly pure silica, and these are used in glass-making.

**Asparagus in Texas.**—Mrs. N. K. W., Vernon, Texas, writes: "When is the best time to transplant asparagus, how is the land prepared, and should the plants all be set the same year?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—Asparagus-plants may be set any time from fall to spring when the ground is in good condition for planting. Mature the ground well, plow, harrow, etc.; then mark out furrows four feet or more apart, and set good plants two feet apart in the rows. Plant all, the sooner the better. With good treatment, the plantation may be made to last a lifetime.

**Hauling Manure.**—A. K., Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "Will it pay to haul stable manure three and a half miles, after paying twenty-five cents per load for it, or will it pay better to use commercial fertilizers?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—The price named is only a fraction of what a "load" (may this be a one or two horse load) of manure is worth. Compared with commercial fertilizers, stable manure has a value of about two dollars per ton. You can make your own estimate from this how far you can afford to haul it. Of course, it is cheaper to haul big loads, using two, or even three horses, than small loads with one horse.

**Loco-weed.**—C. K., Sundance, Wyo. The report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the quarter ending December 31, 1887, contains an illustrated description of the loco, or crazy weed. You can probably obtain a copy by writing to Secretary F. D. Coburn, Topeka,



Kan. In the disease resulting from eating this weed, the brain of the animal is affected, and it commonly loses both flesh and strength, and finally dies. The disease is sometimes known as "grass-staggers." The accompanying cut may enable you to identify the plant.

**Hothouse Heating.**—W. H., Las Animas, Col., asks: "What size of a boiler is required to heat a hothouse 15 by 100 feet? How much pitch should the roof have?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—For heating such a house by steam, a three or four horse-power boiler, second-hand, would do. You don't want much pressure. But I would prefer a hot-water boiler, made purposely for greenhouse heating. Probably there are firms who deal in hot-water furnaces in San Francisco, or even in Denver. At any rate, try to buy such things as near to you as possible. I get my supplies of this kind from Hitchings & Co., New York City. The manufacturer will advise you as to size of boiler and length of pipes required. The roof should have a slope of not less than thirty-five degrees.

**Storing Sweet Potatoes—Rhubarb Forcing.**—J. H. M., Holton, Kan., writes: "What temperature is best for sweet potatoes in storage?—Please give the best plan of forcing pie-plant in the field. Would like to have it one month earlier than its natural season."

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—A temperature of 45 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit would suit sweet potatoes in storage. You might get rhubarb a week or two earlier by putting a box (open at both ends) over each plant, and surrounding it with fermenting horse manure. But if the ground is frozen, and you cover it with horse manure, without having this come to a heat, you would only retard the rhubarb by so doing. Possibly you might put sack-covered frames over the plants with good effect. Do this in March.

**Nitrate of Soda as Fertilizer.**—F. K., Hamilton, Ind., asks whether nitrate of soda enriches the soil, or is only used as a stimulant, leaving the ground poorer than before.

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—Nitrate of soda supplies nitrogen, and nothing else of value. It is used chiefly for temporary effect. If there is plenty of potash and phosphoric acid in the soil, nitrate of soda applications often help us to raise large crops of vegetables, such as spinach, beets, cabbage, cauliflower and others, which enable us to sell a great deal of water and bulk for a comparatively high price. But we cannot depend on such applications alone, otherwise the supplies of the mineral plant-foods would get reduced, and with them the yields. Potash and phosphoric acid in some forms must be freely used, as well as nitrogenous fertilizers, to keep up the soil fertility.

**Cheap Hose.**—E. J., Lindburg, Kan., writes: "One of your writers says he told us last year how to make a cheap conducting-hose for irrigation uses. I wish he would tell us again. It may do more good than at that time, as many are going to irrigate who had no thought of it at that time."

**REPLY:**—Cheap hose for distributing irrigation water from a reservoir can be made of twelve-ounce duck. Take a piece thirty feet long and cut it lengthwise into three strips, which will make ninety feet of hose about two and one half inches in diameter. To sew the hose, bring the edges of the cloth together, double over, and with a sewing-machine sew through the four thicknesses twice. It will be strong enough to stand six or eight feet of pressure. For waterproofing, use five gallons of boiled linseed-oil with a half gallon of pure pine-tar, melted together. Place the

hose in a wash-tub, turn on the oil hot (say 160° F.), and saturate the cloth well; then run the hose through a clothes-wringer screwed down rather tight, and hang it up to dry. A little pains must be taken to blow through the hose to keep it from sticking together as it dries. Tie a string around one end of the hose, gather the other end around a tube, blow it full of wind, bang it on a line, and it will dry in a few days and be ready for use. To join the ends, use a tin tube two and one half inches in diameter and about a foot long. The tube is kept tied to one end of the hose all the time. To connect two pieces, draw the open end of one over the tube of the other and tie securely. With this simple arrangement the hose can be handled conveniently in sections.

**Spinach Culture—Value of Ashes.**—W. G., Grant county, Ind., writes: "I intend to plant an acre of spinach. Please tell me how to cultivate it. What are the best varieties for spring and for fall planting?—Are wood ashes a good fertilizer for fruit-trees and gooseberries set between the trees?"

**REPLY BY JOSEPH:**—An acre of spinach is a big lot to plant for one who needs information on "how to grow it." Still, the crop is comparatively an easy one to grow. All you want is a piece of warm and reasonably rich loam. First of all you want to be sure that you can sell all you raise on an acre. In the next number I will give all the needed details of successful spinach culture. Yes, unleached wood ashes is the very best fertilizer for all sorts of fruits, and so cheap at twenty-five cents a barrel that you have no excuse to neglect applying it in full rations, even if you had to haul it half a dozen or a dozen miles. A barrel of good, unleached wood ashes, compared with the value of other plant-foods, is worth easily one dollar. You can use twenty and more barrels per acre to advantage.

## VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. Detmers, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**NOTE.**—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

**Sick Steers.**—W. B., Apex, Mo. It is utterly impossible to base a diagnosis upon your rambling and very superficial description, and therefore I cannot give you the desired information.

**Milk Fistula.**—J. P., Enon, Kan. You will not be able to successfully close the lateral opening in your cow's teat until she is dry. If the opening is then carefully cauterized with a stick of lunar caustic, a closing may be effected.

**A Teat Hard to Milk.**—J. A. F., Winfield, Kan. If one teat of your cow is hard to milk, I cannot recommend you any safe remedy except thorough and vigorous milking, which gradually, though slowly, will enlarge the passage, and cause the milk to come easier.

**Hoof-rot?**—S. W. Z., Hubbard, Oreg. I do not know what you mean by "hoof-rot" in cows. You cannot expect me to write a treatise on all possible hoof diseases of cattle, nor can you expect me to be familiar with all local terms. Give a description.

**Holds Up His Left Hind Leg.**—L. J. W., Morgantown, N. C. If your horse, "wherever he stands, holds up his left hind leg," but does not show any sign of lameness or any morbid changes, etc., I cannot tell you why he does it; indeed, have no means of knowing his reasons for doing so.

**So-called Wind-galls.**—B. D. G., Parkersburg, W. Va., writes: "A valuable horse of mine, while in pasture in September, hurt his hind pastern-joint. A lump, like in every respect to a wind-puff, larger than a hen's egg, remains over the joint. How can I remove it?"

**ANSWER:**—Try bandaging with elastic bandages. Those made of woolen flannel are the best. Put them on moderately tight, and renew them at least twice a day.

**Overreaching.**—W. J. D., Ballston Spa, N. Y. If your mare overreaches, or forges, have her first properly shod by a good blacksmith, and then never drive her till she gets tired. She probably is weaker—not so well made up—in front than behind. The fore legs, therefore, get tired sooner than the hind legs, and do not get out of the way quick enough. Horses that have unproportionately long legs and a short back are also apt to forge. With them not much can be done, except to have them shod with so-called forging-shoes.

**Wants to Remove a Scar.**—W. W. S., Dorcas, Va., writes: "What will take a scar off my horse? He was cut on barb wire when a colt, and the places have never haired over."

**ANSWER:**—A scar cannot be removed except by excision, and then, unless the operation is very neatly performed, and the healing process receives careful attention, the second scar may be just as large as the first, or even larger. Besides that, it will depend upon where the scar is whether an excision is possible or not.

**Lame.**—S. D. G., Gladstone, N. D., writes: "Kindly tell me what ails my three-year-old mare. She has been running on the range, and I have just got her home. She has a very lame leg (the right hind one), and her hip has shrunk away some. She has been that way about two or three months. There is a bunch on each side of her hump-joint, about the size of a man's fist. It seems to be at the top part of the joint, and when she stands still all day she does not seem so lame."

**ANSWER:**—The "bunches" you speak of are probably a so-called thoroughpin; but they do not cause the lameness. The latter, very likely, is caused by spavin (real bone-spavin). Please consult FARM AND FIRESIDE of November 15th.

**Swine-plague.**—T. G. J., Urbanna, Va., and L. Brodbeck. What you complain of is swine-plague, or so-called hog-cholera. Effect a strict separation of the yet healthy animals from the diseased ones. By strict separation is meant that no communication whatever, neither direct nor indirect, must be allowed. Animals in an advanced stage of the disease cannot be saved, and even if they could be kept alive, the owner would be the loser. Those but slightly affected, if not too young, may possibly recover if a good hygienic treatment is resorted to. It means that the animals be taken to a clean, non-infested place, where there are not too many together, and where they receive sound and clean food to eat and pure water for drinking.

**Swelling Below the Sternum.**—J. E. M., Amboy, Kan. If there are no sores where the swelling is, see to it that your stud-horse is at least once a day thoroughly groomed and cleaned—not scratched with the curry-comb, but cleaned with a good brush. If there are sores and pimples, apply twice a day a mixture of liquid subacetate of lead, one part, and olive-oil, three parts. You may also apply this to the sores behind the ears. After a healing is effected, see to it that the grooming is well attended to. Be careful about feeding wheat; it is a rather dangerous food for horses. Of course, I know it is at present cheaper than oats, but the latter is to be preferred for horses.

**Worms.**—F. R., Park River, N. D., writes: "Please tell me what to do for my hogs. They pass worms of a whitish color six or eight inches long. They have been feeding on ground wheat and barley, with bran sometimes, and plenty of sweet milk. They are in good condition and eat heartily. They have been kept in a pen, and have had very little green feed."

**ANSWER:**—If your hogs are in good condition and eat heartily, and the worms pass off, leave them alone. Your hogs are all right, and you surely do not desire to hinder the worms leaving them. But seriously, as long as your hogs are thrifty, or in good condition, and have good appetites, they are in no danger of being seriously damaged by worms. Good food and good care of the host make it uncomfortable for the parasites.

**Wants to Reduce the Abdominal Proportions of His Horse.**—G. W. W., East Oakland, Cal. Feed your horse plenty of oats and but little hay—not more than eight pounds a day. Horses that come from pasture, unless suffering from poor digestion, always present a liberal abdominal circumference. In regard to your second question, I have to say that clipping is not advisable under any circumstances. The trimmer appearance it gives the horse is delusive, because it really spoils the appearance by giving a very dull look to the coat of hair. Lazy grooms, of course, will advocate it, but its effect, particularly in the winter, may become very serious to the animal. Plenty of good oats will soon improve the coat of hair, and also make it glossy and nice, while clipping destroys the gloss.

**Lame.**—Z. J. B., Monroeville, Ind., writes: "Please tell me what to do for my mare. She is four years old and is in good flesh, but seems to be strained in her stifle-joints. When she stands in the stable she rests her left hind leg, and her right one swells up very much; then she walks a little stiff for a mile or so. She seems all right in every respect except in her stifle-joints."

**ANSWER:**—Your description of the lameness, as far as it goes, does not indicate any luxation of the knee-pan, or any other abnormal condition in the knee (stifle) joint, but rather points to spavin. Have your horse examined by one familiar with spavin and spavin lameness. For further information I refer you to FARM AND FIRESIDE of November 15th; but please read the whole article, and not only what is said about the treatment.

**Probably Mange.**—I. B., Salamanca, N. Y., writes: "I have a valuable cat that has a disease common among cats here. The symptom is scratching the head. Something like dandruff appears in the hair, only it is in little hard particles."

**ANSWER:**—Mange of cats is a rather serious disease, because cats easily succumb to almost any skin disease, and besides that, the most reliable remedies against mange cannot be applied to cats. In most cases it will be best to get a new cat. If, however, your cat is not emaciated, and the disease not inveterate and spread much beyond the head, you may succeed in effecting a cure by applying the following mixture: Flour of sulphur, two parts, carbonate of soda, one part, and hog's lard, eight parts, to be rubbed in over the head and as far back as the cutaneous eruption extends. After five days the same treatment should be repeated.

**Lice on Cattle—Spasms.**—C. W., Pleasant Valley, Cal. A thorough wash with a five-percent solution of creolin (Pearson's) in water, applied with a good brush, and repeated twice—once every six days—will, as a rule, free any cow of lice, especially if the cow is well fed and well kept in a clean place. But since the lousiness of your cow is inveterate—of two years' standing—something stronger may be needed. In such a case a thorough wash with the following solution—which, however, is very poisonous, and must be carefully applied—will do the business: Take arsenious acid, half an ounce, potash, half an ounce, and of water and vinegar each, one quart and a half, or three quarts in all. If this solution is used, the cow, after she has been washed, must be tied in such a way that she cannot lick herself. Whatever may be used, the cow, after she has been washed, must be taken to, and be kept in, a clean place, in which no lice have been deposited. Your horses, it seems, died of clonic spasms, but a further—different—diagnosis cannot be based upon your communication.

**Mange and Worms.**—E. A. W., Cuba, Kan., writes: "Please give me a remedy for itch in hogs. I have tried dipping them in soap-suds and oil (machine-oil), but it does not seem to cure them. They are quite scabby, and it is getting too cold to continue the dipping. My shoats are wormy, also. Will wood ashes and salt cure them? If not, please tell me what will? Would their being wormy cause them to cough as they do?"

**ANSWER:**—As to the mange, first rub in some soft soap wherever there are scabs. Leave it on for twenty-four hours, then wash it off with warm water. This done, rub in a sulphur ointment, composed of two parts of sulphur, one part of carbonate of soda and eight parts of hog's lard; but if the mange extends over the whole body, or the larger part of it, apply the ointment first on one side and next day on the other. At the same time clean the side where it was first applied with soap and warm water. Repeat this treatment

after five days. But everything will be in vain, unless at the same time the hog-pen is also thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, or the hogs are taken to other non-infested premises. If your hogs have intestinal worms, and also cough, they probably also have lung-worms. Nothing can be done against them, and, as a rule, they do much more damage than intestinal worms.

## GOOD SENSE.

It is good sense to keep your family supplied with good reading. One good thing about the Cincinnati Gazette is that it publishes nothing sensational, nothing impure, nothing hurtful to the best morals of society. Write to the Gazette Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free sample copy. Examine its news pages, its editorial pages, its story pages, its home and farm pages, its market pages, etc., etc. You can get it a whole year, twice a week, for only one dollar. It gives you all the best news of a metropolitan daily, and comes to you fresh from the press on the day it is printed.



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**Music Given Away.** To reduce my stock of sheet music I will send choice pieces worth \$2.75 at store prices, to any reader who sends me the addresses of a few friends who enjoy music, and two stamps for mailing. G. F. TERRY, Music Dealer, Waterville, Me.

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Our 24-page catalogue of Organs, also our new and elegant catalogue of Pianos, containing 16 pp. We have the largest manufactory in the world, from which we sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices, thus saving the profits of the dealer and the commissions of the agents. We furnish a first-class Organ, warranted 20 years, with stool and book, for only \$27.50. No money required until instrument has been thoroughly tested in your own house. Sold on instalments. Easy payment. We positively guarantee every Organ and Piano 20 years. Send for catalogue at once if you want to obtain the greatest bargain on earth. Write name and address plainly, and we will send by mail same day letter is received. As an advertisement, we will sell the first Piano of our make in a \$175.00 Stool, book place for only \$175.00, and cover free. Regular price, \$350.

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## Our Miscellany.

AND now all people hope to see  
The good times come,  
And factory wheels, like charity,  
Begin to hum.

### LIKE YOUR MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

Your modern school of cookery,  
Where food is done by rote,  
Don't hardly touch old mother's food,  
Although she cooked by rote.

She had a way of cooking things,  
So wholesome and so sweet,  
That vittles seemed to coax us boys  
To take right hold and eat.

This shariott roosh is fraud in cake,  
And French a-clairs don't "stay,"  
And lemon pie with lather on't it  
Is jest like medder hay.

In spite of all your fol-de-rols,  
The old folks often sigh  
For mother's "dish"—she called it "b'iled"—  
And mother's pumpkin pie.

But p'r'aps it waru't all cookery  
That made the vittles grand;  
Maybe the heft of sweetness lay  
In dear old mother's hand.

Don't matter much what vittles is  
When love is served for sarce;  
Love turns old hens to chickens, b'riled,  
Nettles to sparrergrass.

—Boston Transcript.

AMERICA has 158,750 miles of railway.

AUSTRIA has nineteen distinct political parties.

DURHAM, N. C., turns out 300,000,000 cigarettes a year.

THE giraffe has a tongue nearly nineteen inches long.

THE pope has pearls left by his predecessor valued at \$100,000.

CANADA has granted but 115 divorces in the last twenty years.

CINCINNATI leads the country in the manufacture of iron safes.

ENTOMOLOGISTS estimate that ten million species of insects exist.

SIXTY thousand acres in this country are devoted to celery growing.

SEVERAL European journals are being printed on American-made paper.

IN New Jersey and Connecticut boys may wed at fourteen and girls at twelve.

THE first American cotton-factory was established in 1787, at East Bridgewater, Mass.

FRENCH law makes it the duty of a wife to accompany her husband everywhere he goes.

A TELEGRAPH line now traverses the Gobi desert, in China, three thousand miles in length.

THE crown worn by all English monarchs, from James II. to George IV., is mysteriously missing.

AN old Latin slang phrase is, "He has a cow on his tongue," meaning he has been bribed to keep mum.

EIGHT thousand tons of gold have been mined throughout the world during the present century.

THE United States has 3,804 public libraries of 10,000 volumes and upward. They contain 25,896,357 volumes.

ONE town in India has seven magnificent temples, each of which was hewn from a single block of stone.

THE total value of the products of agriculture, manufactures and mining, reported by the census of 1890, amounts to \$12,419,775,349.

THE advertisement of W. W. Thomas & Co., Cincinnati, will occupy the entire last page of the FARM AND FIRESIDE for January 1, 1895.

It is claimed that during the last twenty-five years but one person for every 3,500,000 carried by the railroads of Denmark has been killed.

INDIANA has 402 children in the poorhouses and 1,259 in the orphan-asylums. In thirty-four counties last year the dependent children cost \$105,000.

"No," said Mrs. De Porque, "we don't mind expense when it comes to our library. Some of the books, I am informed, are printed from diamond type."—Washington Star.

AVOID ALL RISK with a Stubborn Cough by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for all Coughs and Colds, and well calculated to exert a beneficial influence on the Lungs and Throat.

ITALIAN grape culturists are now making illuminating oil from grape-seeds, from which they get a product of from 10 to 15 per cent. It is clear, colorless and inodorous, and burns without smoke.

"BE sure to shake before taking," said the druggist, as he handed his customer a bottle of ague cure.

"I always do," replied the customer, grimly. —Vermont Watchman.

THE largest and most famous ruby in the world forms part of the imperial state crown made for Queen Victoria in 1838. It is believed that this ruby was worn in front of the helmet of Henry V. at Agincourt.

No authentic painting by any one of the famous Greek or Roman masters of antiquity is now known to be in existence.

SUNDAY SCHOOL-TEACHER—"What is more to be desired than great riches?"

Boys (in chorus)—"Nothing!"—Togue.

A RAT-TRAP in Alyth, Scotland, was found to contain a female rat which was calmly suckling eight little rats. They had been born in captivity.

A TELEGRAM from New York to Australia has to go nearly 20,000 miles, 15,000 of which is by submarine cable, and is handled by 15 operators.

THE board of education in Junction City, Kansas, has passed an ordinance prohibiting school-teachers from attending more than one dance a week.

PNEUMATIC matting, for use under stair carpets, is a recent invention. It saves the carpet, and reduces the noise made in ascending or descending the stairs.

BOSTON has had another fire where the overhead wires badly hampered the department in its work, and the result is a renewed clamor for their removal from the streets.

TWEED, as a cloth name, arose from a mistake. Its name was twill, but in a blotted invoice sent to a London merchant the word looked like tweed, and so it came into use.

A BALD gentleman has a wife who is clever with the brush, and who has recently painted a spider on his denuded pate. Her object is to scare away the flies and prevent them from disturbing the rest of her spouse.

MISS BOSTON—"Her embonpoint is very pronounced, isn't it?"

MISS CHICAGO—"No; there isn't anybody in town who knows French well enough to pronounce it."—Washington Star.

"If you," says Uncle Mose, "tinks you is gwine to get up dem golden stairs widout climbin', and climbin' hahd, you is mistaken. I tell you right now dat de yellervator is stopped runnin' eber since de days ob ole 'Lijah'."

SCIENTISTS are now telling us that the dangerous microbe is lurking in the greenback. "Those in arrears for subscription," says a contemporary, "can send the amount; we have facilities for disinfecting small amounts, and are willing to take the risk."

It was in a London tramcar that a true son of Ireland sat, with his tin tea-can, going home from work. The car was crowded, and two young ladies, on getting in, immediately put their hands into the straps and prepared to stand; but Pat jumped up and offered his seat.

"But I don't want to take your seat, thank you," said one, smiling, but besitating.

"Never mind that," said the gallant Hibernian; "I'd ride outside in the rain for five miles for a smile from such gentlemanly ladies."

And the girls consider this as pleasant a compliment as they ever received.

A WRITER in a recent number of the *Union Signal* has an interesting article upon "The Jane Club," founded by Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago. The club, or home, is located on Ewing street, near Halsted, and is designed for self-supporting women of good character between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. There are now forty-eight members of the club, and the charges are three dollars per week. The writer above referred to says:

"The Jane club not only admirably illustrates the principle of self-help, but offers to the homeless women of Chicago what Dryden was pleased to call 'the sacred refuge of our life'—a home. It was once said of the great-hearted Hans Christian Andersen, 'He loved home, for he had known what it was to be homeless.' And so the happy faces of the Jane club members testify in language greater than mere words that having known what it was to be without a home in a great city, they have come to have a strong affection for the Jane club. One is instantly impressed with this wholesome air of happiness and contentment, and the interest each one has in 'our' home."

### PAINTING ON A KERNEL OF CORN.

It is said that the smallest piece of painting in the world has recently been executed by a Flemish artist. It is painted on the smooth side of a grain of common white corn, and pictures a mill, and a miller mounting a stairs with a sack of grain on his back. The mill is represented as standing on a terrace, and near it is a horse and cart, while a group of several peasants are shown in the road near by. The picture is beautifully distinct, every object being finished with microscopic fidelity, yet by careful measurement it is shown that the whole painting does not cover a surface of half an inch square.

One of the handsomest and most useful Christmas and New-Year's gifts is being offered by the *Housekeeper*, of Minneapolis, Minn. Any one sending one dollar for one yearly subscription to the paper (24 numbers), will receive a copy of their New *Housekeeper* Cook Book, free. This book is the latest revised edition of the famous *Buckeye* Cook Books. It contains about 800 pages, beautifully bound in English cloth, embossed in gold. It is an exceptionally valuable and useful present. The retail price is \$3.50.

Send in your subscription of one dollar, and 15 cents for postage, and you will get this splendid work and the *Housekeeper* for one year. All orders must be received within 30 days from date of this issue. Address HOUSE-KEEPER PUB. CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

### HIS WIFE.

I've got the nicest wife, I think, that ever lived on earth;  
I love her very dearly and appreciate her worth.  
Although we sometimes have a tiff, from malice she is free,  
And never says she could have had a richer man than me.  
She isn't vain the slightest bit, yet she is always neat,  
And looks so wholesome that she seems just sweet enough to eat.  
She hasn't, since she married me, left off her winning ways—  
She's just as pleasant as she was in courtship's golden days.  
She never contradicts me when she knows that she is right,  
Or ever through my pockets goes when I'm asleep at night;  
She always greets me with a smile when to my home I go,  
And when I make mistakes she never says, "I told you so!"  
She doesn't want to vote, or from a public platform speak,  
And never yet has asked her ma to come and stay a week.

—New York Press.

### BIRDS AND THEIR EYES.

Birds, as a rule, cannot focus their eyes on an object, save at a considerable distance, and then only with difficulty. The reason for this singular fact is found in the position of the eyes in the head, one being placed on each side and looking directly outward, so that they cannot be brought to bear on one object, save, perhaps, at a very long distance and directly in front.

The truth of this statement may readily be demonstrated by any one who has observed ordinary fowls turning their heads on one side when desirous of more closely examining some object which has attracted their attention. When excited by the presence of a strange object, chickens will often be noticed examining it, first with one eye and then with the other, turning their heads for that purpose, showing that they cannot bring both eyes to bear upon them at once. The only exception to the general rule is found in the case of the owl, whose eyes are placed in front of the head and are capable of being brought to a focus on an object at a very short distance in front.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### PROVES WOMAN'S INGENUITY.

A prominent citizen of Milton says that a neighbor of his endeavored to dig a well by driving a four-inch pipe into the ground until he found water. After succeeding in getting the pipe ten feet in the ground he could not proceed any further, so removing the pipe, he left the hole open.

A few days afterward an old goose and her brood of young goslings passed by the hole, and one of the little fellows fell in. Its cries attracted the attention of the farmer's wife, who sent a little girl over to a neighbor's to procure a grab-hook.

While the girl was gone, a bright idea struck her. She turned an irrigation ditch that was running near by into the hole. The water soon reached the surface of the ground, and the gosling, none the worse for its bath, ran to join the rest of the brood. It is a conclusive proof that womankind have a streak of inventive genius in their constitution.—Walla Walla Union.

### VIRGINIA AS A FRUIT STATE.

In Loudon county, Virginia, is one of the largest fruit farms in the country. It contains 60,000 vines, 45,000 peach-trees, 8,000 quince and pear trees, and several hundred English walnut and Italian chestnut trees. The enterprise began as the experiment of two brothers who believed that the northern Virginia country was admirably suited to the growing of fruits. They first bought 500 acres of land on Loudon heights, and the first season planted a peach orchard. This was in 1877. Since that time they have increased their holdings steadily, and their fruit farm promises to rival the largest ranches on the Pacific coast.

### TO BE HAPPY.

There is nothing better than to be happy. Joy is the real root of morality. No virtue is worth praising which does not spring from minds contented and convinced, and free of dread and gloom. No religion was ever divine which relied on terror instead of love; and no philosophy will bear any good fruit which propounds despair and deduces annihilation.

This is where, by their own true instincts, the great poets have done so much more for mankind than most of its benefactors, delighting as they do in life, and preserving amid its deepest mysteries and hardest puzzles a divine serenity about its origin and purpose. Observe our English Shakspeare. How calm, how complacent, how assured his glorious genius always abides. A page of him taken almost anywhere—set beside a page of modern pessimism—is like the speech of a prince in his pleasure-house compared with the moanings of a sick wretch in a hospital. All genuine poets, from Homer to Browning, are radically joyous. Keats writes:

They shall be accounted poet-kings  
Who simply tell the most heart-easing things.

And Hafiz says: "It is whispered of me in Shiraz that I was sad. But what had I to do with sadness?" Art in all its highest forms bears no message so imperative as to emphasize the beauty and maintain the dignity and delight of life, and you may judge first-class writers and painters, as we shall some day judge philosophers, by their fidelity to this wholesome errand of joy.—Sir Edwin Arnold.

### GOOD HUNTING IN INDIA.

There seems to be plenty of good hunting left in India for those who like the excitement of shooting dangerous game. According to a late report, during the year 1892, 21,988 human beings and 81,668 head of cattle were killed by snakes and wild beasts, the chief human mortality—19,025—having been due to snake-bite. Tigers claimed 947 human victims; leopards, 200; wolves, 182; bears, 145, and elephants, 72. On the other hand, whereas only 4,498 cattle were killed by snake-bite, no fewer than 29,969 were devoured by tigers, 30,013 by leopards, and 6,758 by wolves.

### NEWS NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Butter exports from France average in value nearly \$19,000,000 a year.

Sir Henry Blake has returned to Jamaica, where he will continue to act as governor until May, 1897.

The touch of a baby's hand on a specially-designed electrical apparatus launched an English warship the other day.

China has a war god that has three thousand names.

### THE ENEMY OF MOLES.

The mole plague in the southern counties of Scotland, which for a time proved a terrible scourge to farmers, has now all but disappeared. This is due to the fact that owls were preserved by the gamekeepers and became extraordinarily plentiful.

### A BOY'S COMPOSITION.

Cats can clime treas. Dogs kan't. That is lucky for cats. When a dog gets after them, they can clime a tree, where they can sass back without gittin' hert.

## Alaska Stove Lifter.

NICKEL PLATED  
Always Cold  
even if left in lid.  
Price 15c., at all Stove,  
Hardware, & House  
Furnishing Deal-  
ers, or mailed  
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Every  
lifter marked  
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for bad results from inferior goods.  
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Inquire for the  
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More fun to be  
squeezed in than  
any camera you ever  
saw. If your  
dealer hasn't it,  
send us 10 cents  
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Cameras, loaded for 30 pictures. Boys and Girls can  
make plenty of spending-money by selling Magic  
Cameras. We refer to publishers of this paper. Ad-  
dress THE ENTERPRISE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

## Our Day—The Altruistic Review

### Offers You a Substantial Xmas Present.

Joseph Cook, LL.D., the most eminent, as well as the most popular, lecturer of the age, is editor. Miss Frances E. Willard, that uncrowned queen of America, is one of the associate editors for 1895 of

### OUR DAY—THE ALTRUISTIC REVIEW.

This magazine is the purest, cleanest, most original and best magazine published. Circulation is three times what it was six months ago, and still they come. Once a subscriber always a subscriber.

### REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.00 A YEAR.

In order to double our circulation, and bring the magazine into thousands of new homes, we make the following extremely liberal offers,

### Good up to January 5th.



FOR \$1

- We will send THE ALTRUISTIC REVIEW 14 months, up to January 1, 1896, together with choice of any one of the following premiums, for \$1:
- (1) Gems from the Poets, over 400 poems and illustrations.
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  - (4) Portfolio of 100 Superb Photographs, 10½ by 14 inches.
  - (5) Grand Book of 300 Pictures.

Or send \$2, the regular subscription price, and receive free, postage paid, Grant's Personal Memoirs, formerly sold at \$7.00.

Address THE ALTRUISTIC REVIEW, Springfield, Ohio.



## Selections.

### THE MODERN EVE.

She aired with great intensity her woman's rights propensity—talked of the soul's immensity, and books and books she wrote.

About man's asininity—said that it was infinity, and vowed in each vicinity that women ought to vote.

If we would have prosperity, she said with great severity, 'twas due to our posterity that men should share the yoke.

And why should insobriety be base man's impropriety? And with immense anxiety she asked, "Shall women smoke?"

But while with much loquacity she dwelt on her capacity, and with such stern pugnacity she cried, "When will this stop?" Her husband quit liquidity and home with deep timidity darned socks with great rapidity, while baby called her "pop."

—Tom Masson.

### TEA, COFFEE AND DIGESTION.

A German professor has been investigating in elaborate fashion the effect on processes of digestion produced by the use of tea and coffee. He prepared an artificial gastric juice and mixed it with coagulated egg albumen, with and without additions of tea and coffee infusions. While the gastric juice by itself was able to digest ninety-four per cent of the egg albumen in the space of eight hours, when tea was added, the proportion digested was reduced to sixty-six per cent. When a decoction of coffee was mixed with the albumen, the gastric fluid was only able to digest sixty-one per cent, or less than two thirds of the albumen. The digestive power of the gastric juice appeared to vary with the strength of the infusion, the disturbing effect being less when the solutions of tea and coffee were weakened. The professor is of the opinion that the deleterious effect produced is due to the tannin which is extracted during the process of making, and not to the presence of thein and caffeine; and he mentions that tea which has not been allowed to stand more than three minutes is less injurious because a smaller quantity of this undesirable ingredient—tannin—has been produced than when it is boiled up or left in contact with the leaves for a considerable length of time.

### SWISS PLAN TO HELP THE UNEMPLOYED.

The city of Berne, Switzerland, has in practical operation a plan for helping idle working-men who are deserving of aid, and from the description of the arrangement given by the United States consul at that city, it appears to be working successfully. It is a sort of combination of mutual aid society and employment bureau, under the direction of a committee of seven men representing the labor unions, the employers and the city government. Subscribers to the bureau pay monthly dues of five cents each, and the fund thus obtained is increased by gifts from employers and by an annual appropriation of \$1,000 from the city council. Subscribers who are out of work for two weeks are thereafter entitled to benefits ranging from twenty cents to thirty cents a day. Those who leave work without just cause forfeit all right to any benefit whatever. The association, through its officers, meanwhile acts as an employment bureau, bringing together would-be employers and those seeking work. The results thus far have been satisfactory, the members reporting twice a day at the large and comfortable headquarters, and accepting work quickly whenever offered.

### THE CONDITIONS DIFFERENT.

Husband (with newspaper)—"When I'm at home you're forever hammering at that piano or else your tongue is running like a trip-hammer. It wasn't so before we were married."

Wife—"No, it wasn't. Before we were married you held my hand so I couldn't play, and kept my lips so busy I couldn't talk."—*New York Weekly*.

### LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

"Ef folks 'ud take de trouble to stop an' study a little," said Uncle Ephraim, "dey'd un'stan' de meanin' of a good many words dey can't 'splain offhan'. Now, dah's de word rec'onize. Hit means I reck'n Ise seed ye afo', honey, but I caint place ye."

### DEPARTED FAME.

"You don't seem as well known in this city as you were at home," said the visitor. "I am not," answered the young man proudly; "I don't owe anybody here a cent."—*Washington Star*.

### A WOMAN'S HEART.

One Disease that Baffles the Physician—The Story of a Woman who Suffered for Nine Years—How She was Cured.

(From the Newark, N. J., Evening News.)

Valvular disease of the heart has always been considered incurable. The following interview, therefore, will interest the medical profession, since it describes the successful use of a new treatment for this disease. The patient is Mrs. Geo. Archer, of Clifton, N. J., and this publication by the *News* is the first mention made of the case by any newspaper. All physicians consulted pronounced the patient suffering with valvular disease of the heart, and treated her without the slightest relief. Mrs. Archer said:

"I could not walk across the floor; neither could I go up-stairs without stopping to let the pain in my chest and left arm cease. I felt an awful constriction about my arm and chest as though I were tied with ropes. Then there was a terrible noise at my right ear, like the labored breathing of some great animal. I have often turned expecting to see some creature at my side."

"Last July," continued Mrs. Archer, "I was at Springfield, Mass., visiting, and my mother showed me an account in the Springfield *Examiner*, telling of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My mother urged me to try the pills, and on November 25th last I bought a box and began taking them, and I have taken them ever since, except for a short interval. The first box did not seem to benefit me, but I persevered, encouraged by the requests of my relatives. After beginning on the second box, to my wonder, the noise at my right ear ceased entirely. I kept right on, and the distress that I used to feel in my chest and arm gradually disappeared. The blood has returned to my face, lips and ears, which were entirely devoid of color, and I feel well and strong again."

"My son, too, had been troubled with gastritis, and I induced him to try the Pink Pills, with great benefit. I feel that everybody ought to know of my wonderful cure, and I bless God that I have found something that has given me this great relief."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of most every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, New York.

## FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.



**NEW DESIGNS.** Return this Advt. with order and we will send by express prepaid, this beautiful binding case, Gold Plated, full jeweled, Elgin style, stem wind, and set watch which you can sell for \$25.00. If worth it pay express about \$6.50 and keep it; otherwise have it returned. We only ask your promise to go to express office examine and buy if as represented. These Watches are equal to those sold by certain dealers from \$12.50 to \$25.00 and warranted for 20 years. Give your full name, express and P. O. address. State which wanted, ladies' or gents' size. If you want Watch sent by mail send cash \$6.50 with order. **FREE** for 60 days a Gold Plated Chain with each Watch. A binding guarantee with every Watch. A Customer writes: Dec. 2, 1893—Kirtland Bros. & Co. Send me another \$6.50 Watch, have sold nine, all give good satisfaction. W. DUTCHER, Saranac, Mich. KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 62 Fulton Street, New York.

**5 PIECES OF NEW SHEET MUSIC FREE** Full size 40c. Music, worth \$2.00. Cut this out and send to us with 25 cents for one year's subscription to the Illustrated Companion, a 16 page story paper, and we will send all this music: "The Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," Comic Song, by Fred. Gilbert; "Columbus Waltz," by E. St. John; "Willie's Coming Home To-morrow," song by H. St. John; "Washington Arch March," by Jas. Von Weber; "When You Press the Little Button on the Wall," Comic Song, by John Keynton. One piece of this Music is worth more than you pay for all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 25 cents, silver or stamps, to-day, and get all the above, post-paid, or 6 lots of Music and 5 subscriptions for \$1.00. **E. NASON, Publisher, 181 Church St., N. Y.**

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Write for our special treatise, Bliss' Electric Age (a 100-page book), on the treatment of diseases with our Appliances, testimonials, etc. (Price, 10 cts.) You may learn something that exactly fits your case. Circulars free. Address **B. B. BLISS ELECTRIC CO., Lock Box 786. Iowa Falls, Iowa.**

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I have had wonderful success selling Dish Washers. Have not made less than \$8 any day, and some days \$15. Nearly every family buys one. They are cheap, durable, and do the work perfectly. You can wash and dry the dishes for a family in two minutes, without touching your hands to a dish. I believe any lady or gentleman, anywhere, can do as well as I am doing, as I had no experience. Any one can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family seems to want a Dish Washer. Write to the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. They will send you full particulars and help you as they did me. I do not write my experience boastfully, but because I think it a duty I owe to others in these hard times. **MARTHA B.**

**FITS CURED AT HOME.** Trial Bottle One Dollar. **LETTERS CONFIDENTIAL.** CHICAGO EPILEPTIC INSTITUTE, 167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

**TRUSSES on 30 Days Trial** Easy, durable and comfortable. A radical cure effected. Send for sealed catalogue. **EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.**

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"THE LIGHT THAT WON'T GO OUT."

Every family in America is ready to buy "The light that sells on sight"—the wonderful new invention called CARBON WICK.

It burns a whole year without trimming. It kills a candle, discounts kerosene, heats gas, and almost equals electricity of sunlight. It saves 20 per cent. of oil. It's clear, white, and brilliant. It's the light that won't go out. It's the light in the window for three.

The Carbon Wick is something new. All need it, all buy it, all bless it. To show it means to sell it, and it yields from 100 per cent. to 300 per cent. profit to agents.

The same kind of carbon that gives the electric light its brilliancy is woven into the Carbon Wick by a patented process. We hold affidavits showing that a Carbon Wick burned 1040 hours, giving the last hour the same perfect, brilliant light it gave the first.

A single lamp manufacturer in New England, who bought over 35,000, writes: "The Carbon beats all others. It sells our lamps, and turns night into day." Every home, store, hotel, saloon, hall, church, or car company will buy the Carbon Wick on sight.

We have made arrangements with the manufacturers to introduce this wonderful discovery, and we offer for 60 days the following wholesale terms to agents.

Medium, or A wick, 5-8 inch wide—the size for house lamps 7 by mail, sample, 5 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per gross, \$2.50. Small, or B wicks, for hand lamps, lanterns, etc., 3-8 inch wide, sample, 5 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per gross, \$2.50. Large, or C wicks, for table, hall, store, or bracket lamps, 1 inch wide, sample, 5 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per gross, \$2.50. D wick, 1-1/2 inch wide, for incubators, hall, bracket, or store lamps, sample, 8 cents; 33 cents dozen; \$3.50 gross. Argand wicks for parlor lamps, sample wick, 8 cents; per dozen, 33 cents; per gross, \$3.50. On all orders amounting to \$10.00, accompanied by the cash, 15 per cent. off. Send for a sample dozen, giving width desired, and see how they go. We can supply you with any style CARBON WICK in any quantities, from a single wick to a thousand dozen. Write us about them. Address, **MORSE & CO., Box 972, Augusta, Maine.**

**FREE CURE. Kidney Liver & Urinary Diseases.** or if you will send us Ten Cents (postage stamps will do) to pay express charges, we will send you One Bottle by express, prepaid, **FREE.** We know ALKAVIS is a Positive Cure, and we send it Free to prove its wonderful effects. Give your Post-office and nearest Express Office. Address, **THE CHURCH KIDNEY CURE CO., 418 Fourth Avenue, New York.** Mention this paper when you write.

## No False Hope

is offered, but a **TRUTH** proven by abundant testimony when we say that our **PNEUMO-CHEMIC SYSTEM** cures

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**Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and Hay Fever.** Our practical **HOME TREATMENT** requires no experience to use. Perfectly safe. Harmless. **IT CURES.** Endorsed by prominent physicians and in constant use at our Pulmonary Sanitarium. We change the climate and **KILL the GERMS.** Full descriptive circular with references, mailed free on application.

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A chance of a lifetime to be cured of your maladies. Not one cent to pay until you have thoroughly tried my treatments for chronic diseases. Give symptoms and receive treatment by mail with full particulars. Positively no money required to begin with. Address **Dr. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.**

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From 15 to 25 lbs. per month by a harmless treatment administered by practicing physician of 17 years' experience. No bad effects; no detention from business; no starving; no wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. It improves the general health, clears the skin, and beautifies the complexion. Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies. Thousands cured. **PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL** confidentially. For particulars call, or address with 6c in stamps, **O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., 260 M'VICKER'S THEATER BUILDING, CHICAGO.**

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I suffered for years with uterine troubles, painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacements, and other irregularities, and finally found a simple, safe home treatment, that cured me without the aid of medical attendance. This is no quack doctor's medicine; but nature's own remedy for women. It costs nothing to convince yourself of its merits, for I send it free with full instructions to every suffering woman. Address, **MRS. L. HUDNUT, South Bend, Indiana.**

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Is the terse definition of altruism. Being an earnest disciple of this ethical principle, I offer a helping hand to all who through youthful folly or unhalloved pleasures have been caught in the maelstrom of mental and physical suffering, and whose fears and pains have been prolonged by unprincipled quacks. To all such I will send (sealed) free, a recipe of a simple remedy which restored me to manly health after everything else had failed. It will do the same for you. Address, **C. H. MULLER, Box 1227, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

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If afflicted with sore eyes use **Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water**

**ALKAVIS** is a positive cure for Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases. It is from the new Polyneesian shrub, KAVA-KAVA (botanical name: *Piper Methysticum*) described in *New York World*, Feb. 3, 1893, and *Medical Gazette*, of Dec., 1892. Endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Female Complaints, pain in back, etc. Sold at *Two Dollars a Bottle*. Descriptive booklet sent free to all. Write for it. We know **ALKAVIS** is a Positive Cure, and we send it Free to prove its wonderful effects. Give your Post-office and nearest Express Office. Address, **THE CHURCH KIDNEY CURE CO., 418 Fourth Avenue, New York.** Mention this paper when you write.







## Gleanings.

### THE KETTLE.

There's many a house of grandeur,  
With turret, tower and dome,  
That knows not peace or comfort,  
And does not prove a home.  
I do not ask for splendor  
To crown my daily lot,  
But this I ask—a kitchen  
Where the kettle's always hot.

If things are not all shipshape,  
I do not fume or fret,  
A little clean disorder  
Does not my nerves upset.  
But one thing is essential,  
Or seems so to my thought,  
And that's a tidy kitchen,  
Where the kettle's always hot.

In my Aunt Hattie's household,  
Though skies outside are drear,  
Though times are dark and troubled,  
You'll always find good cheer;  
And in her quaint old kitchen,  
The very homeliest spot,  
The kettle's always singing,  
The water's always hot.

And if you have a headache,  
Whate'er the hour may be,  
There is no tedious waiting  
To get your cup of tea.  
I don't know how she does it,  
Some magic she has caught,  
For the kitchen's cool in summer,  
Yet the kettle's always hot.

Oh, there's naught else so dreary  
In any household found  
As a cold and sullen kettle  
That does not make a sound.  
And I think that love is lacking  
In the hearts in such a spot,  
Or the kettle would be singing  
And the water would be hot.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in *Youth's Companion*.

### AN ALLOWANCE FOR CHILDREN.

It has come to be quite a common practice of late for thoughtful parents to make a regular weekly allowance of money to their children, to spend as they choose.

There is much to be said in favor of the practice, since the only sure way to teach a child proper economy is to let him know the value of money. Some parents may hesitate to run the risk of having the

allowance wasted, as it sometimes must be; but with a little sagacious though unhampering guidance, and a few object-lessons in money spent with nothing to show for it, much may be done toward a good business training. It is more important to develop a child's sense of responsibility and teach it to be self-reliant than to save a few cents, and everyone can well afford to use a little money in this way. The amount of the allowance need not be more than the parent can afford. Five—or even fewer—pennies a week is a large sum for a small child to manage, and the account may be increased according to the judgment and needs of the child and the financial circumstances of the parent. But however rich he may be, a parent should never give a child more than he can easily know the value of and keep an account of.

### NEILSON'S GRAVE.

In Brompton cemetery, London, is the grave of Adelaide Neilson, the once famous and beautiful actress. The cemetery is distant perhaps three or four miles from Trafalgar square. A visitor writes of it:

"The grave occupies nearly the whole of the small lot, and was, when I saw it, thickly covered with ivy and flowers. The monument is a colossal cross of rough-hewn marble, not less than six feet in height, including pedestal, and twelve or fourteen inches thick. In design and execution it is sufficiently satisfactory; but the excessive size seems inappropriate for a woman, and certainly spoils the effect. Nor is the epitaph felicitous. It reads: 'In loving memory of Adelaide Neilson. Died August 15, 1880. Gifted and beautiful. Resting.'"

"The incomparable Juliet and Imogen of our time might have been, for all this epitaph tells us, a society belle, or writer of society novels, a newspaper correspondent or a retired missionary. Neilson was proud of the profession which has so much cause to be proud of her. Why should the friend who erected the monument have been ashamed of that profession—as this epitaph would indicate that he was—so far, at least, as her connection with it was concerned?

"The friend is understood to have been

the late Admiral Sir Henry Carr Glyn, to whom Miss Neilson, it is said, was to have been married in the autumn or early winter of 1880. The larger part—nearly all, in fact—of her not very large fortune was bequeathed to him."—*New York Sun*.

### EVERY LIMB ITS PRICE.

Among the Anglo-Saxons, every portion of the human body had a recognized monetary value, and any one injuring the person of another had to pay his victim the legal price of the damage done. The parts of the face were more highly valued than those of the other portions of the body, showing how much importance was attached by our ancestors to their personal appearance. If a man in those days knocked out one of the front teeth of his neighbor, he had to pay him 6s. as compensation, but if he destroyed his beard, he had to hand over no less than 20s. He, might however, break his countryman's thigh-bone for 12s. and his ribs for 3s. apiece. He was allowed, of course, to smash up the members of an outlaw or of an enemy of his country gratis.—*Scottish Nights*.

### FORGOTTEN QUOTATIONS.

What do we owe to Beaumont and Fletcher? Homely proverbs in plenty, from "Beggars should be no choosers" to "Discretion is the better part of valor," though whether they or Shakspeare has a prior right to the latter is uncertain. From them also we inherit many prettily-dressed bits of philosophy, in "Our acts our angels are, for good or ill" style, and many stirring tags like "Deeds, not words," and "Let's meet, and either do or die." Burns uses this phrase in his great war song, and Campbell, who gave us "Distance lends enchantment," "Angel visits," "Meteor flag of England," and "Coming events," etc., places it in "Gertrude of Wyoming."

### CHOICE OF DINING-TABLES.

Opinions differ as to the correct form in dining-tables. John Bull loves a round table, Germans are partial to an oval board, and the French like the cold, square lines; in America all three are used. A table for

ten should be ten feet long. Under the cloth should be a tight-fitting Canton flannel, baize or woolen cover. This will save the wood from burns and stains and deaden the sound of china and cutlery. If there is a joint or a roast to carve, a large napkin should go under the platter. A cloth that hangs over more than eighteen inches is not good form; neither is the fantastically-folded napkin. Napery should never be laundered with starch.—*New York World*.

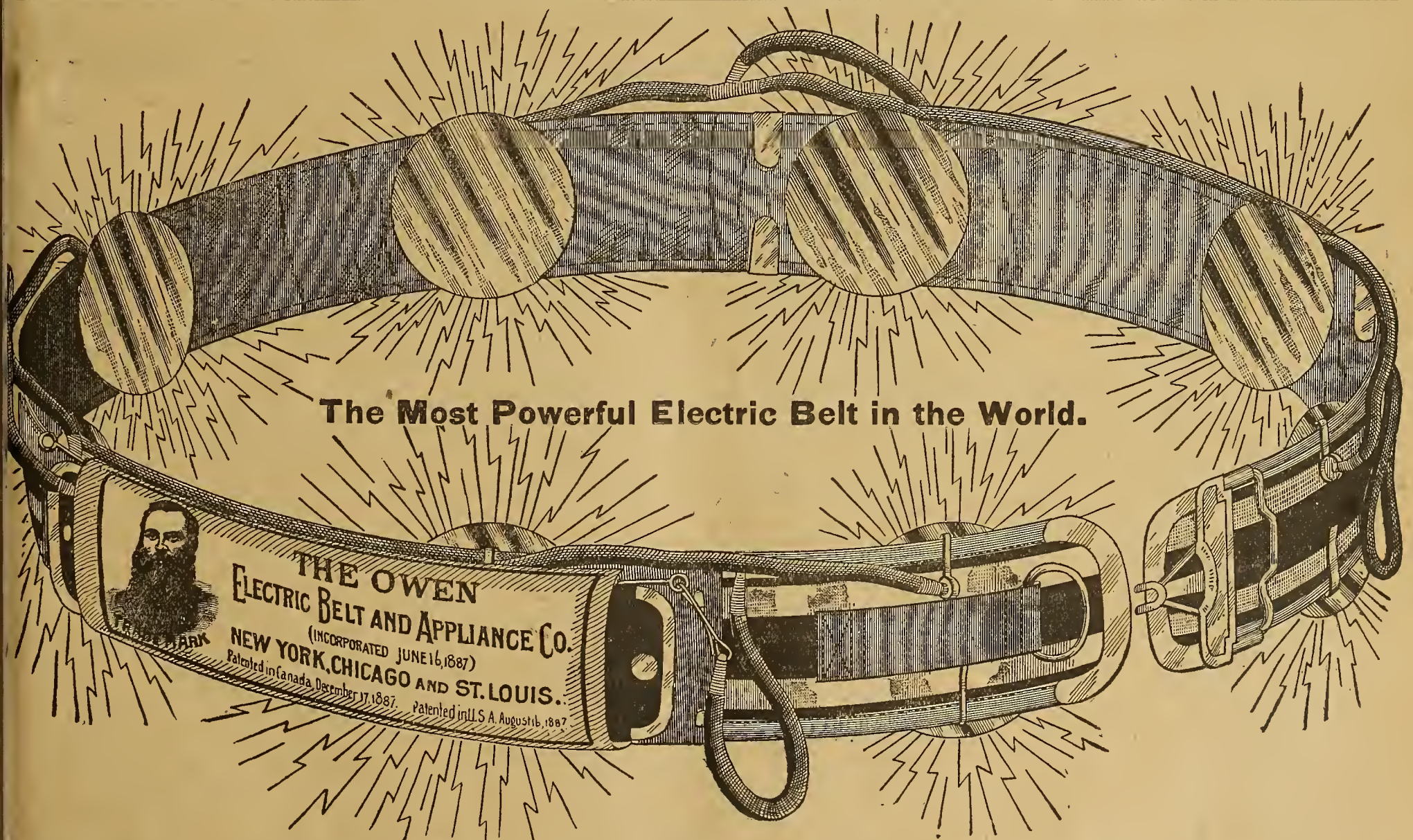
### KING NO-TO-BAC AND HIS WORK IN AMERICA.

The Visit of a Monarch that has Brought Health, Vigor and Money to Many Men.

Many of our readers no doubt noticed in the last issue the large announcement of King No-To-Bac. Less than five years ago he was unknown in America, and since that time he has been crowned and called King by hundreds of thousands of happy, vigorous men, who point to him with pride and hold him dear as the means of their deliverance from tobacco slavery.

Ofttimes tobacco's victims look at the dying spark in the cigar stump, or at the big, masticated "chaw" of tobacco just expectorated, and with nerves nicotineized with nicotine mentally resolve, "Now, that is my last, I will never use it again. I know that it is injuring me physically and financially and my nerves are becoming so irritated that I can't stand the least annoyance any more." What is the result? These good resolutions are generally made while the effect of the use of tobacco practically paralyzes the cravings of millions of irritated nerve centers, and just as soon as the effects commence to pass away these good resolutions weaken, showing conclusively that the use of tobacco is not a habit, but a disease of the nervous system caused by the education of the nerves to crave for the nicotine poisoning. What then is the easy, permanent, natural way to relieve yourself of the use of tobacco? Certainly not by discontinuing it and suffering the nervous reaction and prostrating effects and mental degeneracy sure to follow the long and continued use of tobacco. Does it not suggest itself to you that the natural thing to do is to take a remedy that is specifically prepared to eradicate the effects of the nicotine in the system and to overcome the nerve craving effects and restore the tobacco charged nerves to a normal and healthy condition? To this we all say "Yes, where is the remedy?" You will find it in No-To-Bac. This is easily said and we all naturally ask for proof. This is all answered in the simple statement that if No-To-Bac fails to cure, the proprietors, the Sterling Remedy Company, of New York, Montreal and Chicago, have so much faith in their remedy, that they positively guarantee to refund the money, and the concern being owned and operated by some of the most reputable business men of the East and West, is absolutely reliable, and we are glad to say, able in every way to live up to its guarantee.

The sale of No-To-Bac within the past few years has assumed enormous proportions, almost entirely developed upon its merits and the recommendations of the cured. So great is the sale that it is hardly possible to go into any leading drug store without finding it on sale, and the druggist has nothing but words of praise to give it.



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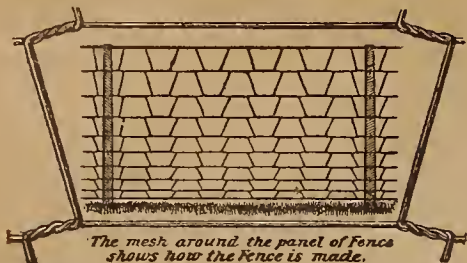
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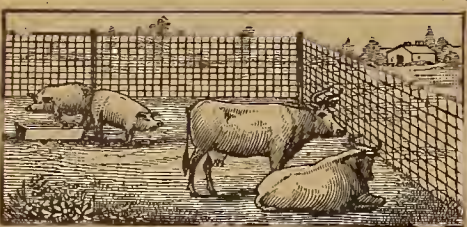
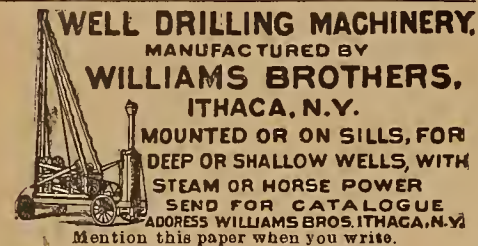


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It is all galvanized, all heavy wire. THE wires are close together and the stays won't slip. It's all OK.

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NO. 30 LOCUST ST. TREMONT, ILL.



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BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross cut saw. \$1,000 in use. We also make larger sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. First order secures agency.  
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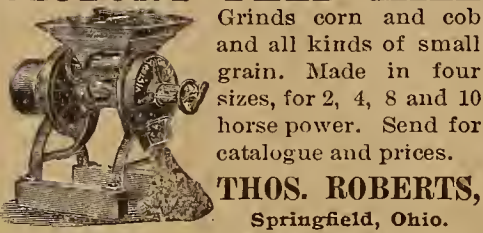
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SOWS CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALFALFA, RED TOP, FLAX, and all kinds of GRASS SEEDS

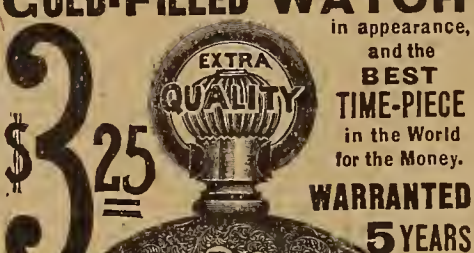


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It will pay you to buy a Saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality crucible cast steel, and are

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For Sale by all Dealers.

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Sausage Meat,  
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE, FREE.



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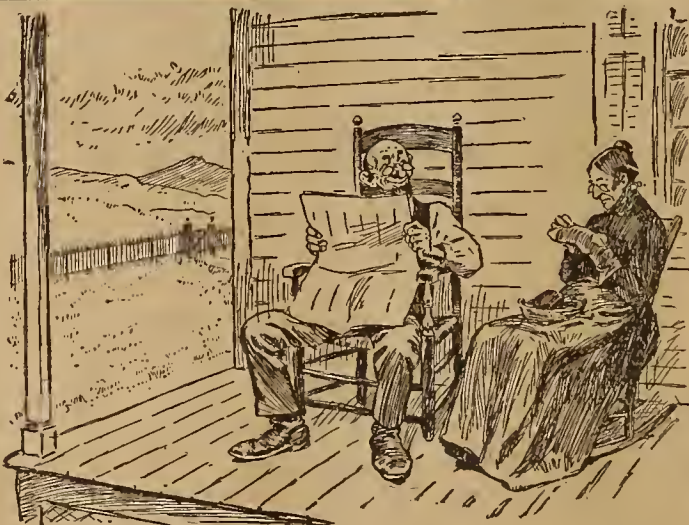
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UNCLE ABNER—"I'm jest readin' ez how, until the Europeans showed 'em better, them Chinese fellers went ter war with an outfit of horrible paper dragons, false faces an' so forth, calker-latin' ter skeer the enemy off with 'em. Wouldn't they a got left of they'd happened ter hev a scrap with us Yanks in them days?"



## VAIN BOASTING.

PEDDLER (coming suddenly around corner of house)—"Zee war mit der Chineezee und Japs make all dese peautiful Jap'neeze goots more dear, bud I zells dem at der reg'lar brice."